

FINAL

Chiquita Canyon Landfill Master Plan Revision Final Environmental Impact Report Response to Comments on Partially Recirculated Draft EIR

Project No. R2004-00559-(5)
SCH No. 2005081071

Lead Agency:

County of Los Angeles, Department of Regional Planning

Project Proponent:

Chiquita Canyon Landfill

February 2017



CH2M HILL, Inc.
6 Hutton Centre Drive
Suite 700
Santa Ana, California 92707

From: STEVE LEE [<mailto:artsteveSTEVE6@msn.com>]
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2016 4:01 PM
To: Robert Glaser <rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov>; executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov
Subject: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Tonnage?

Please forward this to all 5 county supervisors.

I would like to know how the land fill monthly tonnage is in compliance with the Conditional Use Permit.

- **Amount of Material: 23-million-ton overall disposal limit (CUP Condition 46); 30,000 tons per week disposal limit (CUP Condition 9d); and 6,000 tons per day disposal limit (CUP Condition 9e)**
- **Please justify the following tonnage for 2016**
- **April 218, 472. 88 a month**
- **May 201, 432. 64 a month**
- **June 263, 764. 35 a month**
- **July 259, 682. 25 tons a Month.**

Every Month was in direct violation of the Conditional Use Permit of 6,000 tons a day. If the landfill was taking 6,000 a day at 28 working days a month (excluding Sunday). That would only allow a monthly tonnage of 168,000 tons per month.

If the Clean Hands Waiver is correct then there should be an immediate closure of the landfill for violatin the Conditional Use Permit. Is the county going to do what is right and have zoning close them down, or does the monthly pay they receive from the landfill dictate that rules are to be violated.

98-1

Steve Lee

Letter No. 98

Steve Lee
30300 Trellis Road
Castaic, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 98-1

On December 2016, Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning staff provided a response directly to the commenter, which states:

“This is in response [to] your email correspondence regarding the landfill’s compliance with the maximum daily tonnage specified in condition 9.d of Conditional Use Permit (CUP) 89-081.

“I reviewed the tonnage/load reports previously provided by the landfill. The reports provide information on the material accepted and breaks it down by type of material received, such as waste/ (trash), green waste, soil, and concrete/asphalt.

“The report shows that the following waste was accepted for each month of April, May, June, and July.

“Month - Waste Tonnage

- April - 114,987.32
- May - 108,920.30
- June - 116,820.87
- July - 120,689.45

“The above amounts do not include other materials accepted by the landfill. The other materials were diverted from going into the landfill and/or put to a beneficial use such as protective cover, daily cover, or used in other areas of the landfill. For example, concrete, asphalt, and rock was used as road base, and therefore, not deposited in the landfill.

“The tonnage you listed in your email included the tonnage received for green waste, soil, and concrete. However, those materials cannot be counted towards maximum tonnage listed in condition 9.d.

“During the months of April through July, the landfill accepted less than 168,000 tons per month with an average of under 5,000 tons of waste per day. The landfill is compliance with the CUP and waiver.”

November 15, 2016

Via hand delivery and email to rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

Attn: Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commissioners
Mr. Richard Claghorn, Staff
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Subject: Request for Extension of Time to Review to 120 Days (60 additional days)
Please include this correspondence in the Administrative Record for this project and copy to all Commissioners.

Honorable Commissioners and Mr. Claghorn, staff:

As a fifteen year resident of Castaic, in the community of Val Verde, I am writing to request an extension of time to review the Master Plan Revision of the Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report for the above noted expansion. I understand that the county has offered 60 days to respond. Unfortunately, these 60 days include the following major holidays – Thanksgiving, Hanukah, Christmas and News Years. The current review period is not enough time for such a large project to be reviewed by the community during an incredibly busy time of the year. There are others EIRs in our immediate vicinity that have just been released for comments over the holidays as well - including the California Fish and Wildlife Dept. for the Newhall Ranch project and Tesoro del Valle. This extension would not affect the operation of the landfill or create an unreasonable delay.

99-1

In addition to an extension for review and commenting, I am also asking that there be a hearing on the draft before the Regional Planning Commission in the town of Castaic. This is a huge project that will affect our local community and the quality of life for all of us that live near it as well as affect the entire Santa Clarita Valley. The commissioners are not going to have the value of an open dialogue with the people of this valley.

Please give the citizens of this entire valley the time to really read and understand the nearly 1,100's of pages that have been presented to us in the Revision.

99-2

Thank you in advance for granting this request.

Sincerely,

Susan M. Evans
29830 Lincoln Ave.
Val Verde, CA 91384

Letter No. 99

Susan M. Evans
29830 Lincoln Ave.
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 99-1

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 99-2

The Hearing Examiner position was created by County Ordinance in 2008 for major projects, such as landfills, so that a public hearing can be held in the community prior to the Regional Planning Commission (RPC) hearing. The authority and duties of the Hearing Examiner are contained in Sections 22.60.030 and 22.60.040 of the Los Angeles County Code. The Hearing Examiner reports to the RPC, and the RPC will hold a public hearing in the local community on the Proposed Project, including the Conditional Use Permit, Oak Tree Permit, and Final EIR. The RPC will receive all public comments on the Proposed Project, including those presented at the Hearing Examiner hearing, and the public will again be given the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Project at the future RPC hearing.

Response to Comment No. 99-3

Please see the response to Comment No. 99-1.

Richard Claghorn

From: Abigail DeSesa <abigaildesesa@sbcglobal.net>
Sent: Tuesday, November 15, 2016 5:28 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Cc: Abigail DeSesa
Subject: Request for Extension
Attachments: Request For DEIR Extension #2.pdf

Please see attached letter for printing.

November 15, 2016 Via hand delivery and email to rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

Attn: Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commissioners
Mr. Richard Claghorn, Staff
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Subject: Request for Extension of Time to Review to 120 Days (60 additional days)
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Honorable Commissioners and Mr. Claghorn, staff:

As an eighteen year resident of Castaic, in the community of Val Verde, I am writing to request an extension of time to review the Master Plan Revision of the Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report for the above noted expansion. I understand that the county has offered 60 days to respond. Unfortunately, these 60 days include the following major holidays – Thanksgiving, Hanukah, Christmas and News Years. The current review period is not enough time for such a large project to be reviewed by the community during an incredibly busy time of the year. There are others EIRs in our immediate vicinity that have just been released for comments over the holidays as well - including the California Fish and Wildlife Dept. for the Newhall Ranch project and Tesoro del Valle. This extension would not affect the operation of the landfill or create an unreasonable delay. 100-1

In addition to an extension for review and commenting, I am also asking that there be a hearing on the draft before the Regional Planning Commission in the town of Castaic. This is a huge project that will affect our local community and the quality of life for all of us that live near it as well as affect the entire Santa Clarita Valley. The commissioners are not going to have the value of an open dialogue with the people of this valley. 100-2

Please give the citizens of this entire valley the time to really read and understand the nearly 1,100's of pages that have been presented to us in the Revision. 100-3

Thank you in advance for granting this request.

Sincerely,

Abigail S. DeSesa

Abigail S. DeSesa
29145 Cottage Grove Drive
Castaic, CA 91384

Letter No. 100

Abigail S. DeSesa
29145 Cottage Grove Drive
Castaic, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 100-1

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 100-2

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Response to Comment No. 100-3

Please see the response to Comment No. 100-1.

Richard Claghorn

From: Randy Martin <drrandymartin@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, November 15, 2016 11:45 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita Land Fill - Request for Extension

Attn: Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commissioners

Mr. Richard Claghorn, Staff

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348

Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning

320 W. Temple St.

Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report, Additional Information Document Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Request for an Extension of an Additional 60 days, concerns over the hearing examiner process and waiver

Please include this correspondence in the Administrative Record for this project and copy to all Commissioners.

Honorable Commissioners and Mr. Claghorn, staff:

As a resident of Valencia, specifically Bridgeport, I am very concerned about the quality of our environment. Thus I'm concerned about the truck traffic, requested capacity increase, and greenhouse gas issues arising from the proposed expansion of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

101-1

I feel that the Commission should allow more time for the public to comment on the Draft EIR on the Landfill Expansion. Public comment is very important to our democracy and this expansion project has the potential to cause several severe negative impacts on both the immediate local residents and the residents of the greater SCV.

101-2

I am requesting the comment period for this project be extended at least an additional 60 days to give everyone the opportunity to review the Draft EIR.

I am very unhappy that this landfill was allowed to expand by 26% in March 2016 at the sole discretion of the Director of Regional Planning which was not reviewed nor approved by your Commission.

101-3

In 1997 according to the Conditions of Approval, the community was promised the landfill would be closed when it reached 23 million tons. Your director is acting in secret behind closed doors in negating the original agreement.

Sincerely,

Dr Randy Martin, OMD
Doctor of Chinese Medicine
Bridgeport, Valencia, CA
drrandymartin@gmail.com

Letter No. 101

Dr. Randy Martin, OMD
Doctor of Chinese Medicine
Bridgeport, Valencia, CA

Response to Comment No. 101-1

Please see Topical Response #12, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change, and Topical Response #25, Traffic.

Response to Comment No. 101-2

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 101-3

Please see Topical Response #31, Clean Hands Waiver.

#102

Richard Claghorn

From: Tanya Hauser <tanyagrace70@yahoo.com>
Sent: Tuesday, November 15, 2016 9:21 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita Canyon Landfill DEIR Comment Period

Dear Mr. Claghorn,

We are requesting that the comment period for the Chiquita Canyon Landfill DEIR be extended an additional 60 days. With the holidays upon us, developing a thoughtful response to the DEIR is challenging during such a busy season.

102-1

Thank you for your understanding and consideration of our request.

Sincerely,
Greg and Tanya Hauser

Sent from Yahoo Mail for iPad

Letter No. 102

Greg and Tanya Hauser

Response to Comment No. 102-1

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

#103

Richard Claghorn

From: David Salinas <salinasbeat@sbcglobal.net>
Sent: Tuesday, November 15, 2016 10:34 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Draft Environmental Impact Report

I request that the comment period for this project be extended an additional 60 days, on account of myself and others being out of town for the holidays thank you David Salinas.

103-1

Sent from my iPhone

Letter No. 103

David Salinas

Response to Comment No. 103-1

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Richard Claghorn

From: Mickey Newbauer <mickey3955@hotmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2016 8:26 AM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Draft Environmental Impact Report

I request that the comment period for this project be extended an additional 60 days.
Thank you,

104-1

Margaret R. Newbauer
28959 Windsor Rd.
Val Verde, CA 91384
a.k.a : Mickey

My goal in life is to be the person my dogs think I am

Letter No. 104

Margaret R. Newbauer
28959 Windsor Rd.
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 104-1

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Richard Claghorn

From: Susie Evans <sheffs@pacbell.net>
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2016 2:58 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Request for Extension of Chiquita Canyon Landfill DEIR
Attachments: November 15 Regional Planning and Comissioners.docx

Please extend the deadline for the Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

105-1

Susan M. Evans
29830 Lincoln Ave.
Val Verde, CA 91384
Home 661-702-9782
Cell 661-433-1380
Email Sheffs@pacbell.net

Letter No. 105

Susan M. Evans
29830 Lincoln Ave.
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 105-1

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Richard Claghorn

From: Dee Porter <herbert1@sbcglobal.net>
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2016 7:43 AM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Draft Environmental Impact Report

Regarding the Chiquita Canyon Landfill Draft Environmental Impact Report

106-1

"I request that the comment period for this project be extended an additional 60 days."

Thank you, Mardeen Porter
Val Verde, CA. 91384

Letter No. 106

Mardeen Porter
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 106-1

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

SCOPE

Santa Clarita Organization for Planning and the Environment
TO PROMOTE, PROTECT AND PRESERVE THE ENVIRONMENT, ECOLOGY
AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE SANTA CLARITA VALLEY
POST OFFICE BOX 1182, SANTA CLARITA, CA 91386



Public Comment

11-15-16

Attn: Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commissioners
Mr. Richard Claghorn, Staff
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012
Via hand delivery and email to rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

NOV 16 2016

*Submitted by Lyne Plumbek
R. Claghorn/R. Ruiz*

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report, Additional Information Document Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Request for an Extension of an Additional 60 days, concerns over the hearing examiner process and waiver

Please include this correspondence in the Administrative Record for this project and copy to all Commissioners.

Honorable Commissioners and Mr. Claghorn, staff:

As you are probably aware, we have submitted extensive comments on this project. We remain concerned about the affects of the landfill on water and air quality in the Santa Clarita Valley as well as traffic and greenhouse gas issues arising from the substantial proposed increase in truck traffic and trash disposal that will be generated if the requested capacity increases are allowed. We continue to believe that this proposal will discourage the County's efforts to reduce waste generation and promote recycling and may not meet the new requirements for methane reduction promulgated by the State of California if it is approved as proposed. We therefore wish to be able to devote an adequate amount of time to this new document

107-1

As an all volunteer group, it is especially difficult to complete reviews and attend hearings over the holidays between Thanksgiving and the New Year. In addition to the difficulty of pulling people away from their families at this time of year, several other large projects have released environmental documents for review including the California Fish and Wildlife Dept. for the Newhall Ranch project and Tesoro del Valle.

We therefore ask that the comment period for this project be extended at least an additional 60 days to give ourselves, other organizations and the community an adequate time to review this document.

Hearing Examiner Process

We wish to continue to express our concern over the Hearing Examiner process¹. While we understand and support the County's efforts to hold a hearing in or near to the project location, the absence of any of the decision makers from participation at the hearing negates this

107-2

¹ These comments have also made at several meetings and numerous times before the Planning Commission during the public comment portion of the agenda.

goal. It has been represented to us that the Commissioners will read the transcript of the hearing, but there is no assurance that this will actually occur. Additionally, the Commission will now lack the vital understanding of community concerns that is communicated through intonation and facial expressions. The Commissioners will also be unable to ask the commenter any questions regarding his or her testimony. Therefore, while this procedure streamlines the process for the developer and the County Planning Dept., it gives short shrift to the community's ability to communicate its concerns.

107-2
cont'd

We note that during the hearing process for the Elsmere Landfill, the County Planning Commission attended the local hearing held at the Valencia High School gym. Why is the Val Verde and Castaic community being treated differently?

At a recent Planning Commission meeting, one Commissioner noted that no landfill approval has ever been granted without a hearing on the draft document. We urge this Commission to continue this policy and not wait until the FEIR to hear the community on this issue.

Continued Objection to the "Clean Hands" Waiver

As you are aware, this landfill was expanded in March of this year by 26% on the sole discretion of the Director of Regional Planning based on an inaccurate addendum which your Commission did not review or approve. We continue to be astonished that you would allow this to occur. The community was promised and the 1997 Conditions of Approval stated that this landfill would be closed when it reached 23 million tons. It is amazing to all of us that your director is able to act in secret behind closed doors to negate an approval made by the Board of Supervisors and renege on the County's commitment to the community.

107-3

We further note that there is still no closure plan included in this document. That fact would seem to indicate an unlawful foregone conclusion that the landfill will be expanded in spite of the promises made.

107-4

We continue to ask that you address the use of this waiver process for such a huge change and approval without review by your commission or the public.

Thank you in advance for granting these requests.

Sincerely,



President

Cc: Board of Supervisors and staff

SCOPE

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AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE SANTA CLARITA VALLEY

POST OFFICE BOX 1182, SANTA CLARITA, CA 91386



11-16-16

Attn: Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commissioners

Mr. Richard Claghorn, Staff

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348

Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning

320 W. Temple St.

Los Angeles CA 90012

Via hand delivery and email and email to rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report, Additional Information Document Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

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We note that during the hearing process for the Elsmere Landfill, the County Planning Commission attended the local hearing held at the Valencia High School gym. Why is the Val Verde and Castaic community being treated differently?

At a recent Planning Commission meeting, one Commissioner noted that no landfill approval has ever been granted without a hearing on the draft document. We urge this Commission to continue this policy and not wait until the FEIR to hear the community on this issue.

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We further note that there is still no closure plan included in this document. That fact would seem to indicate an unlawful foregone conclusion that the landfill will be expanded in spite of the promises made.

We continue to ask that you address the use of this waiver process for such a huge change and approval without review by your commission or the public.

Thank you in advance for granting these requests.

Sincerely, _____

Roselva Ungar member SCOPE
20349 Jay Carroll Dr.
Santa Clarita, CA 91350



Citizens for Chiquita Canyon Landfill Compliance
C4CCLC@GMAIL.COM
WWW.C4CCLC.COM

SCOPE

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AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE SANTA CLARITA VALLEY

POST OFFICE BOX 1182, SANTA CLARITA, CA 91386

www.scope.org



and Individual Signers

11-12-15

Matthew Rodriguez
Secretary for Environmental Protection
California Environmental Protection Agency
1001 I Street
Sacramento, California 95814

Re: Response to County of Los Angeles in the matter of a Complaint under California Government Code Section 11135 by Santa Clarita Organization for Planning and the Environment, et al. served on June 8th, 2015 to all parties.¹

We begin our response by stating unconditionally that this complaint is not an attempt to interrupt, circumvent or infringe on the County's land use approval prerogative or a means of circumventing the CEQA process. We ask only that the County conduct this process in a fair and unbiased manner in accordance with state and federal law. We believe and continue to assert that this has not occurred.

The Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning receives state grant funding and is therefore directly subject to Sec 11135.

County Counsel's response dated August 4th, 2015, states that the "processing of a conditional use permit application and associated CEQA review is not a 'program or activity' under Section 11135." The county's assertion does not consider the State's definitions of critical terms that are written in Section 11135, and defined in [Section 98010 of the CCR](#). The County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning is a direct recipient of state funding and state financial assistance for programs and activities that pertain to its planning activities., which, by state law, are therefore defined as a

¹ While the County claims that it did not receive the complaint and back up documents, all materials were properly provided to the County (attn: Mark Saladino, Counsel, as noted on their website as the designated Counsel at the time of service) on the same day as the complaint was sent to the state agencies via email and regular mail. That mailing included the complaint and a CD of the attachments (provided in this format for ease of review). We attach a postal mailing receipt and pdf of the email notice sent to the County of Los Angeles. We can only wonder at a system which loses (?) such properly served material.

“program or activity.” [The Comunidad ruling](#) did not explore the definitions of key terms of Section 11135. These definitions are critical to understanding the written word of 11135, as well as critical to enforcing civil rights protections intended in the Section.

These definitions include:

22 CCR/ADC §98000:

No person in the State of California shall, on the basis of ethnic group identification, religion, age, sex, color or physical or mental disability, be unlawfully denied the benefits of, or be unlawfully subjected to discrimination under, any program or activity that is funded directly by the state or receives any financial assistance from the state (emphases added).

22 CCR/ADC §98010:

“Benefit” means anything contributing to an improvement in condition, including, but not limited to, the aid or services provided as a result of State support....

...“Program or activity” means any project, action or procedure undertaken directly by recipients of state support or indirectly by recipients through others by contracts, arrangements or agreements, with respect to the public generally or with respect to any private or public entity...

...“Grantee” means a person or local agency which receives State support under grant or subgrant, and includes prime grantees and subgrantees at any tier.

...“Funded directly by the State” means any payment, transfer, or allocation of State funds to the recipient...

...“State financial assistance” means any grant, entitlement, loan, cooperative agreement, contract or any other arrangement by which a State agency provides or otherwise makes available aid to recipients in the form of:

- (1) Funds;*
- (2) **services of State personnel;** or*
- (3) real or personal property...*

...“State support” means the funds or financial assistance (see above) provided by the State to a recipient which:

- (1) is “Funded directly by the State” as defined in this section (see above); or*
- (2) receives “State financial assistance” as defined by this section (see above)*

These definitions make it clear that the County Regional Planning Department is subject to Sec. 11135 to the extent that its land use approval processes must be conducted in a fair and unprejudicial proceeding, whatever the ultimate outcome of those processes might be.

Unlike *Comunidad*, we have been able to identify directly-allocated state funding to the Department of Regional Planning in the most recent budget published by the County of Los Angeles Chief Executive Office. In addition, the Department of Regional Planning benefits from ‘State financial assistance’ from multiple state agencies, such as

the Governor’s Office of Planning and Research, that have consulted with Regional Planning to improve and assist the County’s permitting process. Under state law, “cooperative agreements” and “services of State personnel” are defined as “State financial assistance.”

State Funding and Financial Assistance to the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning:

The following excerpt is taken from the latest approved [recommended budget](#) from the County of Los Angeles Chief Executive Office:

REGIONAL PLANNING
Budget Summaries

REGIONAL PLANNING BUDGET DETAIL

CLASSIFICATION	FY 2013-14 ACTUAL	FY 2014-15 ESTIMATED	FY 2014-15 BUDGET	FY 2015-16 REQUESTED	FY 2015-16 RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM BUDGET
REVENUE DETAIL						
CHARGES FOR SERVICES - OTHER	\$ (211,531.18)	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 9,000	\$ 9,000	\$ 1,000
COURT FEES & COSTS	2,550.00	0	1,000	0	0	(1,000)
FORFEITURES & PENALTIES	10,000.00	2,000	0	4,000	4,000	4,000
LEGAL SERVICES	2,759.61	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
MISCELLANEOUS	254,966.70	310,000	157,000	157,000	157,000	0
OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES	557,899.77	580,000	619,000	308,000	308,000	(311,000)
OTHER SALES	65.00	0	0	0	0	0
PLANNING & ENGINEERING SERVICES	1,722,053.41	1,613,000	1,547,000	1,547,000	1,547,000	0
STATE - OTHER	121,481.99	350,000	503,000	150,000	150,000	(353,000)
ZONING PERMITS	5,244,082.24	5,083,000	4,822,000	5,156,000	5,156,000	334,000
TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 7,704,327.54	\$ 7,948,000	\$ 7,659,000	\$ 7,333,000	\$ 7,333,000	\$ (326,000)

We re-state the section under which this complaint is filed to bring to the attention of the County and your office, that in addition to the other grants the County received for work directly related to waste management programs², the County has also received state grants for its Regional Planning Department, the Department of Los Angeles County directly related to this complaint:

California Government Code, Section 11135 (a):

No person in the State of California shall, on the basis of race, national origin, ethnic group identification, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, color, genetic information, or disability, be unlawfully denied full and equal access to the benefits of, or be unlawfully subjected to discrimination under, any program or activity that is conducted, operated, or administered by the state or by any state agency, is funded directly by the state, or receives any financial assistance from the state.

We ask that your office and the County disclose the itemized nature of the grants listed on the line item above “STATE – OTHER” and properly disclose them to you instead of falsely claiming that no direct state funding from a state office was received.

Discriminatory failure to provide a full hearing on the draft Environmental Impact Report before the full Regional Planning Commission.

² See for example, Exhibit 2

The County states on page 2 of their response that no hearing before the Regional Planning Commission is planned or scheduled. This statement goes to the very heart of the matter before you. As stated in our complaint, and in spite of numerous requests also as noted in our complaint, the County has refused to hold a hearing before the actual decision makers on this matter so that the issues could be fairly and unprejudicially presented to the Planning Commission. Only a hearing before a “hearing examiner”, who has no authority to make decisions, order further investigations or ask questions, was conducted. No landfill approval or landfill expansion approval process has ever been conducted in the history of Los Angeles County without a hearing before the Planning Commission during the draft Environmental Impact Report review period. The draft review period for the Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion was closed last year without such a hearing. The community of Val Verde has thus been treated in a prejudicial manner by not allowing residents full access to a hearing before the decision makers as has occurred in all other such processes before the County of Los Angeles Planning Department and Regional Planning Commission.

Failure to translate Notices and other documents

The County claims that the “hearing examiner hearing” (to which the residents of Val Verde object as being prejudicial on its face for the above reasons), was properly conducted because a translator was available at this hearing. We note that the very fact that only ONE member of a largely Spanish speaking community appeared to speak is testament to the fact the hearing was not properly noticed in the majority language of the local community. As stated in on page 28 of our original complaint, the prejudice arose from the fact that the hearing notice was not provided to this majority Spanish speaking community in Spanish, but rather a notice entirely in English without even a nominal explanation of the project itself, was mailed to residents³. Only the statement “For more information, call (213) 974-6466.” was translated into Spanish. Without any explanation as to why someone should call that number, it was highly unlikely that anyone would respond, and indeed, that is what occurred. We can only assume that this was in fact the County’s intent.

The County claims that publication in “*La Opinion*” newspaper provides adequate proof of Spanish notification. However, this newspaper was not available in the local community. Indeed no newspapers at all are sold in the only store in town, the “Fast Stop”. It therefore appears that the County chose to publish a notice in a paper that is not available to the community and failed to properly notify adjacent Spanish-speaking residents as required by law in their own language.

We re-iterate that our complaint is not that the County failed to provide translation services, but that no notice was given to the Spanish speaking community in their native language. Nor were any documents provided in Spanish to a community consisting of a majority of Spanish speaking individuals. Again, we believe that the very fact that only one person required translation, provides ample evidence of the failure by the County to properly notify the Spanish speaking community of Val Verde about the expansion of a landfill immediately adjacent to their community that has long been a concern to them.

³ See Exhibit 10 of the original complaint and exhibit 3 of this letter

Use of Data by the County indicating that Val Verde is not an ethnically Hispanic community

While the County may indeed choose which data to use, it is a well-established example of an abuse of discretion to knowingly choose to use data that is incorrect in order to avoid the consequences and requirements that would follow from using the correct information. In the matter before you, the County apparently set out to conduct this process to only a certain sector of the community, excluding the Spanish speaking community of Val Verde, the very residents who would be most affected by this action. The County EIR preparers therefore manipulated information and used census data in a manner that would falsely make it appear that the community of Val Verde is not a majority Hispanic community, contrary to fact, thus attempting to prevent them from exercising their rights as a protected group.

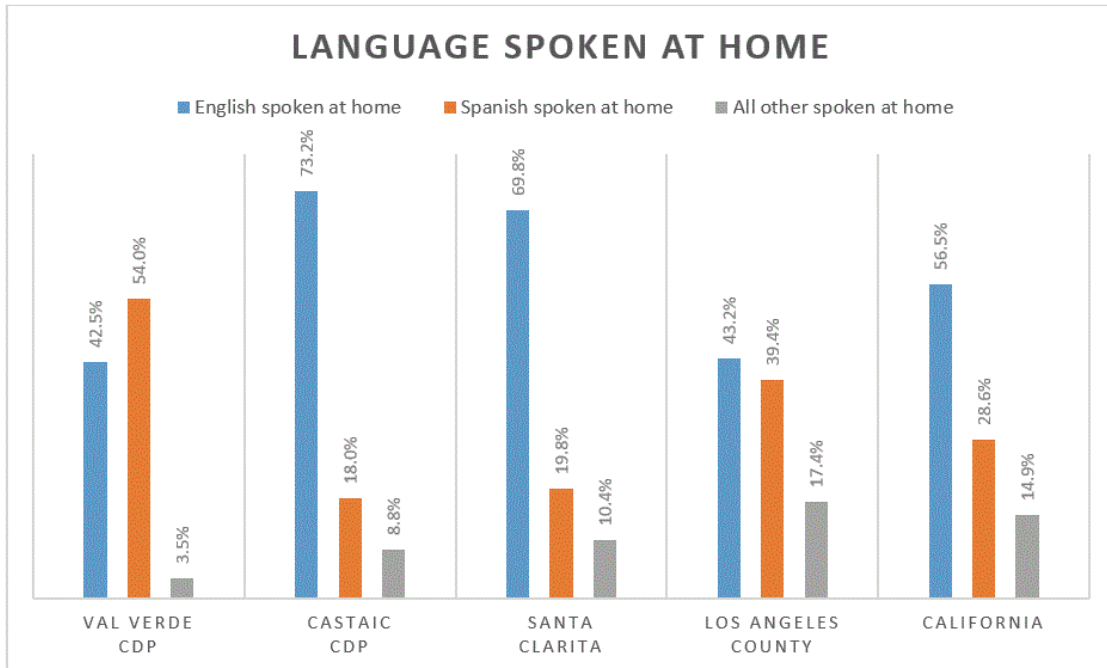
The United States Census Bureau publishes data guidelines for planning agencies to utilize in making an analysis of potential affected populations⁴:

1-year estimates	3-year estimates	5-year estimates
12 months of collected data	36 months of collected data	60 months of collected data
Data for areas with populations of 65,000+	Data for areas with populations of 20,000+	Data for all areas
Smallest sample size	Larger sample size than 1-year	Largest sample size
Less reliable than 3-year or 5-year	More reliable than 1-year; less reliable than 5-year	Most reliable
Most current data	Less current than 1-year estimates; more current than 5-year	Least current
Best used when	Best used when	Best used when
	More precise than 1-year, more current than 5-year	Precision is more important than currency
Currency is more important than precision	Analyzing smaller populations	Analyzing very small populations
Analyzing large populations	Examining smaller geographies because 1-year estimates are not available	Examining tracts and other smaller geographies because 1-year estimates are not available

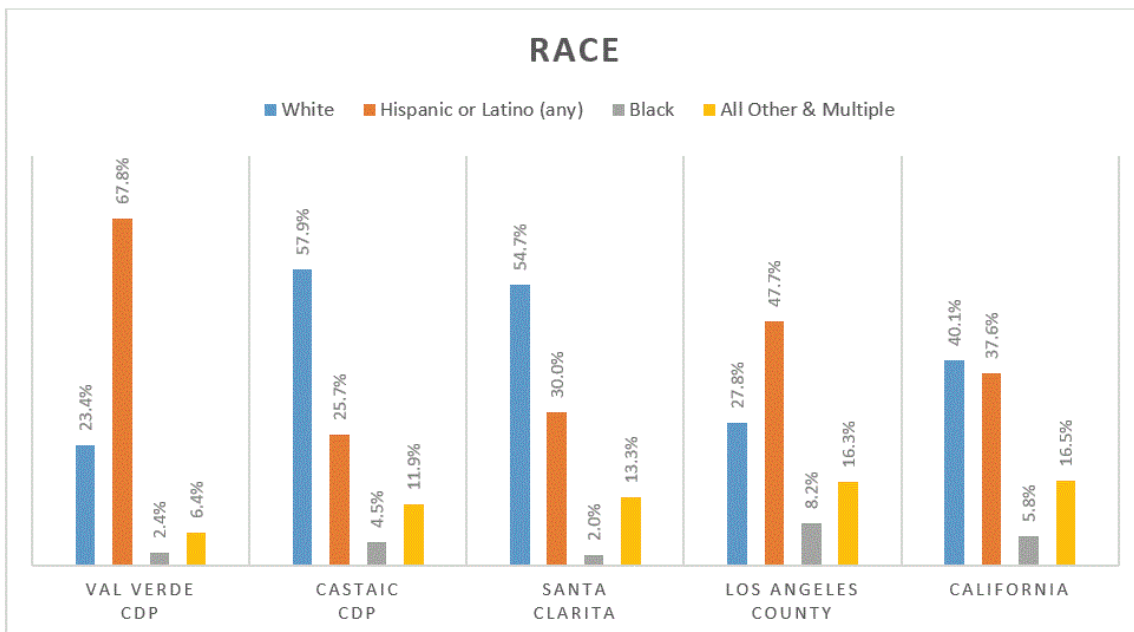
⁴ <http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/guidance.html>

Using these guidelines, the following charts were compiled:

Using recent data from the 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, the following charts were created:



Using recent data from the 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, the following charts were created:



Unsupported Facts

The County claims that numerous allegations are unsupported by evidence. Apparently this is due in large part to the fact that they lost or mis-placed the voluminous

compilation of exhibit documents attached to the complaint as a CD and provided by email via Google docs. (See Exhibit 1). While they could have asked us or your office to provide these documents to them again to ensure an in depth investigation of this complaint was conducted, they apparently did not do so.

Conclusion

For all the reasons stated above and including those previously provided to your office with the initial filing of this administrative complaint, we continue to assert that the County has unlawfully violated Section 11135 of California's Government Code by discriminating against the residents of the community of Val Verde, that compromise a protected group as described in that section. We ask that the State continue to investigate this complaint and take action to ensure that the planning process is conducted in a fair and non-discriminatory manner as well as considering additional remedies as described in the complaint.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of all Complainants

By:

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Lynne Plambeck".

Lynne Plambeck, President
Santa Clarita Org for Planning the Environment

Exhibit

1

Proof of Mailing
Of Complaint and Reference
Documents to the County
Counsel of Los Angeles County

List of Offices Served with Administrative Complaint

Elliot Block, Chief Counsel
916) 341-6080
Elliot.Block@CalRecycle.ca.gov
Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle)
1001 I Street--P.O. Box 4025
Sacramento, CA 95812-4025
(916) 322-4027

Marcy Reed, Counsel
(916) 322-2893
Marcy.Reed@Calepa.ca.gov

Cal EPA

1001 I Street
P.O. Box 2815
Sacramento, CA
95812-2815

Ellen Peter, Chief Counsel
(916) 323-9606
epeter@arb.ca.gov
California Air Resources Board
1001 "I" Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Sarah Morrison
213 897 2640
Sarah.Morrison@doj.ca.gov
State of California, Office of the Attorney General
State of California, Office of the Attorney General
300 South Spring Street Los Angeles, CA, 90013 -1230

Mark Saladino
Office of the County Counsel
213 974 1801
contact_us@counsel.lacounty.gov
Los Angeles County
500 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Office of Supervisor Michael Antonovich. Fifth District

=====

STEVENS ON RANCH STATION
 25548 THE OLD ROAD
 STEVENSON RANCH, CA 91381-9984

06/08/2015 05:38:16 PM

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Sales Receipt

Product Description	Sale Qty	Unit Price	Final Price
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LOS ANGELES, CA 99012 Zone-1 First-Class Mail® Large Envelope 0 lb. 11.90 oz. * Expected Delivery Day Thursday, June 11.			\$3.40
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Issue Postage: \$3.40

SACRAMENTO, CA 95812-2815 Zone-4 First-Class Mail® Large Envelope %% USPS Certified Mail™: 9514 8000 1457 5159 0003 05 0 lb. 11.80 oz. * Expected Delivery Day Friday, June 12.			\$3.40
--	--	--	--------

Certified Mail™ \$3.45
 Return Receipt (email) \$1.40

Issue Postage: \$8.25

SACRAMENTO, CA 95812-2815 Zone-4 First-Class Mail® Large Envelope %% USPS Certified Mail™: 9514 8000 1457 5159 0003 12 0 lb. 11.90 oz. * Expected Delivery Day Friday, June 12.			\$3.40
--	--	--	--------

Certified Mail™ \$3.45
 Return Receipt (email) \$1.40

Issue Postage: \$8.25

SACRAMENTO, CA 95812 Zone-4 First-Class Mail® Large Envelope 0 lb. 12.00 oz. * Expected Delivery Day Friday, June 12.			\$3.40
--	--	--	--------

Issue Postage: \$3.40

Total: *Sold* \$23.30

Paid by:
 Discover \$23.30
 Account #: XXXXXXXXXXXX8626
 Approval #: 00812P
 Transaction #: 979
 23-902600709-99 1436011553

SSK Transaction #: 59
 USPS® #: 056952-9550

 * IMPORTANT: For Return Receipt (by *
 * email), wait at least one day, but *
 * no more than 60 days, to make your *
 * request; visit USPS.com; select *
 * "Track & Confirm"; enter label *
 * number(s); select "Request Return *
 * Receipt (Electronic)"; enter your *
 * name and email address. *

From: Citizens For Chiquita Canyon Landfill Compliance c4cclc@gmail.com 

Subject: Service of Civil Rights Complaint Under Government Code Section 11135

Date: June 8, 2015 at 2:08 PM

To: Marcy.reed@calepa.ca.gov, Elliot.Block@calrecycle.ca.gov, EPeters@arb.ca.gov, Sarah.Morrison@doj.ca.gov, mark.saladino@counsel.lacounty.gov

Bcc: Lynne Plambeck lynne@scope.org, Erica Larsen-Dockray erica@eekart.com, Sara Sage sageknees@gmail.com

CF

We are serving you with a Civil Rights Complaint regarding Los Angeles County's handling of the proposed Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion. Please find the attached complaint and supporting residents' signatures.

Additionally, here is a link for access to our footnotes. From there, you may preview them or download them for your investigation, as well as a copy of the complaint.

ACCESS TO FOOTNOTES:

<https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B8rxv9anzSiifkQ3TXc5UkRqRIZlctFpb2dFWDF2RUI1Vmd1RnlocmNIWnNUbE1mMkt5Rmc&usp=sharing>

We will also mail you a copy of the complaint and a disc of all attachments for your convenience.

If you have any questions or problems, please feel free to email our contacts for this project.

Lynne Plambeck - lynne@scope.org

President of Santa Clarita Organization for Planning and the Environment (SCOPE)

Sara Sage - sagefamily@sbcglobal.net

SCOPE Chair of Community Toxics & Environmental Justice Programs Committee

Jeremiah Dockray - jdockray@gmail.com

Member of Citizens for Chiquita Canyon Landfill Compliance (C4CCLC)

Thank you for looking at our case. Please send a reply that this email has been received.

Best Regards,

Jeremiah Dockray

C4CCLC Member



SCOPE_C4CCLC_Marti
nez_Rico_v...60815.pdf

From: Citizens For Chiquita Canyon Landfill Compliance c4cclc@gmail.com
Subject: Service of Civil Rights Complaint Under Government Code Section 11135
Date: June 9, 2015 at 8:22 AM
To: epeter@arb.ca.gov, contact_us@counsel.lacounty.gov
Bcc: Lynne Plambeck lynne@scope.org, Erica Larsen-Dockray erica@eekart.com, Jeremiah Dockray jdockray@gmail.com



We are serving you with a Civil Rights Complaint regarding Los Angeles County's handling of the proposed Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion. Please go to the link below to access the complaint and supporting residents' signatures as well as to our footnotes. From there, you may preview them or download them for your investigation..

ACCESS TO COMPLAINT AND FOOTNOTES:

<https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B8rxv9anzSiifkQ3TXc5UkRqRIZlcTFpb2dFWDF2RUI1Vmd1RnlocmNIWnNUbE1mMkt5Rmc&usp=sharing>

We will also mail you a copy of the complaint and a disc of all attachments for your convenience.

If you have any questions or problems, please feel free to email our contacts for this project.

Lynne Plambeck - lynne@scope.org

President of Santa Clarita Organization for Planning and the Environment (SCOPE)

Sara Sage - sagefamily@sbcglobal.net

SCOPE Chair of Community Toxics & Environmental Justice Programs Committee

Jeremiah Dockray - jdockray@gmail.com

Member of Citizens for Chiquita Canyon Landfill Compliance (C4CCLC)

Thank you for looking at our case. Please send a reply that this email has been received.

Best Regards,

Jeremiah Dockray

C4CCLC Member

Exhibit 2

Example of State Grant Received for Waste Management Activities

CalRecycle Grants Put Waste Tires to Use at Landfills

SACRAMENTO--A landfill isn't usually the best final resting place for old tires, but thanks to state grants, five California landfills will put about 2 million of those tires to good use in engineering projects.

The Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) awarded a total of \$718,955 in tire-derived aggregate (TDA) grants, which encourage the use of TDA rather than conventional aggregate in various civil engineering applications. Besides the environmental benefits of diverting used tires from landfills and reducing the need to mine gravel, TDA is cost-effective, drains well, and is lighter than conventional processed gravel, making it easier to transport and handle.

"Keeping used tires out of the waste stream and using them for beneficial projects is key to protecting our environment," CalRecycle Director Carol Mortensen said. "TDA projects put millions of waste tires to beneficial use each year in California."

The TDA Grant Program provides competitive grants for such uses as retaining wall backfill, stabilization for slopes and river embankments, vibration mitigation, and a variety of landfill applications. Qualifying projects must use at least 500 tons of California-generated waste tires.

This year's five grant applicants sought assistance for landfill-related projects. Four will be using TDA as backfill for landfill gas collection lines or wells, and one will be used to create a visual barrier berm. In all, the five projects will use the equivalent of 2 million waste tires.

The following is a list of the five recipients and the amount of grant funding received:

Applicant	Project Description	Award Amount
Chiquita Canyon, LLC (Los Angeles County)	Landfill gas collection	\$95,688
Merced County Regional Waste Management Authority	Landfill gas collection	\$109,193
Riverside County	Landfill gas collection	\$150,748
Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority (Monterey County)	Landfill gas collection	\$85,208
Waste Management of Alameda County, Inc.	Lightweight fill for visual berm at landfill	\$278,118
Total		\$718,955

In 2011, Californians generated 40.8 million waste tires, and 88 percent were diverted from disposal. CalRecycle supports waste tire projects to promote a strong in-state market for this valuable resource.

The Tire-Derived Aggregate Grant Program is one of several CalRecycle programs that are funded through CalRecycle's Tire Recycling Management Fund from a recycling fee charged on every new tire sold in California. The grant funding can only be applied to material costs rather than labor, equipment, or other expenses. There is no cost to the state's General Fund.

Exhibit

3

Notices Circulated by Los Angeles County to the Community of Val Verde Regarding the Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion



Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning

Planning for the Challenges Ahead



Richard J. Bruckner
Director

**NOTICE OF HEARING EXAMINER PUBLIC HEARING
NOTICE OF COMPLETION AND AVAILABILITY
OF DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT
FOR
CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL MASTER PLAN REVISION
PROJECT NO.: R2004-00559-(5)
CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT NO.: 200400042
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT NO. 200400039
STATE CLEARINGHOUSE NUMBER 2005081071**

The Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning, acting in the capacity of "Lead Agency" under the County Environmental Guidelines, Chapter III, Section 304, has filed a "Notice of Completion and Availability" of a Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Project. This document has been prepared in accordance with, and pursuant to, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as amended; Public Resources Code, Section 21000 *et seq.*; and the "Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act (State CEQA Guidelines), California Code of Regulation, Title 14, Chapter 15000 *et seq.*, (including Section 15160).

PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD

The formal public review period for the DEIR will be from July 10, 2014 to August 24, 2014 (45 days). All comments received by the closing of the public review period will be considered in the Final EIR.

SITE LOCATION

The Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) is an existing Class III (municipal solid waste) facility located in the northwestern portion of unincorporated Los Angeles County near the City of Santa Clarita, just west of the Interstate 5 (I-5) and State Route 126 (SR-126) junction (see below). The site is a total of 639 acres, with an existing permitted waste footprint of approximately 257 acres, although not all of the 257 acres has been developed.



PROPOSED PROJECT

Landfill operations at CCL were first permitted by the County of Los Angeles under Conditional Use Permit (CUP) No. 1809-5, issued on November 24, 1982, which expired in November 1997. The current CUP No. 89-051(5), which was approved in 1997, is for the permitted landfill area of 257 acres and a maximum daily permitted disposal of 6,000 tons per day. The current CUP closure date is 2019, but based on the current CUP tonnage limits, the projected closure date is between 2015 and 2019. Waste Connections has applied for a new CUP to implement the CCL Master Plan Revision.

The Proposed Project includes the following elements: development of a new entrance and support facilities; better utilization of the landfill's potential disposal capacity through a lateral extension of the existing waste footprint and increased maximum elevation; increased daily disposal limits; acceptance of all nonhazardous wastes permitted at a Class III solid waste disposal landfill; continued operation of the landfill; new design features; environmental monitoring; development of a Household Hazardous Waste Facility (HHWF); mixed organics composting operation; and set-aside of land for potential future conversion technology. In addition, the Proposed Project includes the relocation of a portion of Southern California Edison's (SCE) existing Saugus-Elizabeth Lake-Fillmore 66 kilovolt (kV) Subtransmission Line in order to accommodate landfill improvements.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The following is a summary of the impacts associated with the Proposed Project determined in the DEIR to be significant and unavoidable:

1. **Air Quality**—The DEIR determined that PM₁₀ annual and PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} 24-hour cumulative concentrations would exceed their respective thresholds under the cumulative project scenario during 2 modeled project years, primarily due to fugitive dust from travel on onsite paved roads. It was determined that mitigation needed to reduce this impact (continuous watering of onsite paved roads) would not be feasible because of water availability concerns.
2. **Traffic/Transportation**—The DEIR determined that the Proposed Project will have a temporary significant impact at the intersection of Commerce Center Drive and SR-126 based on the Los Angeles County Congestion Management Program guidelines. The project's potential traffic impact was measured as the effect of the project on traffic operating conditions, expressed in terms of level of service (LOS). LOS is a qualitative measure used to describe the condition of traffic flow, ranging from excellent conditions at LOS A to overloaded conditions at LOS F. The intersection of Commerce Center Drive and SR-126 will be under construction in 2015 as part of the Commerce Center Drive/SR-126 improvement project. The Commerce Center Drive/SR-126 improvement project is scheduled to be complete in 2016. Upon completion, the planned improvements at this intersection will return operations to LOS D or better during both peak hours. Therefore, no mitigation is required of the CCL project since mitigation measures during construction conditions would interfere with the planned staging of the Commerce Center Drive/SR-126 improvement project.

HEARING EXAMINER HEARING

A public hearing on the DEIR has been scheduled before the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning Hearing Examiner on July 31, 2014, starting at 6:00 p.m. and ending after the last testifier or 10:00 p.m., whichever comes first, at the **Castaic Sports Complex- Gymnasium**, located at 31320 North Castaic Road, Castaic, California, 91384, (661) 775-8865 (see map below).



PUBLIC HEARING

A public hearing on the proposed project and the DEIR will be scheduled before the Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commission at a time and date to be determined in the Regional Planning Commission Hearing Room (1st Floor, Room 150), 320 West Temple Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

REVIEWING LOCATIONS

To ensure public access to the DEIR, copies of the document are available for review at the following County libraries:

Castaic Library
27955 Sloan Canyon Road
Castaic, CA 91384

Valencia Public Library
23743 Valencia Boulevard
Santa Clarita, CA 91355

Old Town Newhall Library
24500 Main Street
Santa Clarita, CA 91321

A copy of the DEIR will also be available for public review Monday through Thursday, 7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. at:

County of Los Angeles
Department of Regional Planning
Zoning Permits North Section, Room 1348
320 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

An electronic version of the DEIR is also available on the Department's website at <http://planning.lacounty.gov/case> by typing the project number **R2004-00559-(5)** into the Search Case Archive Window.

Please submit written comments on the DEIR to Iris Chi of the Department of Regional Planning at the above address. You may also fax your written comments to (213) 626-0434, or email to ichi@planning.lacounty.gov. Should you have any questions, please call (213) 974-6443. *Si necesita más información por favor llame al (213) 974-6466.*



Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning

Planning for the Challenges Ahead



Richard J. Bruckner
Director

**NOTICE OF TIME EXTENSION
FOR PUBLIC COMMENT ON THE
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR
CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL MASTER PLAN REVISION
PROJECT NO.: R2004-00559-(5)
CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT NO.: 200400042
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT NO. 200400039
STATE CLEARINGHOUSE NUMBER 2005081071**

The applicant, Chiquita Canyon Landfill, LLC, is proposing the expansion of an existing Class III landfill in the A-2-2 (Heavy Agricultural – Two Acre Minimum Required Lot Area) Zone. The Proposed Project includes the following elements: development of a new entrance and support facilities; better utilization of the landfill's potential disposal capacity through a lateral extension of the existing waste footprint and increased maximum elevation; increased daily disposal limits; acceptance of all nonhazardous wastes permitted at a Class III solid waste disposal landfill; continued operation of the landfill; new design features; environmental monitoring; development of a Household Hazardous Waste Facility (HHWF); mixed organics composting operation; and set-aside of land for potential future conversion technology. In addition, the Proposed Project includes the relocation of a portion of Southern California Edison's (SCE) existing Saugus-Elizabeth Lake-Fillmore 66 kilovolt (kV) Subtransmission Line in order to accommodate landfill improvements.

PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD

The previous public review period was from July 10, 2014 to September 23, 2014 (75 days). **The public review period will now extend to October 23, 2014.** The Hearing Examiner hearing was held on July 31, 2014 at the Castaic Sport Complex – Gymnasium. There will not be another Hearing Examiner hearing held regarding the DEIR. All comments received by the closing of the public review period will be considered in the Final EIR.

SITE LOCATION

The Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) is an existing Class III (municipal solid waste) facility located in the northwestern portion of unincorporated Los Angeles County near the City of Santa Clarita, just west of the Interstate 5 (I-5) and State Route 126 (SR-126) junction. The site is a total of 639 acres, with an existing permitted waste footprint of approximately 257 acres, although not all of the 257 acres has been developed.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The following is a summary of the impacts associated with the Proposed Project determined in the DEIR to be significant and unavoidable:

1. Air Quality–The DEIR determined that PM₁₀ annual and PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} 24-hour cumulative concentrations would exceed their respective thresholds under the cumulative project scenario during 2 modeled project years, primarily due to fugitive dust from travel on onsite paved roads. It was determined that mitigation needed to reduce this impact (continuous watering of onsite paved roads) would not be feasible because of water availability concerns.
2. Traffic/Transportation- The DEIR determined that the Proposed Project will have a temporary significant impact at the intersection of Commerce Center Drive and SR-126 based on the Los Angeles County Congestion Management Program guidelines. The project's potential traffic impact was measured as the effect of the project on traffic operating conditions, expressed in terms of level of service (LOS).

CC.031914

LOS is a qualitative measure used to describe the condition of traffic flow, ranging from excellent conditions at LOS A to overloaded conditions at LOS F. The intersection of Commerce Center Drive and SR-126 will be under construction in 2015 as part of the Commerce Center Drive/SR-126 improvement project. The Commerce Center Drive/SR-126 improvement project is scheduled to be complete in 2016. Upon completion, the planned improvements at this intersection will return operations to LOS D or better during both peak hours. Therefore, no mitigation is required of the CCL project since mitigation measures during construction conditions would interfere with the planned staging of the Commerce Center Drive/SR-126 improvement project.

PUBLIC HEARING

A public hearing on the proposed project and the DEIR will be scheduled before the Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commission at a time and date to be determined in the Regional Planning Commission Hearing Room (1st Floor, Room 150), 320 West Temple Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

REVIEWING LOCATIONS

To ensure public access to the DEIR, copies of the document are available for review at the following County libraries:

- Castaic Library
27955 Sloan Canyon Road
Castaic, CA 91384
- Valencia Public Library
23743 Valencia Boulevard
Santa Clarita, CA 91355
- Old Town Newhall Library
24500 Main Street
Santa Clarita, CA 91321

A copy of the DEIR will also be available for public review Monday through Thursday, 7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. at:

County of Los Angeles
Department of Regional Planning
Zoning Permits North Section, Room 1348
320 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

An electronic version of the DEIR is also available on the Department's website at <http://planning.lacounty.gov/case> by typing the project number **R2004-00559-(5)** into the Search Case Archive Window.

Please submit written comments on the DEIR to Iris Chi of the Department of Regional Planning at the above address. You may also fax your written comments to (213) 626-0434, or email to ichi@planning.lacounty.gov. Should you have any questions, please call (213) 974-6443.

Si necesita más información por favor llame al (213) 974-6466.

Letter No. 107

Roselva Ungar
20349 Jay Carroll Drive
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

Response to Comment No. 107-1

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 107-2

The Hearing Examiner position was created by County Ordinance in 2008 for major projects, such as landfills, so that a public hearing can be held in the community prior to the Regional Planning Commission (RPC) hearing. The authority and duties of the Hearing Examiner are contained in Sections 22.60.030 and 22.60.040 of the Los Angeles County Code. The Hearing Examiner reports to the RPC, and the RPC will hold a public hearing in the local community on the Proposed Project, including the Conditional Use Permit (CUP), Oak Tree Permit, and Final EIR. The RPC will receive all public comments on the Proposed Project, including those presented at the Hearing Examiner hearing, and the public will again be given the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Project at the future RPC hearing.

Response to Comment No. 107-3

Please see Topical Response #31, Clean Hands Waiver.

Response to Comment No. 107-4

There are no conditions of CCL's existing CUP that specifically mention a closure plan, only that no further waste shall be received once the termination date of the CUP or the tonnage limit is reached, whichever occurs first. Los Angeles County does not maintain or review a landfill closure plan. The landfill closure plan is kept by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle). A Preliminary Closure and Post-Closure Maintenance Plan is available on CalRecycle's website, along with correspondence related to the landfill closure plan and a 5-Year Solid Waste Facility Permit Review, which contains revised closure and post-closure cost estimates.

Response to Comment No. 107-5

This letter is a duplicate. Please see the responses to Comment Nos. 107-1 through 107-4.

Response to Comment No. 107-6

This comment is not related to environmental issues. However, please see Topical Response #22, Public Scoping and Public Outreach.

Richard Claghorn

From: Susie Evans <sheffs@pacbell.net>
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2016 3:16 PM
To: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov; Richard Claghorn; Robert Glaser; Oscar Gomez
Subject: Close Chiquita Canyon Landfill Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071
Attachments: Petition Letter DEIR #2 Nov 2016.pdf

Via Hand Delivery and E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

I believe that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) should not be allowed to continue operating because of the contract they entered into twenty years ago with the community of Val Verde. They promised that if they were allowed to increase to 23 million tons they would shut down upon reaching it. Section 9g states, "Nothing in this condition shall permit the maximum landfill capacity of 23 million tons to be increased." I also find the total disregard for the contract with the community of Val Verde and the contract with Los Angeles County is enough reason for them to be shut down permanently.

108-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

108-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

108-3

Thank you,

Susan M. Evans
29830 Lincoln Ave.
Val Verde, CA 91384

Home 661-702-9782
Cell 661-433-1380
Email Sheffs@pacbell.net

#108 - repeated

Via Hand Delivery and E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

I believe that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) should not be allowed to continue operating because of the contract they entered into twenty years ago with the community of Val Verde. They promised that if they were allowed to increase to 23 million tons they would shut down upon reaching it. Section 9g states, "Nothing in this condition shall permit the maximum landfill capacity of 23 million tons to be increased." I also find the total disregard for the contract with the community of Val Verde and the contract with Los Angeles County is enough reason for them to be shut down permanently.

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According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

108-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

108-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Susan M. Evans Date: 11-16-16

Print Name: Susan M. Evans

Address: 29830 Lincoln Ave
Val Verde, CA 91384

Letter No. 108

Susan M. Evans
29830 Lincoln Ave.
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 108-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 108-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Community Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 108-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Richard Claghorn

From: Suzie Rizzo <baroness1@sbcglobal.net>
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2016 5:03 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita Canyon Landfill

Attn: Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commissioners
Mr. Richard Claghorn, Staff
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report, Additional Information Document Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Request for an Extension of an Additional 60 days, concerns over the hearing examiner process and waiver

Please include this correspondence in the Administrative Record for this project and copy to all Commissioners.

Honorable Commissioners and Mr. Claghorn, staff:

As you are probably aware, extensive comments on this project have already been given to you. I remain concerned about the affects of the landfill on water and air quality in the Santa Clarita Valley as well as traffic and greenhouse gas issues arising from the substantial proposed increase in truck traffic and trash disposal that will be generated if the requested capacity increases are allowed. I continue to believe that this proposal will discourage the County's efforts to reduce waste generation and promote recycling and may not meet the new requirements for methane reduction promulgated by the State of California if it is approved as proposed.

I wish to be able to devote an adequate amount of time to this new document

I ask that the comment period for this project be extended at least an additional 60 days to give myself, organizations and the community an adequate time to review this document.

109-1

I wish to express a concern over the Hearing Examiner process¹. While I understand and support the County's efforts to hold a hearing in or near to the project location, the absence of any of the decision makers from participation at the hearing appears to negate this goal. It has been represented that the Commissioners will read the transcript of the hearing, but there is no assurance that this will actually occur. Additionally, the Commission will now lack the vital understanding of community concerns that is communicated through intonation and facial expressions. The Commissioners will also be unable to ask the commenter any questions regarding his or her testimony. Therefore, while this procedure streamlines the process for the developer and the County Planning Dept., I believe it gives short shrift to the community's ability to communicate its concerns.

I note that during the hearing process for the Elsmere Landfill, the County Planning Commission attended the local hearing held at the Valencia High School gym. Why is the Val Verde and Castaic community being treated differently?

At a recent Planning Commission meeting, one Commissioner noted that no landfill approval has ever been granted without a hearing on the draft document. I urge this Commission to continue this policy and not wait until the FEIR to hear the community on this issue.

109-2

As you are aware, this landfill was expanded in March of this year by 26%. This expansion was apparently based on an inaccurate addendum which your Commission did not review or approve. The community was promised and the 1997 Conditions of Approval stated that this landfill would be closed when it reached 23 million

109-3

tons. It seems your director is apparently able to act in secret behind closed doors to negate an approval made by the Board of Supervisors and renege on the County's commitment to the community.

109-3
contd

I further note that there is still no closure plan included in this document. It appears that fact would seem to indicate an unlawful foregone conclusion that the landfill will be expanded in spite of the promises made.

Thank you in advance for granting these requests.

Sincerely,

Susann Rizzo
Resident of Santa Clarita

25366 Avenida Ronada
Valencia, CA 91355
805-490-1057

Letter No. 109

Susann Rizzo
25366 Avenida Ronada
Valencia, CA 91355

Response to Comment No. 109-1

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 109-2

The Hearing Examiner position was created by County Ordinance in 2008 for major projects, such as landfills, so that a public hearing can be held in the community prior to the Regional Planning Commission (RPC) hearing. The authority and duties of the Hearing Examiner are contained in Sections 22.60.030 and 22.60.040 of the Los Angeles County Code. The Hearing Examiner reports to the RPC, and the RPC will hold a public hearing in the local community on the Proposed Project, including the Conditional Use Permit, Oak Tree Permit, and Final EIR. The RPC will receive all public comments on the Proposed Project, including those presented at the Hearing Examiner hearing, and the public will again be given the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Project at the future RPC hearing.

Response to Comment No. 109-3

Please see Topical Response #31, Clean Hands Waiver.

Richard Claghorn

From: PaRC <drfaye@drfayesnyder.com>
Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2016 10:27 AM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: DEIR Comment period
Attachments: History of Dishonest Acts by the Chiquita Canyon Landfill.docx

Hello,

We have become a bit paranoid here in Val Verde, so that's probably why it seems to me that presenting the DEIR to us two months before it's due with a comment period during the holidays seems like you are trying to put one over us, again. We have been tricked in so many ways over time. Actually, I am a forensic evaluator, and I consider three is likely to be a pattern. The attached list is more than a pattern of deception. It is a characterization of deception.

Perhaps, the only way to put a landfill right beside a community, 300-500 feet away, is by dirty tricks, such as essentially denying us the opportunity to respond to your DEIR by giving us only two months over the holidays to review and comment on more than 1000 pages. We are a small town on the edge of the landfill, with a disproportionate number of people very sick living right along the West edge of the landfill. If you don't give us more time to comment, it will clearly be one more trick.

110-1

Or, you just didn't think it through and you don't know what it's like for us to live here. Last night I made a list of over ten events of which I have direct knowledge of deception. I'll attach it. Is government a part of it? Please extend the comment period for at least another two months.

Please give us a chance.

Thank you for your consideration.
Sincerely,

Dr. Faye

Faye Snyder, PsyD
PSY 24806 & MFT 29816
Founder/Clinical Director PaRC
15650 Devonshire Street, Suite 210
Granada Hills, CA 91344
PaRC: (818) 891-8477
drfaye@theparcfoundation.com
www.theparcfoundation.com (agency)
www.EvaluatorsOfLA.com

History of Dishonest Acts by the Chiquita Canyon Landfill

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Made agreements with the Val Verde Civic Association that they broke (tonnage intake, date landfill would close) Substituted a paragraph into that agreement that nothing in the agreement would prohibit the landfill from re-applying for a new date. Residents and signer did not realize the document had been switched. Fifteen years later we thought it was nearly over. (Some of the original signers are still in Val Verde and deny they ever agreed to this.) 	110-2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flyer circulated to residents designed to look like it was from the Val Verde Civic Association, urging residents to support the landfill (I have a flyer.) Having Spanish speaking residents sign landfill support statements before admitting them to the Free Dump Day agreed to in the original contract between Val Verde and the landfill Bribing (I have the emails from him about it) my “independent” scientist, Dr. Paul Rosenfeld, who I originally recruited for the VVCAC, away from the VVCAC Now claiming that the independent scientist reportedly made over 2025 air tests in 25 days. However, he has a contract now, in which he is sworn to secrecy and could not confirm or deny this. Pretending not to know why the scientist didn’t come to our VVCAC meeting (when they <u>knew he would not be coming, as they had bought him off</u>) 	110-3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Having their attorney write us a letter about how there is nothing the CAC can do except have public meetings, and that any more (like testing the air, consulting an expert for advice) would put us in jeopardy. (No sub committees allowed, no informal meetings, no consultations, no attorney advice, none of which is true.) 	110-4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Declined to stop using green waste, until after stealing Rosenfeld. Stopped using green waste, but denied they had made any changes. (They never acknowledge anything was ever wrong.) 	110-5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knew that they were over their limit, but didn’t tell us. When we learned at a meeting that they were over limit, Steve Casullo sat there, playing dumb and didn’t tell us that they had already applied for a Clean Hands Waiver 	110-6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lying to the press, saying that the VVCAC has been doing independent air testing with no negative results (our tests have been training/practice tests). 	110-7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bribed the Castaic Area Town Council with 30 percent of our reparations if they never oppose the landfill, which caused our neighbors in Castaic to become hostile toward us. 	110-8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Circulated rumors to various organizations around Santa Clarita and Castaic that residents in Val Verde were hysterical, and the smells we complained about were from our own septic tanks. 	110-9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Threatening to sue members of the board for going against the landfill (so President Randall Winter, Abigail deSesa, and Tanya Howse resigned) 	110-10
Suspicious	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bribed Vanessa (former VVCAC president and resident of Val Verde who was vehemently supportive of the landfill and hostile to neighbors and residents) Bribed Greg Kimura on the Castaic Area Town Council (who suddenly switched his position from anti-landfill to pro-landfill) Influenced LA County Supervisor Deputy Rosalind Wayman to cancel meetings of the VVCAC until after the deadline to submit complaints on the DEIR. 	110-11

Letter No. 110

Faye Snyder, PsyD
PSY 24806 & MFT 29816
Founder/Clinical Director PaRC
15650 Devonshire St., Suite 210
Granada Hills, CA 91344

Response to Comment No. 110-1

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 110-2

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 110-3

This comment does not refer to a significant environmental topic related to the Proposed Project or project analysis included in the Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 110-4

This comment does not refer to a significant environmental topic related to the Proposed Project or project analysis included in the Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 110-5

This comment does not refer to a significant environmental topic related to the Proposed Project or project analysis included in the Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 110-6

This comment does not refer to a significant environmental topic related to the Proposed Project or project analysis included in the Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 110-7

This comment does not refer to a significant environmental topic related to the Proposed Project or project analysis included in the Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 110-8

This comment does not refer to a significant environmental topic related to the Proposed Project or project analysis included in the Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 110-9

This comment does not refer to a significant environmental topic related to the Proposed Project or project analysis included in the Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 110-10

This comment does not refer to a significant environmental topic related to the Proposed Project or project analysis included in the Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 110-11

This comment does not refer to a significant environmental topic related to the Proposed Project or project analysis included in the Draft EIR.

Via hand delivery and email to rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

Attn: Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commissioners
Mr. Richard Claghorn, Staff
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Subject: Request for Extension of Time to Review to 120 Days (60 additional days)
Please include this correspondence in the Administrative Record for this project and copy to all Commissioners.

Honorable Commissioners and Mr. Claghorn, staff:

As a resident of the Santa Clarita Valley area, I am writing to request an extension of time to review the Master Plan Revision of the Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report for the above noted expansion. I understand that the county has offered 60 days to respond. Unfortunately, these 60 days include the following major holidays – Thanksgiving, Hanukah, Christmas and News Years. The current review period is not enough time for such a large project to be reviewed by the community during an incredibly busy time of the year. There are others EIRs in our immediate vicinity that have just been released for comments over the holidays as well - including the California Fish and Wildlife Dept. for the Newhall Ranch project and Tesoro del Valle. This extension would not affect the operation of the landfill or create an unreasonable delay.

111-1

In addition to an extension for review and commenting, I am also asking that there be a hearing on the draft before the Regional Planning Commission in the town of Castaic. This is a huge project that will affect our local community and the quality of life for all of us that live near it as well as affect the entire Santa Clarita Valley. We have concerns about the air and water quality as well as the large expected traffic increase. The commissioners are not going to have the value of an open dialogue with the people of this valley.

111-2

Please give the citizens of this entire valley the time to really read and understand the nearly 1,100's of pages that have been presented to us in the Revision.

111-3

Thank you in advance for granting this request.

Sincerely,

Signature: Martha Michelle Campbell Date: 11/17/16
Print Name: Martha Michelle Campbell
Address: 23230 Steinbeck Ave #C
Stevenson Ranch CA 91381,

Letter No. 111

Martha Michelle Kampbell
23230 Steinbeck Ave., #C
Stevenson Ranch, CA 91381

Response to Comment No. 111-1

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 111-2

The Hearing Examiner position was created by County Ordinance in 2008 for major projects, such as landfills, so that a public hearing can be held in the community prior to the Regional Planning Commission (RPC) hearing. The authority and duties of the Hearing Examiner are contained in Sections 22.60.030 and 22.60.040 of the Los Angeles County Code. The Hearing Examiner reports to the RPC, and the RPC will hold a public hearing in the local community on the Proposed Project, including the Conditional Use Permit, Oak Tree Permit, and Final EIR. The RPC will receive all public comments on the Proposed Project, including those presented at the Hearing Examiner hearing, and the public will again be given the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Project at the future RPC hearing.

Response to Comment No. 111-3

Please see the response to Comment No. 111-1.

Via hand delivery and email to rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

Attn: Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commissioners
Mr. Richard Claghorn, Staff
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Subject: Request for Extension of Time to Review to 120 Days (60 additional days)
Please include this correspondence in the Administrative Record for this project and copy to all Commissioners.

Honorable Commissioners and Mr. Claghorn, staff:

As a resident of the Santa Clarita Valley area, I am writing to request an extension of time to review the Master Plan Revision of the Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report for the above noted expansion. I understand that the county has offered 60 days to respond. Unfortunately, these 60 days include the following major holidays – Thanksgiving, Hanukah, Christmas and New Years. The current review period is not enough time for such a large project to be reviewed by the community during an incredibly busy time of the year. There are others EIRs in our immediate vicinity that have just been released for comments over the holidays as well - including the California Fish and Wildlife Dept. for the Newhall Ranch project and Tesoro del Valle. This extension would not affect the operation of the landfill or create an unreasonable delay.

112-1

In addition to an extension for review and commenting, I am also asking that there be a hearing on the draft before the Regional Planning Commission in the town of Castaic. This is a huge project that will affect our local community and the quality of life for all of us that live near it as well as affect the entire Santa Clarita Valley. We have concerns about the air and water quality as well as the large expected traffic increase. The commissioners are not going to have the value of an open dialogue with the people of this valley.

112-2

Please give the citizens of this entire valley the time to really read and understand the nearly 1,100's of pages that have been presented to us in the Revision.

112-3

Thank you in advance for granting this request.

Sincerely,

Signature:  Date: 11/17/16

Print Name: Chad Campbell

Address: 25230 Steinbeck Ave #C
Stevenson Ranch, CA 91381

Letter No. 112

Chad Kampbell
25230 Steinbeck Ave., #C
Stevenson Ranch, CA 91381

Response to Comment No. 112-1

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 112-2

The Hearing Examiner position was created by County Ordinance in 2008 for major projects, such as landfills, so that a public hearing can be held in the community prior to the Regional Planning Commission (RPC) hearing. The authority and duties of the Hearing Examiner are contained in Sections 22.60.030 and 22.60.040 of the Los Angeles County Code. The Hearing Examiner reports to the RPC, and the RPC will hold a public hearing in the local community on the Proposed Project, including the Conditional Use Permit, Oak Tree Permit, and Final EIR. The RPC will receive all public comments on the Proposed Project, including those presented at the Hearing Examiner hearing, and the public will again be given the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Project at the future RPC hearing.

Response to Comment No. 112-3

Please see the response to Comment No. 112-1.

Via hand delivery and email to rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

Attn: Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commissioners
Mr. Richard Claghorn, Staff
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Subject: Request for Extension of Time to Review to 120 Days (60 additional days)
Please include this correspondence in the Administrative Record for this project and copy to all Commissioners.

Honorable Commissioners and Mr. Claghorn, staff:

As a resident of the Santa Clarita Valley area, I am writing to request an extension of time to review the Master Plan Revision of the Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report for the above noted expansion. I understand that the county has offered 60 days to respond. Unfortunately, these 60 days include the following major holidays – Thanksgiving, Hanukah, Christmas and News Years. The current review period is not enough time for such a large project to be reviewed by the community during an incredibly busy time of the year. There are others EIRs in our immediate vicinity that have just been released for comments over the holidays as well - including the California Fish and Wildlife Dept. for the Newhall Ranch project and Tesoro del Valle. This extension would not affect the operation of the landfill or create an unreasonable delay.

113-1

In addition to an extension for review and commenting, I am also asking that there be a hearing on the draft before the Regional Planning Commission in the town of Castaic. This is a huge project that will affect our local community and the quality of life for all of us that live near it as well as affect the entire Santa Clarita Valley. We have concerns about the air and water quality as well as the large expected traffic increase. The commissioners are not going to have the value of an open dialogue with the people of this valley.

113-2

Please give the citizens of this entire valley the time to really read and understand the nearly 1,100's of pages that have been presented to us in the Revision.

113-3

Thank you in advance for granting this request.

Sincerely,

Signature: Michael Foerster Date: 11/17/16
Print Name: Michael Foerster
Address: 28314 Lohelia Lane
Valencia CA 91354

Letter No. 113

Michael Foerster
28314 Lohelia Lane
Valencia, CA 91354

Response to Comment No. 113-1

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 113-2

The Hearing Examiner position was created by County Ordinance in 2008 for major projects, such as landfills, so that a public hearing can be held in the community prior to the Regional Planning Commission (RPC) hearing. The authority and duties of the Hearing Examiner are contained in Sections 22.60.030 and 22.60.040 of the Los Angeles County Code. The Hearing Examiner reports to the RPC, and the RPC will hold a public hearing in the local community on the Proposed Project, including the Conditional Use Permit, Oak Tree Permit, and Final EIR. The RPC will receive all public comments on the Proposed Project, including those presented at the Hearing Examiner hearing, and the public will again be given the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Project at the future RPC hearing.

Response to Comment No. 113-3

Please see the response to Comment No. 113-1.

Via Hand Delivery and E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

I believe that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) should not be allowed to continue operating because of the contract they entered into twenty years ago with the community of Val Verde. They promised that if they were allowed to increase to 23 million tons they would shut down upon reaching it. Section 9g states, "Nothing in this condition shall permit the maximum landfill capacity of 23 million tons to be increased." I also find the total disregard for the contract with the community of Val Verde and the contract with Los Angeles County is enough reason for them to be shut down permanently.

114-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

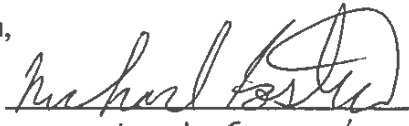
114-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

114-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature:  Date: 11/17/16

Print Name: Michael Foerster

Address: 28314 Labelia Lane
Valencia CA 91354

Letter No. 114

Michael Foerster
28314 Lohelia Lane
Valencia, CA 91354

Response to Comment No. 114-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 114-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 114-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Richard Claghorn

From: bottorffm@verizon.net
Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2016 8:18 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Request for extension
Attachments: FSCR Chiquita extension request.pdf

Please see attached.

Ron Bottorff

Friends of the Santa Clara River



Friends of the Santa Clara River

660 Randy Drive Newbury Park, California 91320 (805) 498-4323

11-18-16

Board of Directors

Ron Bottorff
Chair
Barbara Wampole
Vice Chair
Ginnie Bottorff
Secretary

**Affiliated
Organizations**

California Native Plant
Society

Environmental Coalition of
Ventura

Santa Clarita
Organization for Planning
the
Environment (SCOPE)

Sierra Club,
Angeles Chapter

Sierra Club,
Los Padres Chapter

Surfrider Foundation

Ventura Audubon Society

Ventura Coast Keeper

Mr. Richard Claghorn, Staff
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Via email to rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

Re: **Request for a 60 day extension of the comment period**
for the Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental
Impact Report, Additional Information Document Project No.
R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Mr. Claghorn:

We request a 60 day extension of the time to comment. We continue to be concerned about air quality issues regarding this facility and believe that it will be difficult to gather necessary documents over the holidays at a time when many agencies are closed or on short staff for the holidays.

115-1

We ask that Commissioners, who are the decision makers, be present at the Dec. 15th hearing. We want to express our concern over the use of a hearing examiner rather than having at least one or two planning commissioners attending the hearing.

At a recent Planning Commission meeting, former Commissioner Valdez noted that no landfill approval has ever been granted without a hearing on the draft document. We urge this Commission to continue this policy and not wait to hear the community until the FEIR, when it may be too late to make changes.

115-2

We appreciate your attention to these matters and look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

Ron Bottorff

Chairman, Friends of the Santa Clara River

Letter No. 115

Ron Bottorff
Chairman, Friends of the Santa Clara River
660 Randy Drive
Newbury Park, CA 91320

Response to Comment No. 115-1

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 115-2

The Hearing Examiner position was created by County Ordinance in 2008 for major projects, such as landfills, so that a public hearing can be held in the community prior to the Regional Planning Commission (RPC) hearing. The authority and duties of the Hearing Examiner are contained in Sections 22.60.030 and 22.60.040 of the Los Angeles County Code. The Hearing Examiner reports to the RPC, and the RPC will hold a public hearing in the local community on the Proposed Project, including the Conditional Use Permit, Oak Tree Permit, and Final EIR. The RPC will receive all public comments on the Proposed Project, including those presented at the Hearing Examiner hearing, and the public will again be given the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Project at the future RPC hearing.

#116

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration

500 W. Temple Street

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov , ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348

Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning

320 W. Temple St.

Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

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116-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

116-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

116-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Rev. Latisha Stewart Smith Date: 11/19/2016

Print Name: Rev. Latisha Stewart Smith

Address: 2818 Lincoln Avenue

Letter No. 116

Rev. Latisha Stewart Smith
28918 Lincoln Avenue

Response to Comment No. 116-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 116-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 116-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov, rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov,
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Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
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117-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

117-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Bob Ponder Date: 11/29/2014
Print Name: Mr Bob Ponder
Address: 29236 Dusemere ave
to Val Verde CA

Letter No. 117

Mr. Bob Ponder
29236 Jusemere
Val Verde, CA

Response to Comment No. 117-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 117-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 117-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

#118

Via Hand Delivery and E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
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Los Angeles CA 90012

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Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

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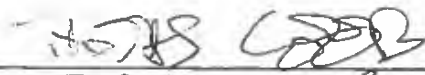
118-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

118-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature:  Date: 11-21-2016
Print Name: HILDA L SOLIS
Address: 31413 SAN JUAN AVENUE
VAL VERDE, CA 91384

Letter No. 118

Thomas Leeb
31413 San Martinez
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 118-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 118-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 118-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
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320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

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119-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

119-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Graciela Lopez

Date: 11/21/16

Print Name: Graciela Lopez

Address: 29578 Crowstall Ave
Castaic Ca- 91384

Letter No. 119

Graciela Lopez
29678 Cromwell Ave.
Castaic, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 119-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 119-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 119-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via Hand Delivery and E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
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120-1

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120-2

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120-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: George L. Selph Jr Date: 11/22/2016
Print Name: George L. Selph Jr.
Address: 30347 FIGUEROA ST
VALVERDE, CA 91384

Letter No. 120

George L. Selph, Jr.
30347 Figueroa St.
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 120-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 120-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 120-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

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500 W. Temple Street
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Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
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121-2

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For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

121-3

Thank you,

Signature: Desiree Perez Date: 11/22/2014
Print Name: Desiree Perez
Address: 30530 San Martinez Rd. Val Verde CA.

Letter No. 121

Desiree Perez
30530 San Martinez Rd.
Val Verde, CA

Response to Comment No. 121-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 121-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 121-3

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Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

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Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration

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122-2

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For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

122-3

Thank you,

Signature: Danielle Perez Date: 11-22-16

Print Name: _____

Address: 3030 San Martinez, Val Verde CA

Letter No. 122

Danielle Perez
30530 San Martinez Rd.
Val Verde, CA

Response to Comment No. 122-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 122-2

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Please forward to all five supervisors.

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123-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

123-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

123-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Karley Howse Date: 11.22.16

Print Name: Karley Howse

Address: 30014 Buchanan Way
Val Verde, CA 91384

Letter No. 123

Kathy Howse
30014 Buchanan Way
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 123-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 123-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 123-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration

500 W. Temple Street

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov , ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348

Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning

320 W. Temple St.

Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

I believe that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) should not be allowed to continue operating because of the contract they entered into twenty years ago with the community of Val Verde. They promised that if they were allowed to increase to 23 million tons they would shut down upon reaching it. Section 9g states, "Nothing in this condition shall permit the maximum landfill capacity of 23 million tons to be increased." I also find the total disregard for the contract with the community of Val Verde and the contract with Los Angeles County is enough reason for them to be shut down permanently.

124-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

124-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

124-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Gary Howse Date: 11/22/16
Print Name: GARY HOWSE
Address: 30014 BUCHANAN WAY
CASTAIC, CA 91384

Letter No. 124

Gary Howse
30014 Buchanan Way
Castaic, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 124-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 124-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 124-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

#125

Via Hand Delivery and E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration

500 W. Temple Street

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov , ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348

Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning

320 W. Temple St.

Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

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125-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

125-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

125-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: 

Date: 11-22-15

Print Name: Dawn Anita O.

Address: 30180 San Martin rd Val Verde CA 91384

Letter No. 125

M. Avila
30180 San Martinez Rd.
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 125-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 125-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 125-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

#126

Via Hand Delivery and E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

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126-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

126-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

126-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Kenneth Gray Date: 11/22/16
Print Name: Kenneth Gray
Address: 29022 Everingside Dr
Val Verde CA 91384

Letter No. 126

Kenneth Gray
29022 Eveningside
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 126-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 126-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 126-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

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127-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

127-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

127-3

Thank you,

Signature:  Date: 11-22-16

Print Name: Jonathan Fields

Address: 29167 Chumwell Ave
Val Verde CA 91384

Letter No. 127

Jennifer Fields
29667 Cromwell Ave.
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 127-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 127-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 127-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via Hand Delivery and E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

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128-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

128-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

128-3

Thank you,

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Print Name: _____

Address: _____

[Handwritten signature]
[Handwritten name]
[Handwritten address: 2965 Chiquita Ave, Castaic, CA 91384]

Letter No. 128

Perez
29651 Cromwell Ave.
Castaic, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 128-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 128-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 128-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration

500 W. Temple Street

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov, rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov, ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348

Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning

320 W. Temple St.

Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

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129-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

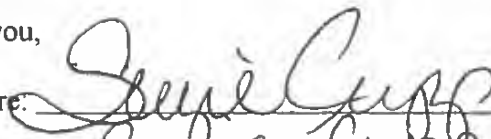
129-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

129-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature:  Date: 11-22-16
Print Name: Julie Cupp
Address: 29703 JACKSON ST
Val Verde, CA 91384

Letter No. 129

Suzie Cupp
29703 Jackson St.
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 129-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 129-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 129-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration

500 W. Temple Street

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov, rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov, ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348

Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning

320 W. Temple St.

Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

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130-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

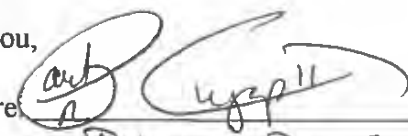
130-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

130-3

Thank you,

Signature: 

Date: 22 NOV 2016

Print Name: PAUL R CUPP II

Address: 29703 Jackson St
Val Verde, CA 91384

Letter No. 130

Paul R. Cupp, II
29703 Jackson St.
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 130-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 130-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 130-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

#131

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration

500 W. Temple Street

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov , ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348

Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning

320 W. Temple St.

Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

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131-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

131-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

131-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: E. Elizabeth V Date: NOV-22-16
Print Name: Elizabeth V.
Address: 29045 Sheridan rd
Val Verde C.A. 91384

Letter No. 131

Elizabeth V
29045 Sheridan Rd.
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 131-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 131-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 131-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

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132-2

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For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

132-3

Thank you,

Signature:  Date: 11/22/14
Print Name: ROSARIO Gomez
Address: 28910 Saint Lawrence St
Val Verde CA 91384

Letter No. 132

Rosario Gonzalez
28910 Saint Lawrence St.
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 132-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 132-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 132-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via Hand Delivery and E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

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133-2

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133-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Joseph Lopez Date: 11/22/16
Print Name: JOSEPH LOPEZ
Address: 29651 CROMWELL AVE

Letter No. 133

Joseph Lopez
29651 Cromwell Ave.
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 133-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 133-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 133-3

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Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

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Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration

500 W. Temple Street

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov , ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

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Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

I believe that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) should not be allowed to continue operating because of the contract they entered into twenty years ago with the community of Val Verde. They promised that if they were allowed to increase to 23 million tons they would shut down upon reaching it. Section 9g states, "Nothing in this condition shall permit the maximum landfill capacity of 23 million tons to be increased." I also find the total disregard for the contract with the community of Val Verde and the contract with Los Angeles County is enough reason for them to be shut down permanently.

134-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

134-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

134-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature:

Date: 11/22/16

Print Name:

Janai Heeb

Address:

31413 San Martinez Rd
Val Verde, CA 91384

Letter No. 134

Janai Leeb
31413 San Martinez Rd.
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 134-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 134-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 134-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rlaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

I believe that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) should not be allowed to continue operating because of the contract they entered into twenty years ago with the community of Val Verde. They promised that if they were allowed to increase to 23 million tons they would shut down upon reaching it. Section 9g states, "Nothing in this condition shall permit the maximum landfill capacity of 23 million tons to be increased." I also find the total disregard for the contract with the community of Val Verde and the contract with Los Angeles County is enough reason for them to be shut down permanently.

135-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

135-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

135-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you.

Signature:

Date: 11-22-2016

Print Name: Patricia Gonzalez

Address: ~~30374~~ 30374 Allington ST
6617313-1389

Letter No. 135

Patricia Gonzalez
30374 Arlington St.
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 135-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 135-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 135-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via Hand Delivery and E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

I believe that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) should not be allowed to continue operating because of the contract they entered into twenty years ago with the community of Val Verde. They promised that if they were allowed to increase to 23 million tons they would shut down upon reaching it. Section 9g states, "Nothing in this condition shall permit the maximum landfill capacity of 23 million tons to be increased." I also find the total disregard for the contract with the community of Val Verde and the contract with Los Angeles County is enough reason for them to be shut down permanently.

136-1

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136-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

136-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature:  Date: 11 / 22 / 16

Print Name: Dustin Fields

Address: 29667 Gram Well Ave
Val Verde CA.

Letter No. 136

Dustin Fields
29667 Cromwell Ave.
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 136-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 136-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 136-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

#137

Via Hand Delivery and E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

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137-1

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137-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

137-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature:  Date: 11-22-16

Print Name: MAYRA KUMIRIZ

Address: 29012 CONCOURSE DR VAL VERDE CA 91384

Letter No. 137

Mayra Ramirez
29012 Concourse Dr.
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 137-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 137-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 137-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration

500 W. Temple Street

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rlaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov, rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov, ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348

Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning

320 W. Temple St.

Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

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138-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

138-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

138-3

Thank you,

Signature: Hostencin Ramirez Date: 11-22-16

Print Name: Hostencin Ramirez

Address: 29012 CONCORS Dr. Val Verde ca, 91384

Letter No. 138

Hortencia Ramirez
29012 Concourse Dr.
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 138-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 138-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 138-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

#139

Via Hand Delivery and E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

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139-2

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139-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: 

Date: 11/22/16

Print Name: Veronica Miele

Address: 15480 Moorpark Rd #9
Sherman Oaks, CA 91403

Letter No. 139

Veronica Mele
15480 Moorpark Rd., #9
Sherman Oaks, CA 91403

Response to Comment No. 139-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 139-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 139-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Email to rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

Attn: Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commissioners
Mr. Richard Claghorn, Staff
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Subject: Request for Extension of Time to Review to 120 Days (60 additional days)
Please include this correspondence in the Administrative Record for this project and copy to all Commissioners.

Honorable Commissioners and Mr. Claghorn, staff:

As a resident of the Santa Clarita Valley area, I am writing to request an extension of time to review the Master Plan Revision of the Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report for the above noted expansion. I understand that the county has offered 60 days to respond. Unfortunately, these 60 days include the following major holidays – Thanksgiving, Hanukah, Christmas and New Year’s. The current review period is not enough time for such a large project to be reviewed by the community during an incredibly busy time of the year. There are others EIRs in our immediate vicinity that have just been released for comments over the holidays as well - including the California Fish and Wildlife Dept. for the Newhall Ranch project and Tesoro del Valle. This extension would not affect the operation of the landfill or create an unreasonable delay.

140-1

In addition to an extension for review and commenting, I am also asking that there be a hearing on the draft before the Regional Planning Commission in the town of Castaic. This is a huge project that will affect our local community and the quality of life for all of us that live near it as well as affect the entire Santa Clarita Valley. We have concerns about the air and water quality as well as the large expected traffic increase. The commissioners are not going to have the value of an open dialogue with the people of this valley.

140-2

Please give the citizens of this entire valley the time to really read and understand the nearly 1,100’s of pages that have been presented to us in the Revision.

140-3

Thank you in advance for granting this request.

Sincerely,

Signature: Linnea Hollowell Date: 11/30/16

Print Name: LINNEA HOLLOWELL

Address: 23627 VIA DEI OS, VALLENIA CA 91355

Letter No. 140

Linnea Hollowell
23626 Via Delos
Valencia, CA 91355

Response to Comment No. 140-1

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 140-2

The Hearing Examiner position was created by County Ordinance in 2008 for major projects, such as landfills, so that a public hearing can be held in the community prior to the Regional Planning Commission (RPC) hearing. The authority and duties of the Hearing Examiner are contained in Sections 22.60.030 and 22.60.040 of the Los Angeles County Code. The Hearing Examiner reports to the RPC, and the RPC will hold a public hearing in the local community on the Proposed Project, including the Conditional Use Permit, Oak Tree Permit, and Final EIR. The RPC will receive all public comments on the Proposed Project, including those presented at the Hearing Examiner hearing, and the public will again be given the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Project at the future RPC hearing.

Response to Comment No. 140-3

Please see the response to Comment No. 140-1.

Email to rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

Attn: Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commissioners
Mr. Richard Claghorn, Staff
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Subject: Request for Extension of Time to Review to 120 Days (60 additional days)
Please include this correspondence in the Administrative Record for this project and copy to all Commissioners.

Honorable Commissioners and Mr. Claghorn, staff:

As a resident of the Santa Clarita Valley area, I am writing to request an extension of time to review the Master Plan Revision of the Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report for the above noted expansion. I understand that the county has offered 60 days to respond. Unfortunately, these 60 days include the following major holidays – Thanksgiving, Hanukah, Christmas and New Year’s. The current review period is not enough time for such a large project to be reviewed by the community during an incredibly busy time of the year. There are others EIRs in our immediate vicinity that have just been released for comments over the holidays as well - including the California Fish and Wildlife Dept. for the Newhall Ranch project and Tesoro del Valle. This extension would not affect the operation of the landfill or create an unreasonable delay.

141-1

In addition to an extension for review and commenting, I am also asking that there be a hearing on the draft before the Regional Planning Commission in the town of Castaic. This is a huge project that will affect our local community and the quality of life for all of us that live near it as well as affect the entire Santa Clarita Valley. We have concerns about the air and water quality as well as the large expected traffic increase. The commissioners are not going to have the value of an open dialogue with the people of this valley.

141-2

Please give the citizens of this entire valley the time to really read and understand the nearly 1,100’s of pages that have been presented to us in the Revision.

141-3

Thank you in advance for granting this request.

Sincerely,

Signature: Cliff Fletcher Date: 11/30/16
Print Name: CLIFF FLETCHER
Address: 24502 WINDSOR DR Unit B
VALENCIA CA 91355

Letter No. 141

Cliff Fletcher
24502 Windsor Dr., Unit B
Valencia, CA 91355

Response to Comment No. 141-1

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 141-2

The Hearing Examiner position was created by County Ordinance in 2008 for major projects, such as landfills, so that a public hearing can be held in the community prior to the Regional Planning Commission (RPC) hearing. The authority and duties of the Hearing Examiner are contained in Sections 22.60.030 and 22.60.040 of the Los Angeles County Code. The Hearing Examiner reports to the RPC, and the RPC will hold a public hearing in the local community on the Proposed Project, including the Conditional Use Permit, Oak Tree Permit, and Final EIR. The RPC will receive all public comments on the Proposed Project, including those presented at the Hearing Examiner hearing, and the public will again be given the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Project at the future RPC hearing.

Response to Comment No. 141-3

Please see the response to Comment No. 141-1.

Email to rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

Attn: Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commissioners
Mr. Richard Claghorn, Staff
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Subject: Request for Extension of Time to Review to 120 Days (60 additional days)
Please include this correspondence in the Administrative Record for this project and copy to all Commissioners.

Honorable Commissioners and Mr. Claghorn, staff:

As a resident of the Santa Clarita Valley area, I am writing to request an extension of time to review the Master Plan Revision of the Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report for the above noted expansion. I understand that the county has offered 60 days to respond. Unfortunately, these 60 days include the following major holidays – Thanksgiving, Hanukah, Christmas and New Year’s. The current review period is not enough time for such a large project to be reviewed by the community during an incredibly busy time of the year. There are others EIRs in our immediate vicinity that have just been released for comments over the holidays as well - including the California Fish and Wildlife Dept. for the Newhall Ranch project and Tesoro del Valle. This extension would not affect the operation of the landfill or create an unreasonable delay.

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142-2

Please give the citizens of this entire valley the time to really read and understand the nearly 1,100’s of pages that have been presented to us in the Revision.

142-3

Thank you in advance for granting this request.

Sincerely,

Signature: SUSAN RIZZO Date: 12-1-2016
Print Name: SUSAN RIZZO
Address: 25366 AVENIDA BONAXA
VALENCIA CA 91355

Letter No. 142

Susann Rizzo
25366 Avenida Ronada
Valencia, CA 91355

Response to Comment No. 142-1

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 142-2

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Response to Comment No. 142-3

Please see the response to Comment No. 142-1.

Email to rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

Attn: Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commissioners
Mr. Richard Claghorn, Staff
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Subject: Request for Extension of Time to Review to 120 Days (60 additional days)
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Honorable Commissioners and Mr. Claghorn, staff:

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143-1

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143-2

Please give the citizens of this entire valley the time to really read and understand the nearly 1,100’s of pages that have been presented to us in the Revision.

143-3

Thank you in advance for granting this request.

Sincerely,

Signature: Barbara McCoy Date: 12-2-16
Print Name: Barbara McCoy
Address: 26360 N. Oakspur Dr A.
Newhall CA 91321

Letter No. 143

Barbara McCoy
26360 N. Oakspur Dr. A
Newhall, CA 91321

Response to Comment No. 143-1

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

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Response to Comment No. 143-3

Please see the response to Comment No. 143-1.

#144

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuchl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration

500 W. Temple Street

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov , ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348

Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning

320 W. Temple St.

Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

I believe that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) should not be allowed to continue operating because of the contract they entered into twenty years ago with the community of Val Verde. They promised that if they were allowed to increase to 23 million tons they would shut down upon reaching it. Section 9g states, "Nothing in this condition shall permit the maximum landfill capacity of 23 million tons to be increased." I also find the total disregard for the contract with the community of Val Verde and the contract with Los Angeles County is enough reason for them to be shut down permanently.

144-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

144-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

144-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Barbara McCoy Date: 12/2/16

Print Name: Barbara McCoy

Address: 26360 N. Oakspur Dr A
Newhall CA 91321

Letter No. 144

Barbara McCoy
26360 N. Oakspur Dr. A
Newhall, CA 91321

Response to Comment No. 144-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 144-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

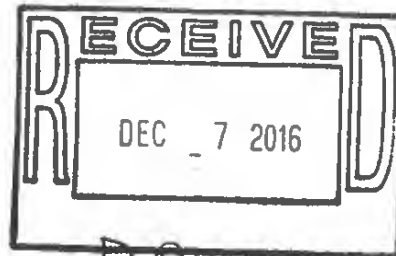
Response to Comment No. 144-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Public Comment

Email to rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

Attn: Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commissioners
Mr. Richard Claghorn, Staff
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012



Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Subject: Request for Extension of Time to Review to 120 Days (60 additional days)
Please include this correspondence in the Administrative Record for this project and copy to all Commissioners.

Honorable Commissioners and Mr. Claghorn, staff:

As a resident of the Santa Clarita Valley area, I am writing to request an extension of time to review the Master Plan Revision of the Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report for the above noted expansion. I understand that the county has offered 60 days to respond. Unfortunately, these 60 days include the following major holidays – Thanksgiving, Hanukah, Christmas and New Year’s. The current review period is not enough time for such a large project to be reviewed by the community during an incredibly busy time of the year. There are others EIRs in our immediate vicinity that have just been released for comments over the holidays as well - including the California Fish and Wildlife Dept. for the Newhall Ranch project and Tesoro del Valle. This extension would not affect the operation of the landfill or create an unreasonable delay.

145-1

In addition to an extension for review and commenting, I am also asking that there be a hearing on the draft before the Regional Planning Commission in the town of Castaic. This is a huge project that will affect our local community and the quality of life for all of us that live near it as well as affect the entire Santa Clarita Valley. We have concerns about the air and water quality as well as the large expected traffic increase. The commissioners are not going to have the value of an open dialogue with the people of this valley.

145-2

Please give the citizens of this entire valley the time to really read and understand the nearly 1,100’s of pages that have been presented to us in the Revision.

145-3

Thank you in advance for granting this request.

Sincerely,

Signature: Marilyn Logan Date: 12/3/16
Print Name: Marilyn Logan
Address: 22816 Market St #207
Newhall, CA 9132

Letter No. 145

Marilyn Logan
22816 Market St., #207
Newhall, CA 91321

Response to Comment No. 145-1

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 145-2

The Hearing Examiner position was created by County Ordinance in 2008 for major projects, such as landfills, so that a public hearing can be held in the community prior to the Regional Planning Commission (RPC) hearing. The authority and duties of the Hearing Examiner are contained in Sections 22.60.030 and 22.60.040 of the Los Angeles County Code. The Hearing Examiner reports to the RPC, and the RPC will hold a public hearing in the local community on the Proposed Project, including the Conditional Use Permit, Oak Tree Permit, and Final EIR. The RPC will receive all public comments on the Proposed Project, including those presented at the Hearing Examiner hearing, and the public will again be given the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Project at the future RPC hearing.

Response to Comment No. 145-3

Please see the response to Comment No. 145-1.

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration

500 W. Temple Street

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rjlaser@planning.lacounty.gov , ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348

Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning

320 W. Temple St.

Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
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146-2

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For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

146-3

Thank you,

Signature: Marilyn Logan Date: 12/3/16

Print Name: Marilyn Logan

Address: 22816 Market St. #207
Northall, CA 91321

Letter No. 146

Marilyn Logan
22816 Market St., #207
Newhall, CA 91321

Response to Comment No. 146-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 146-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 146-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Email to rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

Attn: Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commissioners
Mr. Richard Claghorn, Staff
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

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Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

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147-1

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147-2

Please give the citizens of this entire valley the time to really read and understand the nearly 1,100’s of pages that have been presented to us in the Revision.

147-3

Thank you in advance for granting this request.

Sincerely,

Signature: Maya Loch Date: 12-3-16
Print Name: Maya Loch
Address: 20349 Jay Carroll Dr.
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

Letter No. 147

Maya Loch
20349 Jay Carroll Dr.
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

Response to Comment No. 147-1

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 147-2

The Hearing Examiner position was created by County Ordinance in 2008 for major projects, such as landfills, so that a public hearing can be held in the community prior to the Regional Planning Commission (RPC) hearing. The authority and duties of the Hearing Examiner are contained in Sections 22.60.030 and 22.60.040 of the Los Angeles County Code. The Hearing Examiner reports to the RPC, and the RPC will hold a public hearing in the local community on the Proposed Project, including the Conditional Use Permit, Oak Tree Permit, and Final EIR. The RPC will receive all public comments on the Proposed Project, including those presented at the Hearing Examiner hearing, and the public will again be given the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Project at the future RPC hearing.

Response to Comment No. 147-3

Please see the response to Comment No. 147-1.

#148

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

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148-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

148-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

148-3

Thank you,

Signature: Maya Loch Date: 12-3-16

Print Name: Maya Loch

Address: 20349 Jay Carroll Dr.
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

Letter No. 148

Maya Loch
20349 Jay Carroll Dr.
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

Response to Comment No. 148-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 148-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 148-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Attn: Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commissioners
Mr. Richard Claghorn, Staff
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning 320
W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Subject: Request for Extension of Time to Review to 120 Days (60 additional days)
Please include this correspondence in the Administrative Record for this project and copy to all Commissioners.

Honorable Commissioners and Mr. Claghorn, staff:

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149-1

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149-2

Please give the citizens of this entire valley the time to really read and understand the nearly 1,100's of pages that have been presented to us in the Revision.

149-3

Thank you in advance for granting this request.

Sincerely,

Signature: Valerie Swanson Date: 12/3/16

Print Name: Valerie Swanson Address: _____

25088 Everett Dr Newhall CA 91321

Letter No. 149

Valerie Swanson
25088 Everett Dr.
Newhall, CA 91321

Response to Comment No. 149-1

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 149-2

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Response to Comment No. 149-3

Please see the response to Comment No. 149-1.

#150

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov , ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning 320
W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

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150-2

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150-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Vakie Swanson Date: 12/3/16 Print Name:

Vakie Swanson Address: 25088 Everett Dr. Newhall CA 91321

Letter No. 150

Valerie Swanson
25088 Everett Dr.
Newhall, CA 91321

Response to Comment No. 150-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 150-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 150-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Email to rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

Attn: Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commissioners
Mr. Richard Claghorn, Staff
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

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151-2

Please give the citizens of this entire valley the time to really read and understand the nearly 1,100’s of pages that have been presented to us in the Revision.

151-3

Thank you in advance for granting this request.

Sincerely,

Signature: Roseiva Unjar Date: 12-4-16

Print Name: Roseiva Unjar

Address: 20349 Jay Carroll Dr
Sta Clarita, CA 91350

Letter No. 151

Roselva Ungar
20349 Jay Carroll Drive
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

Response to Comment No. 151-1

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Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348

Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning

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152-3

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Thank you,

Signature: Roseva Ungar Date: 12-4-16

Print Name: Roseva Ungar

Address: 20349 Van Carrell Dr
Sta Clarita CA 91350

Letter No. 152

Roselva Ungar
20349 Jay Carroll Drive
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

Response to Comment No. 152-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 152-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 152-3

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Email to rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

Attn: Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commissioners
Mr. Richard Claghorn, Staff
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
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153-2

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153-3

Thank you in advance for granting this request.

Sincerely,

Signature: Emily Louise Klatt Date: 12/4/16
Print Name: Emily Louise Klatt
Address: 36428 Crimson Ct
Palmdale, CA 93550

Letter No. 153

Emily Louise Klatt
36428 Crimson Ct.
Palmdale, CA 93550

Response to Comment No. 153-1

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 153-2

The Hearing Examiner position was created by County Ordinance in 2008 for major projects, such as landfills, so that a public hearing can be held in the community prior to the Regional Planning Commission (RPC) hearing. The authority and duties of the Hearing Examiner are contained in Sections 22.60.030 and 22.60.040 of the Los Angeles County Code. The Hearing Examiner reports to the RPC, and the RPC will hold a public hearing in the local community on the Proposed Project, including the Conditional Use Permit, Oak Tree Permit, and Final EIR. The RPC will receive all public comments on the Proposed Project, including those presented at the Hearing Examiner hearing, and the public will again be given the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Project at the future RPC hearing.

Response to Comment No. 153-3

Please see the response to Comment No. 153-1.

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

I believe that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) should not be allowed to continue operating because of the contract they entered into twenty years ago with the community of Val Verde. They promised that if they were allowed to increase to 23 million tons they would shut down upon reaching it. Section 9g states, "Nothing in this condition shall permit the maximum landfill capacity of 23 million tons to be increased." I also find the total disregard for the contract with the community of Val Verde and the contract with Los Angeles County is enough reason for them to be shut down permanently.

154-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

154-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

154-3

Thank you,

Signature: Emily Louise Klatt Date: 12/4/14

Print Name: Emily Louise Klatt

Address: 36428 Crimson Ct
Palmdale, CA 93550

Letter No. 154

Emily Louise Klatt
36428 Crimson Ct.
Palmdale, CA 93550

Response to Comment No. 154-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 154-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 154-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Email to rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

Attn: Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commissioners
Mr. Richard Claghorn, Staff
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Subject: Request for Extension of Time to Review to 120 Days (60 additional days)
Please include this correspondence in the Administrative Record for this project and copy to all Commissioners.

Honorable Commissioners and Mr. Claghorn, staff:

As a resident of the Santa Clarita Valley area, I am writing to request an extension of time to review the Master Plan Revision of the Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report for the above noted expansion. I understand that the county has offered 60 days to respond. Unfortunately, these 60 days include the following major holidays – Thanksgiving, Hanukah, Christmas and New Year’s. The current review period is not enough time for such a large project to be reviewed by the community during an incredibly busy time of the year. There are others EIRs in our immediate vicinity that have just been released for comments over the holidays as well - including the California Fish and Wildlife Dept. for the Newhall Ranch project and Tesoro del Valle. This extension would not affect the operation of the landfill or create an unreasonable delay.

155-1

In addition to an extension for review and commenting, I am also asking that there be a hearing on the draft before the Regional Planning Commission in the town of Castaic. This is a huge project that will affect our local community and the quality of life for all of us that live near it as well as affect the entire Santa Clarita Valley. We have concerns about the air and water quality as well as the large expected traffic increase. The commissioners are not going to have the value of an open dialogue with the people of this valley.

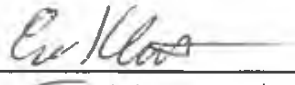
155-2

Please give the citizens of this entire valley the time to really read and understand the nearly 1,100’s of pages that have been presented to us in the Revision.

155-3

Thank you in advance for granting this request.

Sincerely,

Signature:  Date: 12/4/16
Print Name: ERIC KLATT
Address: 36428 CRIMSON CT
PALMDALE CA 93550

Letter No. 155

Eric Klatt
36428 Crimson Ct.
Palmdale, CA 93550

Response to Comment No. 155-1

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 155-2

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Response to Comment No. 155-3

Please see the response to Comment No. 155-1.

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
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Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
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156-1

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156-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

156-3

Thank you,

Signature: Eric Klatt Date: 12/4/16

Print Name: ERIC KLATT

Address: 36428 CRIMSON CT
PALMDALE, CA 93550

Letter No. 156

Eric Klatt
36428 Crimson Ct.
Palmdale, CA 93550

Response to Comment No. 156-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 156-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 156-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

#157

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
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For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

157-3

Thank you,
Signature: Renee Foley Date: 12/4/16
Print Name: Renee Foley
Address: 22540 Paseo Terraza
Saugus, CA 91350

Letter No. 157

Renee Foley
22540 Paseo Terraza
Saugus, CA 91350

Response to Comment No. 157-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 157-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 157-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Email to rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

Attn: Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commissioners
Mr. Richard Claghorn, Staff
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Subject: Request for Extension of Time to Review to 120 Days (60 additional days)
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Honorable Commissioners and Mr. Claghorn, staff:

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158-1

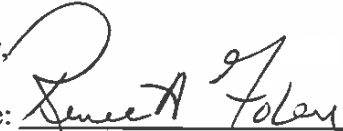
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158-2

Please give the citizens of this entire valley the time to really read and understand the nearly 1,100’s of pages that have been presented to us in the Revision.

158-3

Thank you in advance for granting this request.

Sincerely, 
Signature: _____ Date: 12/4/16
Print Name: Renee A Foley
Address: 22540 Paseo Terraza
Sanger, CA 91350

Letter No. 158

Renee Foley
22540 Paseo Terraza
Saugus, CA 91350

Response to Comment No. 158-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 158-2

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Response to Comment No. 158-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Attn: Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commissioners
Mr. Richard Claghorn, Staff
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning 320
W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

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159-1

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159-2

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159-3

Thank you in advance for granting this request.

Sincerely,

Signature: Glenda Nowakowski Date: 12/4/16
Print Name: Glenda Nowakowski Address: 27602 W. Mariposa
Lane, Castaic CA 91384

Letter No. 159

Glenda Nowakowski
27602 W. Mariposa Lane
Castaic, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 159-1

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 159-2

The Hearing Examiner position was created by County Ordinance in 2008 for major projects, such as landfills, so that a public hearing can be held in the community prior to the Regional Planning Commission (RPC) hearing. The authority and duties of the Hearing Examiner are contained in Sections 22.60.030 and 22.60.040 of the Los Angeles County Code. The Hearing Examiner reports to the RPC, and the RPC will hold a public hearing in the local community on the Proposed Project, including the Conditional Use Permit, Oak Tree Permit, and Final EIR. The RPC will receive all public comments on the Proposed Project, including those presented at the Hearing Examiner hearing, and the public will again be given the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Project at the future RPC hearing.

Response to Comment No. 159-3

Please see the response to Comment No. 159-1.

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rplaser@planning.lacounty.gov , ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning 320
W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

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160-1

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160-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

160-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Glenda Nowakowski Date: 12/4/16 Print Name:
Glenda Nowakowski Address: 27607 W. Mariposa Lane
Castaic, CA 91384

Letter No. 160

Glenda Nowakowski
27602 W. Mariposa Lane
Castaic, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 160-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 160-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 160-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Attn: Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commissioners
Mr. Richard Claghorn, Staff
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning 320
W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

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161-1

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161-2

Please give the citizens of this entire valley the time to really read and understand the nearly 1,100’s of pages that have been presented to us in the Revision.

161-3

Thank you in advance for granting this request.

Sincerely,

Signature: Ingrid L. Van Dor Date: 12/4/16

Print Name: Ingrid L. Van Dor Address: 25122 Steinbeck Ave.
Unit E, Stevenson Ranch CA 91381

Letter No. 161

Ingrid L. Van Dorn
25122 Steinbeck Ave., Unit E
Stevenson Ranch, CA 91381

Response to Comment No. 161-1

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Response to Comment No. 161-2

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Response to Comment No. 161-3

Please see the response to Comment No. 161-1.

#162

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
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162-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

162-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

162-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Ingrid L. Van Dorn Date: 12/4/16 Print Name:
Ingrid L. Van Dorn Address: 25122 Steinbeck Ave. Unit E
Stevenson Ranch, CA 91381

Letter No. 162

Ingrid L. Van Dorn
25122 Steinbeck Ave., Unit E
Stevenson Ranch, CA 91381

Response to Comment No. 162-1

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Response to Comment No. 162-2

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Mr. Richard Claghorn, Staff
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning 320
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Los Angeles CA 90012

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163-1

In addition to an extension for review and commenting, I am also asking that there be a hearing on the draft before the Regional Planning Commission in the town of Castaic. This is a huge project that will affect our local community and the quality of life for all of us that live near it as well as affect the entire Santa Clarita Valley. We have concerns about the air and water quality as well as the large expected traffic increase. The commissioners are not going to have the value of an open dialogue with the people of this valley.

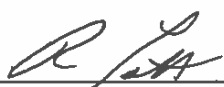
163-2

Please give the citizens of this entire valley the time to really read and understand the nearly 1,100's of pages that have been presented to us in the Revision.

163-3

Thank you in advance for granting this request.

Sincerely,

Signature:  Date: 12-4-16
Print Name: RICHARD LOTT Address: 19706 Sky View Ct
SANTA CLARITA CA 91351

Letter No. 163

Richard Lott
19706 Sky View Ct.
Santa Clarita, CA 91351

Response to Comment No. 163-1

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 163-2

The Hearing Examiner position was created by County Ordinance in 2008 for major projects, such as landfills, so that a public hearing can be held in the community prior to the Regional Planning Commission (RPC) hearing. The authority and duties of the Hearing Examiner are contained in Sections 22.60.030 and 22.60.040 of the Los Angeles County Code. The Hearing Examiner reports to the RPC, and the RPC will hold a public hearing in the local community on the Proposed Project, including the Conditional Use Permit, Oak Tree Permit, and Final EIR. The RPC will receive all public comments on the Proposed Project, including those presented at the Hearing Examiner hearing, and the public will again be given the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Project at the future RPC hearing.

Response to Comment No. 163-3

Please see the response to Comment No. 163-1.

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov , ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning 320
W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

I believe that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) should not be allowed to continue operating because of the contract they entered into twenty years ago with the community of Val Verde. They promised that if they were allowed to increase to 23 million tons they would shut down upon reaching it. Section 9g states, "Nothing in this condition shall permit the maximum landfill capacity of 23 million tons to be increased." I also find the total disregard for the contract with the community of Val Verde and the contract with Los Angeles County is enough reason for them to be shut down permanently.

164-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.


164-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

164-3

Thank you,

Signature:  Date: 12-7-16 Print Name:
RICHARD LOTT Address: 19706 SKY VIEW CT
JANJA CLARITA CA 91351

Letter No. 164

Richard Lott
19706 Sky View Ct.
Santa Clarita, CA 91351

Response to Comment No. 164-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 164-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 164-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Attn: Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commissioners
Mr. Richard Claghorn, Staff
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning 320
W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Subject: Request for Extension of Time to Review to 120 Days (60 additional days)
Please include this correspondence in the Administrative Record for this project and copy to all Commissioners.

Honorable Commissioners and Mr. Claghorn, staff:

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165-1

In addition to an extension for review and commenting, I am also asking that there be a hearing on the draft before the Regional Planning Commission in the town of Castaic. This is a huge project that will affect our local community and the quality of life for all of us that live near it as well as affect the entire Santa Clarita Valley. We have concerns about the air and water quality as well as the large expected traffic increase. The commissioners are not going to have the value of an open dialogue with the people of this valley.

165-2

Please give the citizens of this entire valley the time to really read and understand the nearly 1,100’s of pages that have been presented to us in the Revision.

165-3

Thank you in advance for granting this request.

Sincerely,

Signature: Barbara Cogswell Date: 12/4/2016
Print Name: Barbara Cogswell Address: 29648 Winters Valley Rd
Canyon Country CA, 91387

Letter No. 165

Barbara Cogswell
29648 Wisteria Valley Rd.
Canyon Country, CA 91387

Response to Comment No. 165-1

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 165-2

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Response to Comment No. 165-3

Please see the response to Comment No. 165-1.

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov , ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning 320
W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

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166-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

166-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Barbara Cogswell Date: _____ Print Name: _____
Barbara Cogswell Address: 29648 Wisteria Valley Rd
Canyon Country, CA - 91387

Letter No. 166

Barbara Cogswell
29648 Wisteria Valley Rd.
Canyon Country, CA 91387

Response to Comment No. 166-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 166-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 166-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

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Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning 320
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167-2

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167-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature:

Date: 12/9/16

Print Name:

Address:

22354 Chisaw Dr. San Juan 91350 Ca.

Letter No. 167

Lourdes Villacorte
22354 Cheraw Dr.
Saugus, CA 91350

Response to Comment No. 167-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 167-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 167-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Attn: Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commissioners
Mr. Richard Claghorn, Staff
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning 320
W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

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Subject: Request for Extension of Time to Review to 120 Days (60 additional days)
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Honorable Commissioners and Mr. Claghorn, staff:

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168-2

Please give the citizens of this entire valley the time to really read and understand the nearly 1,100’s of pages that have been presented to us in the Revision.

168-3

Thank you in advance for granting this request.

Sincerely,

Signature: Lourdes Villacorta Date: 12/4/16
Print Name: Lourdes Villacorta Address: 22354 Chocoma Dr
Santa Clarita Ca 91350

Letter No. 168

Lourdes Villacorte
22354 Cheraw Dr.
Saugus, CA 91350

Response to Comment No. 168-1

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Response to Comment No. 168-2

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Response to Comment No. 168-3

Please see the response to Comment No. 168-1.

Attn: Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commissioners
Mr. Richard Claghorn, Staff
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning 320
W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Subject: Request for Extension of Time to Review to 120 Days (60 additional days)
Please include this correspondence in the Administrative Record for this project and copy to all Commissioners.

Honorable Commissioners and Mr. Claghorn, staff:

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169-2

Please give the citizens of this entire valley the time to really read and understand the nearly 1,100's of pages that have been presented to us in the Revision.

169-3

Thank you in advance for granting this request.

Sincerely,

Signature: Dru Hiller Date: 12.4.16
Print Name: Dru Hiller Address: 17940 River Circle #6
Canyon Country, CA 91387

Letter No. 169

Dru Hiller
17940 River Circle #6
Canyon Country, CA 91387

Response to Comment No. 169-1

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Response to Comment No. 169-3

Please see the response to Comment No. 169-1.

#170

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov , ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning 320
W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

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170-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

170-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Dru Hiller Date: 12.4.16 Print Name:
Dru Hiller Address: 17940 River Circle #60
Canyon Country CA 91387

Letter No. 170

Dru Hiller
17940 River Circle #6
Canyon Country, CA 91387

Response to Comment No. 170-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 170-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 170-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via Hand Delivery and E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
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Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
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171-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Elinor McGraw Date: Dec 4, 2016

Print Name: Elinor McGraw

Address: 24403 Leyona Ave Apt 540
Newhall CA 91321

Letter No. 171

Elinor McGrew
24403 Lyons Cir., Apt. 540
Newhall, CA 91321

Response to Comment No. 171-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 171-2

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Response to Comment No. 171-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via hand delivery and email to rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

Attn: Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commissioners
Mr. Richard Claghorn, Staff
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Subject: Request for Extension of Time to Review to 120 Days (60 additional days)
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172-2

Please give the citizens of this entire valley the time to really read and understand the nearly 1,100's of pages that have been presented to us in the Revision.

172-3

Thank you in advance for granting this request.

Sincerely,

Signature: Marianne Bakic Date: 12/4/16

Print Name: MARIANNE BAKIC

Address: 28823 Phantom Trail
Santa Clarita, CA 91390

Letter No. 172

Marianne Bakic
28823 Phantom Trail
Santa Clarita, CA 91390

Response to Comment No. 172-1

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 172-2

The Hearing Examiner position was created by County Ordinance in 2008 for major projects, such as landfills, so that a public hearing can be held in the community prior to the Regional Planning Commission (RPC) hearing. The authority and duties of the Hearing Examiner are contained in Sections 22.60.030 and 22.60.040 of the Los Angeles County Code. The Hearing Examiner reports to the RPC, and the RPC will hold a public hearing in the local community on the Proposed Project, including the Conditional Use Permit, Oak Tree Permit, and Final EIR. The RPC will receive all public comments on the Proposed Project, including those presented at the Hearing Examiner hearing, and the public will again be given the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Project at the future RPC hearing.

Response to Comment No. 172-3

Please see the response to Comment No. 172-1.

Via hand delivery and email to rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

Attn: Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commissioners
Mr. Richard Claghorn, Staff
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Subject: Request for Extension of Time to Review to 120 Days (60 additional days)
Please include this correspondence in the Administrative Record for this project and copy to all Commissioners.

Honorable Commissioners and Mr. Claghorn, staff:

As a resident of Castaic, in the community of Val Verde, I am writing to request an extension of time to review the Master Plan Revision of the Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report for the above noted expansion. I understand that the county has offered 60 days to respond. Unfortunately, these 60 days include the following major holidays – Thanksgiving, Hanukah, Christmas and News Years. The current review period is not enough time for such a large project to be reviewed by the community during an incredibly busy time of the year. There are others EIRs in our immediate vicinity that have just been released for comments over the holidays as well - including the California Fish and Wildlife Dept. for the Newhall Ranch project and Tesoro del Valle. This extension would not affect the operation of the landfill or create an unreasonable delay.

173-1

In addition to an extension for review and commenting, I am also asking that there be a hearing on the draft before the Regional Planning Commission in the town of Castaic. This is a huge project that will affect our local community and the quality of life for all of us that live near it as well as affect the entire Santa Clarita Valley. We have concerns about the air and water quality as well as the large expected traffic increase. The commissioners are not going to have the value of an open dialogue with the people of this valley.

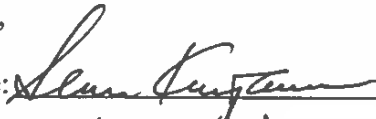
173-2

Please give the citizens of this entire valley the time to really read and understand the nearly 1,100's of pages that have been presented to us in the Revision.

173-3

Thank you in advance for granting this request.

Sincerely,

Signature:  Date: 12/4/16
Print Name: LEON KASPARIAN
Address: 28823 Phantom Tr.
Santa Clarita, CA 91390

Letter No. 173

Leon Kasparian
28823 Phantom Tr.
Santa Clarita, CA 91390

Response to Comment No. 173-1

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 173-2

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Response to Comment No. 173-3

Please see the response to Comment No. 173-1.

Attn: Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commissioners
Mr. Richard Claghorn, Staff
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning 320
W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Subject: Request for Extension of Time to Review to 120 Days (60 additional days)
Please include this correspondence in the Administrative Record for this project and copy to all Commissioners.

Honorable Commissioners and Mr. Claghorn, staff:

As a resident of the Santa Clarita Valley area, I am writing to request an extension of time to review the Master Plan Revision of the Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report for the above noted expansion. I understand that the county has offered 60 days to respond. Unfortunately, these 60 days include the following major holidays – Thanksgiving, Hanukah, Christmas and New Year’s. The current review period is not enough time for such a large project to be reviewed by the community during an incredibly busy time of the year. There are others EIRs in our immediate vicinity that have just been released for comments over the holidays as well - including the California Fish and Wildlife Dept. for the Newhall Ranch project and Tesoro del Valle. This extension would not affect the operation of the landfill or create an unreasonable delay.

174-1

In addition to an extension for review and commenting, I am also asking that there be a hearing on the draft before the Regional Planning Commission in the town of Castaic. This is a huge project that will affect our local community and the quality of life for all of us that live near it as well as affect the entire Santa Clarita Valley. We have concerns about the air and water quality as well as the large expected traffic increase. The commissioners are not going to have the value of an open dialogue with the people of this valley.

174-2

Please give the citizens of this entire valley the time to really read and understand the nearly 1,100’s of pages that have been presented to us in the Revision.

174-3

Thank you in advance for granting this request.

Sincerely, *Barbara Wampole*

Signature: _____ Date: 12.4.16

Print Name: Barbara Wampole Address: _____
28000 San Martin e 2 Grande Canyon Road
Castaic, CA 91384

Letter No. 174

Barbara Wampole
28006 San Martinez Grande Canyon Rd.
Castaic, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 174-1

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 174-2

The Hearing Examiner position was created by County Ordinance in 2008 for major projects, such as landfills, so that a public hearing can be held in the community prior to the Regional Planning Commission (RPC) hearing. The authority and duties of the Hearing Examiner are contained in Sections 22.60.030 and 22.60.040 of the Los Angeles County Code. The Hearing Examiner reports to the RPC, and the RPC will hold a public hearing in the local community on the Proposed Project, including the Conditional Use Permit, Oak Tree Permit, and Final EIR. The RPC will receive all public comments on the Proposed Project, including those presented at the Hearing Examiner hearing, and the public will again be given the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Project at the future RPC hearing.

Response to Comment No. 174-3

Please see the response to Comment No. 174-1.

#175

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov , ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning 320
W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

I believe that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) should not be allowed to continue operating because of the contract they entered into twenty years ago with the community of Val Verde. They promised that if they were allowed to increase to 23 million tons they would shut down upon reaching it. Section 9g states, "Nothing in this condition shall permit the maximum landfill capacity of 23 million tons to be increased." I also find the total disregard for the contract with the community of Val Verde and the contract with Los Angeles County is enough reason for them to be shut down permanently.

175-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

175-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

175-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Barbara Wampole

Date: 12.7.16

Print Name:

Address:

Barbara Wampole

28006 San Martin Grande Canyon Road
Castaic, CA 91384

Letter No. 175

Barbara Wampole
28006 San Martinez Grande Canyon Rd.
Castaic, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 175-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 175-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 175-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via hand delivery and email to rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

Attn: Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commissioners
Mr. Richard Claghorn, Staff
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Subject: Request for Extension of Time to Review to 120 Days (60 additional days)
Please include this correspondence in the Administrative Record for this project and copy to all Commissioners.

Honorable Commissioners and Mr. Claghorn, staff:

As a resident of Castaic, in the community of Val Verde, I am writing to request an extension of time to review the Master Plan Revision of the Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report for the above noted expansion. I understand that the county has offered 60 days to respond. Unfortunately, these 60 days include the following major holidays – Thanksgiving, Hanukah, Christmas and News Years. The current review period is not enough time for such a large project to be reviewed by the community during an incredibly busy time of the year. There are others EIRs in our immediate vicinity that have just been released for comments over the holidays as well - including the California Fish and Wildlife Dept. for the Newhall Ranch project and Tesoro del Valle. This extension would not affect the operation of the landfill or create an unreasonable delay.

176-1

In addition to an extension for review and commenting, I am also asking that there be a hearing on the draft before the Regional Planning Commission in the town of Castaic. This is a huge project that will affect our local community and the quality of life for all of us that live near it as well as affect the entire Santa Clarita Valley. We have concerns about the air and water quality as well as the large expected traffic increase. The commissioners are not going to have the value of an open dialogue with the people of this valley.

176-2

Please give the citizens of this entire valley the time to really read and understand the nearly 1,100's of pages that have been presented to us in the Revision.

176-3

Thank you in advance for granting this request.

Sincerely,

Signature: Barbara B Wilson Date: 12/4/2016
Print Name: BARBARA B WILSON
Address: 25005 Magic Mountain Pkwy
Valencia, CA 91355

Letter No. 176

Barbara B. Wilson
25005 Magic Mountain Pkwy.
Valencia, CA 91355

Response to Comment No. 176-1

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 176-2

The Hearing Examiner position was created by County Ordinance in 2008 for major projects, such as landfills, so that a public hearing can be held in the community prior to the Regional Planning Commission (RPC) hearing. The authority and duties of the Hearing Examiner are contained in Sections 22.60.030 and 22.60.040 of the Los Angeles County Code. The Hearing Examiner reports to the RPC, and the RPC will hold a public hearing in the local community on the Proposed Project, including the Conditional Use Permit, Oak Tree Permit, and Final EIR. The RPC will receive all public comments on the Proposed Project, including those presented at the Hearing Examiner hearing, and the public will again be given the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Project at the future RPC hearing.

Response to Comment No. 176-3

Please see the response to Comment No. 176-1.

Email to reclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

Attn: Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commissioners
Mr. Richard Claghorn, Staff
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Subject: Request for Extension of Time to Review to 120 Days (60 additional days)
Please include this correspondence in the Administrative Record for this project and copy to all Commissioners.

Honorable Commissioners and Mr. Claghorn, staff:

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177-1

In addition to an extension for review and commenting, I am also asking that there be a hearing on the draft before the Regional Planning Commission in the town of Castaic. This is a huge project that will affect our local community and the quality of life for all of us that live near it as well as affect the entire Santa Clarita Valley. We have concerns about the air and water quality as well as the large expected traffic increase. The commissioners are not going to have the value of an open dialogue with the people of this valley.

177-2

Please give the citizens of this entire valley the time to really read and understand the nearly 1,100’s of pages that have been presented to us in the Revision.

177-3

Thank you in advance for granting this request.

Sincerely,

Signature: Beth Jenkins Date: 12/4/2016

Print Name: Beth Jenkins

Address: 27335 Weathersfield Dr.
Valencia, CA 91354

Letter No. 177

Beth Jenkins
27335 Weathersfield Dr.
Valencia, CA 91354

Response to Comment No. 177-1

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Response to Comment No. 177-2

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Response to Comment No. 177-3

Please see the response to Comment No. 177-1.

Via hand delivery and email to rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

Attn: Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commissioners
Mr. Richard Claghorn, Staff
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Subject: Request for Extension of Time to Review to 120 Days (60 additional days)
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Honorable Commissioners and Mr. Claghorn, staff:

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178-1

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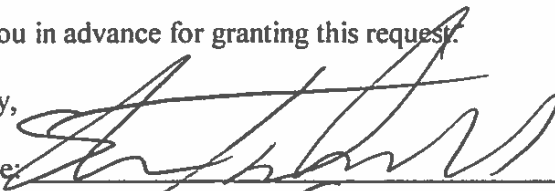
178-2

Please give the citizens of this entire valley the time to really read and understand the nearly 1,100's of pages that have been presented to us in the Revision.

178-3

Thank you in advance for granting this request.

Sincerely,

Signature:  Date: 12/4/16
Print Name: STEVE ANNEMELY
Address: 26229 Park View Rd
Valencia, CA 91355

Letter No. 178

Steve Tannehill
26229 Parkview Rd.
Valencia, CA 91355

Response to Comment No. 178-1

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 178-2

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Response to Comment No. 178-3

Please see the response to Comment No. 178-1.

Email to rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

Attn: Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commissioners
Mr. Richard Claghorn, Staff
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Subject: Request for Extension of Time to Review to 120 Days (60 additional days)
Please include this correspondence in the Administrative Record for this project and copy to all Commissioners.

Honorable Commissioners and Mr. Claghorn, staff:

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179-1

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179-2

Please give the citizens of this entire valley the time to really read and understand the nearly 1,100’s of pages that have been presented to us in the Revision.

179-3

Thank you in advance for granting this request.

Sincerely,

Signature:  Date: 12/4/2016
Print Name: Nevin Oliphant
Address: 27404 N Evan Ln #101
Santa Clarita CA 91387

Letter No. 179

Nevin Oliphant
27404 N. Evan Lane, #101
Santa Clarita, CA 91387

Response to Comment No. 179-1

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 179-2

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Response to Comment No. 179-3

Please see the response to Comment No. 179-1.

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rqlaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

I believe that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) should not be allowed to continue operating because of the contract they entered into twenty years ago with the community of Val Verde. They promised that if they were allowed to increase to 23 million tons they would shut down upon reaching it. Section 9g states, "Nothing in this condition shall permit the maximum landfill capacity of 23 million tons to be increased." I also find the total disregard for the contract with the community of Val Verde and the contract with Los Angeles County is enough reason for them to be shut down permanently.

180-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.


180-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

180-3

Thank you,

Signature:  Date: 12/4/2016
Print Name: Nevin Oliphant
Address: 27404 N Evans Ln #101
Santa Clarita CA 91387

Letter No. 180

Nevin Oliphant
27404 N. Evan Lane, #101
Santa Clarita, CA 91387

Response to Comment No. 180-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 180-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 180-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
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Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

I believe that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) should not be allowed to continue operating because of the contract they entered into twenty years ago with the community of Val Verde. They promised that if they were allowed to increase to 23 million tons they would shut down upon reaching it. Section 9g states, "Nothing in this condition shall permit the maximum landfill capacity of 23 million tons to be increased." I also find the total disregard for the contract with the community of Val Verde and the contract with Los Angeles County is enough reason for them to be shut down permanently.

181-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

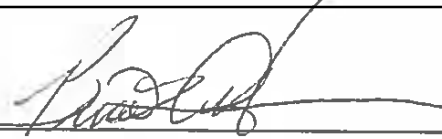
181-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

181-3

Thank you,

Signature:  Date: 12/4/16
Print Name: Brian Huckeba
Address: 30347 HoneySuckle Hill Dr.
Canyon Country CA 91357

Letter No. 181

Brian Huckeba
30347 Honeysuckle Hill Dr.
Canyon Country, CA 91387

Response to Comment No. 181-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 181-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 181-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via hand delivery and email to rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

Attn: Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commissioners
Mr. Richard Claghorn, Staff
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Subject: Request for Extension of Time to Review to 120 Days (60 additional days)
Please include this correspondence in the Administrative Record for this project and copy to all Commissioners.

Honorable Commissioners and Mr. Claghorn, staff:

As a resident of Castaic, in the community of Val Verde, I am writing to request an extension of time to review the Master Plan Revision of the Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report for the above noted expansion. I understand that the county has offered 60 days to respond. Unfortunately, these 60 days include the following major holidays – Thanksgiving, Hanukah, Christmas and News Years. The current review period is not enough time for such a large project to be reviewed by the community during an incredibly busy time of the year. There are others EIRs in our immediate vicinity that have just been released for comments over the holidays as well - including the California Fish and Wildlife Dept. for the Newhall Ranch project and Tesoro del Valle. This extension would not affect the operation of the landfill or create an unreasonable delay.

182-1

In addition to an extension for review and commenting, I am also asking that there be a hearing on the draft before the Regional Planning Commission in the town of Castaic. This is a huge project that will affect our local community and the quality of life for all of us that live near it as well as affect the entire Santa Clarita Valley. We have concerns about the air and water quality as well as the large expected traffic increase. The commissioners are not going to have the value of an open dialogue with the people of this valley.

182-2

Please give the citizens of this entire valley the time to really read and understand the nearly 1,100's of pages that have been presented to us in the Revision.

182-3

Thank you in advance for granting this request.

Sincerely,

Signature: Peter A. Farriday Date: 12-5-16

Print Name: Peter Farriday

Address: minister of Unitarian Universalists of Santa Clarita Valley

Letter No. 182

Peter Farriday
Minister of Unitarian Universalists of
Santa Clarita Valley
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

Response to Comment No. 182-1

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 182-2

The Hearing Examiner position was created by County Ordinance in 2008 for major projects, such as landfills, so that a public hearing can be held in the community prior to the Regional Planning Commission (RPC) hearing. The authority and duties of the Hearing Examiner are contained in Sections 22.60.030 and 22.60.040 of the Los Angeles County Code. The Hearing Examiner reports to the RPC, and the RPC will hold a public hearing in the local community on the Proposed Project, including the Conditional Use Permit, Oak Tree Permit, and Final EIR. The RPC will receive all public comments on the Proposed Project, including those presented at the Hearing Examiner hearing, and the public will again be given the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Project at the future RPC hearing.

Response to Comment No. 182-3

Please see the response to Comment No. 182-1.

Via hand delivery and email to rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

Attn: Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commissioners
Mr. Richard Claghorn, Staff
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Subject: Request for Extension of Time to Review to 120 Days (60 additional days)
Please include this correspondence in the Administrative Record for this project and copy to all Commissioners.

Honorable Commissioners and Mr. Claghorn, staff:

As a resident of the Santa Clarita Valley area, I am writing to request an extension of time to review the Master Plan Revision of the Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report for the above noted expansion. I understand that the county has offered 60 days to respond. Unfortunately, these 60 days include the following major holidays – Thanksgiving, Hanukah, Christmas and News Years. The current review period is not enough time for such a large project to be reviewed by the community during an incredibly busy time of the year. There are others EIRs in our immediate vicinity that have just been released for comments over the holidays as well - including the California Fish and Wildlife Dept. for the Newhall Ranch project and Tesoro del Valle. This extension would not affect the operation of the landfill or create an unreasonable delay.

183-1

In addition to an extension for review and commenting, I am also asking that there be a hearing on the draft before the Regional Planning Commission in the town of Castaic. This is a huge project that will affect our local community and the quality of life for all of us that live near it as well as affect the entire Santa Clarita Valley. We have concerns about the air and water quality as well as the large expected traffic increase. The commissioners are not going to have the value of an open dialogue with the people of this valley.

183-2

Please give the citizens of this entire valley the time to really read and understand the nearly 1,100's of pages that have been presented to us in the Revision.

183-3

Thank you in advance for granting this request.

Sincerely,

Signature: Malcolm J Blue Date: _____

Print Name: Malcolm J Blue

Address: 26432 Marsala Drive
Valencia, CA 91355

Letter No. 183

Malcolm J. Blue
26432 Masala Drive
Valencia, CA 91355

Response to Comment No. 183-1

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 183-2

The Hearing Examiner position was created by County Ordinance in 2008 for major projects, such as landfills, so that a public hearing can be held in the community prior to the Regional Planning Commission (RPC) hearing. The authority and duties of the Hearing Examiner are contained in Sections 22.60.030 and 22.60.040 of the Los Angeles County Code. The Hearing Examiner reports to the RPC, and the RPC will hold a public hearing in the local community on the Proposed Project, including the Conditional Use Permit, Oak Tree Permit, and Final EIR. The RPC will receive all public comments on the Proposed Project, including those presented at the Hearing Examiner hearing, and the public will again be given the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Project at the future RPC hearing.

Response to Comment No. 183-3

Please see the response to Comment No. 183-1.

Delivered Via E-Mail: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

Attn: Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commissioners
Mr. Richard Claghorn, Staff
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Request for Extension of Time to Review to 120 Days (60 additional days)

Honorable Commissioners and Mr. Claghorn, staff:

As a five year resident of Castaic, in the community of Val Verde, I am writing to request an extension of time to review the Master Plan Revision of the Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report for the above noted expansion. I understand that the county has offered 60 days to respond. Unfortunately, these 60 days include the following major holidays – Thanksgiving, Hanukah, Christmas and News Years. The current review period is not enough time for such a large project to be reviewed by the community during an incredibly busy time of the year. There are others EIRs in our immediate vicinity that have just been released for comments over the holidays as well - including the massive development of Newhall Ranch. This extension would not affect the operation of the landfill or create an unreasonable delay.

184-1

In addition to an extension for review and commenting, I am also asking that there be a hearing on the draft before the regional planning commission in the town of Castaic. This is a huge project that will affect our local community and the quality of life for all of us that live near it as well as affect the entire Santa Clarita Valley.

184-2

Please give the citizens of this entire valley the time to really read and understand the nearly 1,100's of pages that have been presented to us in the Revision.

184-3

Thank you in advance for granting this request.

Sincerely,

Signature:  Date: _____

Steve Lee
30300 Trellis Road
Castaic, CA 91384

Letter No. 184

Steve Lee
30300 Trellis Road
Castaic, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 184-1

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 184-2

The Hearing Examiner position was created by County Ordinance in 2008 for major projects, such as landfills, so that a public hearing can be held in the community prior to the Regional Planning Commission (RPC) hearing. The authority and duties of the Hearing Examiner are contained in Sections 22.60.030 and 22.60.040 of the Los Angeles County Code. The Hearing Examiner reports to the RPC, and the RPC will hold a public hearing in the local community on the Proposed Project, including the Conditional Use Permit, Oak Tree Permit, and Final EIR. The RPC will receive all public comments on the Proposed Project, including those presented at the Hearing Examiner hearing, and the public will again be given the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Project at the future RPC hearing.

Response to Comment No. 184-3

Please see the response to Comment No. 184-1.

Richard Claghorn

From: Robert Glaser
Sent: Tuesday, December 06, 2016 7:37 AM
To: Richard Claghorn
Cc: Samuel Dea
Subject: FW: Letter of Request for Extension for Draft Recirculate from the Castaic Area Town Council

FYI – Richard maybe they need to same response letter we have sent to everyone else denying the extension request.
Rob

From: Richard Bruckner
Sent: Tuesday, December 06, 2016 7:31 AM
To: Robert Glaser <rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov>
Subject: Fwd: Letter of Request for Extension for Draft Recirculate from the Castaic Area Town Council

Richard J. Bruckner
Director
Department of Regional Planning
320 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012
(213) 974-6401

Begin forwarded message:

From: <carderfam@sbcglobal.net>
Date: December 5, 2016 at 1:14:22 PM PST
To: Sandia Ennis <sandia424@yahoo.com>, Richard Bruckner <rbruckner@planning.lacounty.gov>, Rosalind Wayman <rwayman@lacbos.org>, Edel Vizcarra <evizcarra@lacbos.org>
Cc: John Kunak <johnkunak@sbcglobal.net>, "Jessica Chambers (jbrchambers@gmail.com)" <jbrchambers@gmail.com>, Greg Kimura <gregkimura3@sbcglobal.net>, Bonnie Nikolai <bonnienikolai@outlook.com>, Flo Lawrence <flo@peoplehunter.com>, Jim Idleman <scala.james@yahoo.com>, Kelly Quick <kquick@gmail.com>, Dawn Faulconer <dawn.faulconer@gmail.com>
Subject: Re: Letter of Request for Extension for Draft Recirculate from the Castaic Area Town Council
Reply-To: <carderfam@sbcglobal.net>

I would like to thank Sandia for this fast response.

It should be noted that the meeting falls during the holiday season (again) and seems to be a trend, making it hard to spend the time to review such documents before a hearing by most including the council.

185-1

Best Regards,
Lloyd Carder

Letter No. 185

Lloyd Carder

Response to Comment No. 185-1

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

From: Sandia Ennis <sandia424@yahoo.com>
To: Richard Bruckner <rbruckner@planning.lacounty.gov>; Rosalind Wayman <rwayman@lacbos.org>; Edel Vizcarra <evizcarra@lacbos.org>
Cc: John Kunak <johnkunak@sbcglobal.net>; "Jessica Chambers (jbrchambers@gmail.com)" <jbrchambers@gmail.com>; Greg Kimura <gregkimura3@sbcglobal.net>; Bonnie Nikolai <bonnienikolai@outlook.com>; Lloyd Carder <carderfam@sbcglobal.net>; Flo Lawrence <flo@peoplehunter.com>; Jim Idleman <scala.james@yahoo.com>; Kelly Quick <kquick@gmail.com>; Dawn Faulconer <dawn.faulconer@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, December 5, 2016 12:10 PM
Subject: Letter of Request for Extension for Draft Recirculate from the Castaic Area Town Council

Hello Richard, Rosalind, and Edel;

I am attaching a letter of Request for an extension for the Recirculate Draft EIR for the Chiquita Canyon Landfill. I will mailing a copy to the the Regional Planning Office as well.

186-1

Best,

Sandia Ennis
voice: (661) 505-8071
mobile: (661) 414-4412

Graphic Artist, Web Designer, and Guide
SandiasWeb.com, EyeoftheSpirit.com
@SandiaEnnis, @Sandia424
#AAF, #CATC, #AAUW, #SBA
"Be present in all things and thankful for all things." ~ Maya Angelou

Letter No. 186

Sandia Ennis

Response to Comment No. 186-1

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Richard Claghorn

From: Tanya Hauser <tanyagrace70@yahoo.com>
Sent: Monday, December 05, 2016 8:55 AM
To: firstdistrict@lacobos.org; markridley-thomas@bos.lacounty.gov; sheila@bos.lacounty.gov; AskDon; fifthdistrict@lacobos.org; Richard Claghorn; Richard Bruckner; Robert Glaser; Gerardo Villalobos; Oscar Gomez; Samuel Dea
Cc: Kathrynbarger Info
Subject: CCL Expansion -- Affected Zones Have Not Been Notified

Dear Mr. Dea and Mr. Claghorn,

The community of Hasley Hills is listed as being a "Cancer Risk Sensitive" community on p. 221 of the DEIR for the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

The Valencia Commerce Center is immediately adjacent to the Chiquita Canyon Landfill, containing the United States Post Office and many businesses. Odors from the landfill have been detected for years at least as far as Harrison Parkway/Commerce Center Drive.

187-1

Residents of Hasley Hills and businesses of the Valencia Commerce Center **have received no notification** from the County of Los Angeles of a potential expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill. They have received no notification of the DEIR, the December 15th Hearing, or the Public Comment Period which expires January 9th.

Mr. Claghorn maintains that the county is not required to inform those living or working past 500 feet of the landfill of an expansion.

However, it is ethical and morally responsible to inform businesses who regular smell the landfill (and, incidentally, don't even know about AQMD), and residents who live in the cancer risk zone of the proposed expansion, Hearing, and Public Comment Period.

We are requesting that notices be sent to all Hasley Hills residents and businesses of the Valencia Commerce Center, and that the public comment period be extended for the sake of all those who live and reside in these affected areas.

187-2

Sincerely,
Greg and Tanya Hauser

Letter No. 187

Greg and Tanya Hauser

Response to Comment No. 187-1

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 187-2

Please see Topical Response #22, Public Scoping and Public Outreach.

Richard Claghorn

From: Robert Glaser
Sent: Tuesday, December 06, 2016 6:51 AM
To: Richard Claghorn
Cc: Samuel Dea
Subject: FW: Draft EIR - Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion
Attachments: Chiquita Cyn Landfill Expansion DEIR, 7-3-2014.docx; ATT00001.htm

FYI – BTW Mike Mohajer used to work for Public Works as an administrator and retired several years ago.
Rob

From: Timothy Stapleton
Sent: Tuesday, December 06, 2016 6:30 AM
To: Robert Glaser <rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov>; Oscar Gomez <ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov>
Subject: Fwd: Draft EIR - Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion

FYI

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: "Mike Mohajer" <MikeMohajer@yahoo.com>
Date: December 6, 2016 at 2:55:25 AM PST
To: <RBruckner@planning.lacounty.gov>, "Iris Chi" <ichi@planning.lacounty.gov>
Cc: "Timothy Stapleton " <tstapleton@planning.lacounty.gov>, "Jarrod DeGonia " <jdegonia@lacbos.org>, "Supervisor Kathryn Barger" <KBarger@bos.lacounty.gov>
Subject: Draft EIR - Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion

Mr. Richard Bruckner,

My name is Mike Mohajer, a private citizen. For your investigation and response, attached is a copy of my July 31, 2014, letter to Ms. Iris Chi of your staff. As to date, I have yet to hear back from Ms. Chi and I do not want to miss the opportunity to review and possibly comments on the Draft EIR when it becomes available for the proposed expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill for public review.

188-1

I would appreciate a response from you and/or your staff,

Regards,

Mike Mohajer, P.E., APWA, ASCE
MikeMohajer@yahoo.com
P: 909-592-1147
C: 626-437-7701

From: Mike Mohajer [<mailto:MikeMohajer@yahoo.com>]
Sent: Sunday, October 30, 2016 2:55 AM
To: Supervisor Michael Antonovich
Cc: Kathryn Barger-Leibrich
Subject: Odor Nuisance Chiquita Canyon Landfill --- Supervisor Antonovich Motion - November 1, 2016 BOS, Agenda Item, No. 27

Dear Supervisor Michael Antonovich,

For the record, my name is Mike Mohajer, I am a private citizen and a resident of the County of LA residing in the City of San Dimas. I want to thank you for your subject motion on odor and Chiquita Canyon Landfill. I am hoping the Regional Planning, Public Health and Public Works would become more responsive to the Landfill neighboring residents' concerns and would develop a system that would be effective in addressing the existing problem. The Title 11 of the County Code provides a tool to accomplish this goal in concert with reducing daily disposal rates and disposal reduction of odorous organics.

As you are well aware, Chiquita Canyon Landfill wants to expand the Landfill as well as increasing the daily disposal rate to 12,000 tons. **Back on July 31, 2014, I submitted a five- page comments letter (a copy attached) on the proposed expansion while discussing odor problems. Unfortunately, I have yet to hear from the Regional Planning.** Hopefully, I will see a response before I go under "six-ft." I have yellow highlighted several portions of my attached letter which I strongly believe should be considered by the County.

In conclusion, please note that I have been involved with landfills for over 40 years and wrote the County Building Code in re to development of structures on and with 1,000 of landfill which was adopted by your Board back in 1976, the very 1st in the Nation. So, I am well aware of all excuses being used by landfill owners/operators. Protecting public health and safety is the No.1 priority on my agenda.

Looking forward to hear from you and your staff as a part of the development of a solution to the existing problem as well as evaluation of the Landfill expansion.

Thanks you,

Mike Mohajer

MikeMohajer@yahoo.com

P: 909-592-1147

C: 626-437-7701

July 31, 2014

Ms. Iris Chi
Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning
Zoning Permits North Section, Room 1348
320 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Dear Ms. Chi:

**DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT
CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL MASTER PLAN REVISION
COUNTY PROJECT NO. R2004-00559-(5)---CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT NO. 200400042
STATE CLEARINGHOUSE NUMBER 2005081071**

As a private citizen and a resident of the County of Los Angeles, I want to thank the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning (DRP) for the opportunity to review and offer the following comments on the subject Project's Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR).

The Project is proposed by Waste Connections, Inc. (Applicant) which, among other things, provides for continued operation of the existing landfill by increasing the current permitted daily disposal from 6,000 to 12,000 tons of solid waste per day; increasing the disposal footprint laterally by an 143 acres; and increasing the landfill maximum elevation by additional 143 feet. This would increase the landfill capacity by an additional 90 million tons (approximately) and extend the landfill life by additional 21 to 38 years, depending on the actual daily disposal rate. The proposed Project also entails setting-aside of land for potential future "conversion technology", development of a household hazardous waste facility, and an open mixed organics waste aerobic composting operation.

The Project's DEIR was released by the DRP for a 45-day public review period on July 10, 2014. Considering the Project type (landfill and open mixed organic waste composting operation), its DEIR, and the proposals to develop over 7,250 single and multi-family residential units surrounding the landfill (some are proposed to be located as close as 500 feet to the edge of the trash filled areas), I find the 45-day review period extremely inadequate for citizens to review the document completely and in detail, and offer timely comments. In general, draft environmental documents for projects such as a landfill or a similar waste management facility are provided with a minimum of 90 days for review by communities and other stakeholders, and the same should be applicable to the case on hand.

Based on the foregoing, I have reviewed the Project's DEIR which, among other things, states that the proposed Project will have a significant and unavoidable negative impact on (a) the region's air quality where the concentrations of particulate matter exceed federal limits established to protect public health and safety, and (b) traffic/transportation (emphasis added). Considering the short deadline established by the DRP for the review period, the following comments are offered with the understanding that I may provide additional comments prior to the "deadline" expiration date.

Section 1.3 - Project Need

This Section attempts to justify the Project's major goal which is to expand the existing landfill by an additional 90 million tons of capacity on the basis that there will be an in-County disposal capacity shortfall of approximately five million tons by the year 2026 and thus the need for the Project. However, the DEIR does not discuss as to whether the use of the landfill will be limited only to solid waste generated by the 89 jurisdictions in Los Angeles County OR the use is open to all entities in- and out-of Los Angeles County. Considering the Project need's justification, this is an important issue that must be addressed.

Further, the analysis to justify the need for the Project is outdated due to the requirements of (a) Senate Bill 1016 (Chapter 343 of the State Statutes of 2008), (b) Assembly Bill 341's (Chapter 476 of the 2011 State Statutes) implementing regulations/policies, and (c) the AB 32 (the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006) First Update to the Climate Change Scoping Plan, dated May 2014 (Scoping Plan Update) and approved by the California Air Resources Board (ARB) on May 22, 2014. One of the Scoping Plan Update's adopted goals is to phase out the land disposal of organic waste starting in 2016. Specifically, Chapter IV, Section 5 of the Scoping Plan Update ***states the "ARB and CalRecycle will lead the development of program(s) to eliminate disposal of organic materials at landfills. Options to be evaluated will include: legislation, direct regulation, and inclusion of landfills in the Cap-and-Trade Program. If legislation requiring businesses that generate organic waste to arrange for recycling services is not enacted in 2014, then ARB, in concert with CalRecycle, will initiate regulatory action(s) to prohibit/phase out landfilling of organic materials with the goal of requiring initial compliance actions in 2016 (emphasis added)."***

As a follow up to the AB 32 Scoping Plan Update, there are two bills currently under consideration by the State Legislature, namely AB 1826 which requires implementation of mandatory commercial organic waste recycling programs by jurisdictions by 2016, and AB 1594 which essentially prohibits the disposal of green materials by a jurisdiction that cannot meet the State diversion mandates. Both bills have been approved by the State Assembly and the Senate Environmental Quality Committee and are scheduled to be considered by the Senate Appropriations Committee upon their return from the summer recess. The following are links to AB 1826 and AB 1594, respectively. (Note: It is my understanding that both bills are being supported by ARB and CalRecycle as well as the Governor.)

http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/13-14/bill/asm/ab_1801-1850/ab_1826_bill_20140701_amended_sen_v95.pdf

http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/13-14/bill/asm/ab_1551-1600/ab_1594_bill_20140701_amended_sen_v94.pdf

As stated in the AB 32 Scoping Plan Update, California still disposes about 30 million tons of solid waste in landfills each year. Additionally, based on recent waste characterization studies conducted by CalRecycle, approximately 75% of the 30 million tons of solid waste disposed in landfills are organics. As such, the phasing out of land disposal of organics **would essentially reduce our need for landfill capacity by 75 percent** assuming the needed infrastructures are in place and markets are available for the end product.

Based on the foregoing, the analysis provided in this Section and other related sections of the DEIR need to be completely updated and revised as appropriate. In addition to discussion listed in the Section 2.2.12, the updated analysis must also provide a full/expanded discussion of

aerobic and anaerobic composting, and in-vessel anaerobic digestion (AD) processes and development of these facilities in conjunction with the phased-in expansion of the existing Chiquita Canyon Landfill. For example, the County may want to consider approval of the proposed Master Plan but limiting the landfill expansion in phases each limited to an eight-year life with a maximum disposal capacity of 18 million tons, and providing that the approval of the first phase would be contingent upon the Applicant to develop an on-site AD facility with a negotiated capacity of approximately 1,000 tons per day to be constructed during the initial five years of Phase I of the landfill expansion. If the applicant fails to develop the AD facility during the initial five years after issuance of the Conditional Use Permit (CUP), then the CUP's allowable disposal rate would be reduced by 1,500 tons per day for each year that Applicant fails to meet the said requirement. If the said AD facility is not in operation by the end of Phase I, then the Applicant would not be eligible to apply for the Phase II of the landfill expansion. However, if the AD facility is operational at the conclusion of the Phase I, the County may consider approval of the Phase II of the landfill expansion contingent on the development of a conversion technology facility with a capacity of 500 tons per day or another AD facility, again during the first five years of the Phase II of the landfill operation. Upon successful operation of the Phase II and prior to the County's consideration of the Phase III's approval of the landfill expansion, the Applicant, in consultation with the County and the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force (see comments provided under Section 1.4.2), is to evaluate the Project's disposal need vs the on-site adequacy of AD and conversion technology available capacity. Subject to the results of the said study, the approval of the Phase III of Project may proceed, potentially contingent on the on-site development of additional AD and/or conversion technology capacities. The suggested process for the Phase III's approval may also be used to consider the remaining phases of the Project.

The CUP methodology being suggested above is very similar to the one that was used by the County Regional Planning Commission to issue the Puente Hills Landfill CUP which is located in the Community of Hacienda Heights.

As previously indicated the proposed Project also encompasses an open mixed organic waste aerobic composting operation. While I am in support of aerobic composting operations, I am opposed to such an operation in an open air environment due to the Project's "significant and unavoidable" negative impact on the region's air quality, as well as proximity of the Project to the proposed residential developments, and the site location in re to the atmospheric air movement. Such an operation should be supported if it is conducted in an enclosed area operating under negative pressure, and air discharges are treated according to all existing rules and regulations prior to any release to the atmosphere.

Section 1.4.2 – Public Scoping Process

Consistent with the requirements of Chapter 3.67 of the Los Angeles County Code and the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, as amended (AB 939), the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force) is responsible for coordinating the development of all major solid waste planning documents, including, but not limited to, the Countywide Siting Element and the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan, prepared for the County of Los Angeles and the 88 cities

in Los Angeles County. The Task Force is also responsible for ensuring a coordinated, cost-effective, and environmentally sound solid waste management system in Los Angeles County and addressing the issues impacting the system on the Countywide basis. Membership of the Task Force includes representatives of the League of California Cities-Los Angeles County Division, the County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors, the City of Los Angeles, the waste management industry, environmental groups, the public, and a number of other governmental agencies.

The existing Chiquita Canyon Landfill is currently operating pursuant to the “Finding of Conformance” that has been issued by the Task Force. Unfortunately the entities listed in this Section do not include the Task Force. This issue needs to be addressed in the final EIR.

Section 1.4.3 – Agencies and Interested Parties Consulted

Please see comments under Section 1.4.2, above

Section 1.5 – Project Approvals

Please expand to indicate that the proposed Project must obtain a Finding of Conformance from the Task Force to ensure consistency with the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element and its siting criteria, including, but not limited to odor control and provisions for the required buffer zone from the proposed residential developments, schools and immobile population.

Sections 4.5 – Local Setting, 4.6 – Potential Impacts, 4.7 – Mitigating measures, and 4.8 - Significant After Mitigation

As previously indicated the proposed Project is scheduled to be surrounded by over 7,200 single and multi-family residential homes, some as close as 500 ft from the edge of the trash filled areas. It is a known fact that landfill gas, if not controlled, moves laterally underground to neighboring structures potentially exposing these structures and their occupants to explosion and other fire hazards. Additionally, landfill gas contains other gases that are carcinogenic, and public exposure to them must be avoided to the maximum extent possible. In addition, populations adjacent to landfills are generally exposed to odor which is considered to be a nuisance and, if not mitigated, an human health hazard pursuant to Title 11 of the Los Angeles County Code, Section 11.02.300 (E). As such, a buffer zone of at least 2,000 feet between the landfill trash filled areas and the neighboring communities is an essential mitigating tool when it is used in concert with additional mitigation measures. The DEIR must be expanded to thoroughly address these issues and identify potential mitigating measures in order to avoid subsurface landfill gas migration as well as preventing occurrence of odor problems such as those experienced by the Sunshine Canyon Landfill neighboring communities.

Chapter 11 – Air Quality, Impact AQ-10, and Section 11.9.2.4 - Odor Impacts

- The analysis must be reviewed and revised/updated to ensure consistency with the ARB May 2014 Scoping Plan Update and proposed legislations offered by AB 1826 and AB 1594 which are projected to be enacted by early October 2014.
- The analysis must be expanded to incorporate impacts of the existing/proposed open mixed organic waste aerobic composting operation and provide needed mitigating measures. The overall conclusion that the “impacts have been mitigated to the extent feasible through the implementation of Project Design Measures” cannot be justified since the Project’s actual “design” details are not provided nor have their adequacies been verified/substantiated.
- **Cumulative Odor Impacts** – The DEIR states that the Project “employs a comprehensive approach to controlling odors by employing numerous odor control measures.” However, discussion of the control measures is sketchy and mostly consists of common practices. However, considering the location of the Project which duplicates the Sunshine Canyon Landfill location, increasing the landfill height by an additional 143 feet, the development of over 7,200 residential units within a close proximity (500 feet) of the Project site, and the landfill and open mixed organic waste aerobic composting operation as the potential source of odor, the proposed mitigating measures are elementary in nature and essentially inadequate. It is strongly recommended that as a part of the final EIR preparation, the Applicant and its consultant(s) evaluate the Sunshine Canyon Landfill situation and develop the Project’s site specific “comprehensive” odor mitigating measures.

Chapter 12 – Greenhouse Gas Emission and Climate Change

In light of the comments provided under Section 1.3, above, the discussion and analysis provided in the Chapter 12 need to be reviewed and revised/updated to ensure consistency with the ARB’s May 2014 Scoping Plan Update.

Thank you for your consideration of the above comments. Should you have any questions, you can reach me at P.O. Box 3334, San Dimas, CA 91773-7334.

Sincerely,

Origin Signed

M. MICHAEL MOHAJER

EC: Rob Glaser, Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning

Letter No. 188

Mike Mohajer
PO Box 3334
San Dimas, CA 91773

Response to Comment No. 188-1

Please see the response to Comment Nos. 6-1 through 6-12.

Richard Claghorn

From: Kara Wily <karawily@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, December 06, 2016 12:16 PM
To: Samuel Dea; Richard Claghorn
Subject: Notification of expansion of Chiquita Canyon

Mr. Richard Claghorn and Sam Dea-

I am a resident of Hasley Hills in Castaic, CA. I have been trying to find out about the odors that affect me and my household. I am affected by the odors coming from Chiquita Canyon Landfill and I am also affected by the Cancer Risk Sensitive Zone by living in Hasley Hills. We purchased our home in 2015 and were never notified of any risks by the real estate agents nor by the City of Los Angeles.

189-1

The odors are noxious. I attempt to conserve energy by hanging clothes out to dry. There are times that I need to come inside my home because I get light headed when trying to hang or take down the laundry. I have a pool outside my home that is also equally tough to take advantage of due to the odors in the area.

I am deeply concerned. All of my neighbors and I have the right to be informed and to offer public comment about the expansion of CCL. As I understand it there have already been expansions that went around loop holes in the restrictions that were put on the business. We have a right to offer our public comments and we need to have time to offer those comments.

189-2

Please advise me on how to formally submit my comments for public record. Please advise all of my neighbors and please extend the deadline past January 9th to allow for all neighbors to have to time to look at the information and offer their insights for the public record. This is extremely important to our well being.

Thanks and Regards,
Kara Wily
Hasley Hills Resident



This email has been checked for viruses by Avast antivirus software.
www.avast.com

Letter No. 189

Kara Wily
Hasley Hills
Castaic, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 189-1

Please see Chapter 11, Air Quality, of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR, which includes an odor and health risk assessment, as well as Topical Response #1, Air Quality, Topical Response #17, Odor, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 189-2

On December 6, 2016, Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning staff replied to the commenter with information about how to formally submit comments on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR.

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

From: [Rosie Ruiz](#)
To: [Richard Claghorn](#)
Subject: FW: Chiquita Canyon Landfill, Proposed Expansion -- Request
Date: Thursday, December 08, 2016 9:04:19 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

FYI

From: Rosie Ruiz
Sent: Thursday, December 08, 2016 9:04 AM
To: 'Tanya Hauser' <tanyagrace70@yahoo.com>
Subject: RE: Chiquita Canyon Landfill, Proposed Expansion -- Request

Ms. Hauser,
Thank you for your email which will be forwarded to staff and the Commission.

ROSIE O. RUIZ | Commission Services
Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning
213.974.6409 | <http://planning.lacounty.gov> | r Ruiz@planning.lacounty.gov



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From: Tanya Hauser [<mailto:tanyagrace70@yahoo.com>]
Sent: Thursday, December 08, 2016 9:01 AM
To: Rosie Ruiz <r Ruiz@planning.lacounty.gov>
Subject: Chiquita Canyon Landfill, Proposed Expansion -- Request

Dear Commissioner,

Thank you for serving the County of Los Angeles.

Tanya attempted to come to the Commission Meeting yesterday, December 7th. However, due to heavy traffic, our children and Tanya did not arrive in time to speak with you during the public comment portion of the meeting.

Two communities are currently affected by the Chiquita Canyon Landfill and its potential expansion:

1. The **community of Hasley Hills (Castaic)** is listed as being a **"Cancer Risk**

Sensitive" community on p. 221 of the DEIR for the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill. In spite of this report, residents of Hasley Hills **have received no notification** from the County of Los Angeles of a potential expansion of CCL, the December 15th Hearing, or of the DEIR and the Public Comment Period which currently expires January 9th.

2. The **Valencia Commerce Center** is adjacent to the Chiquita Canyon Landfill, containing the United States Post Office and many businesses. Odors from the landfill have been detected for years at least as far as Harrison Parkway/Commerce Center Drive. The vast majority of businesses and employees of the Valencia Commerce Center **have also received no notification** from the County of Los Angeles of a potential expansion of CCL, the December 15th Hearing, or of the DEIR and the Public Comment Period which expires January 9th.

190-1
cont'd

Mr. Claghorn maintains that the county is not required to inform those living or working further than 500 feet of the landfill of an expansion.

However, it is ethical and morally responsible to inform residents who live in the cancer risk zone, as well as businesses who regularly smell the landfill (and, incidentally, don't even know about AQMD), of the proposed expansion, Hearing, and Public Comment Period.

We are respectfully requesting:

1. Notices of a proposed expansion/Hearing/DEIR and Public Comment Period be sent to all Hasley Hills residents and businesses of the Valencia Commerce Center.
2. The public comment period be extended 60 days past January 9, 2017, for the sake of all those who live and reside in these affected areas.

190-2

We also request that you be present at the December 15th Hearing at West Ranch High School.

190-3

Sincerely,
Greg and Tanya Hauser

Letter No. 190

Greg and Tanya Hauser

Response to Comment No. 190-1

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Please also see Topical Response #22, Public Scoping and Public Outreach.

Response to Comment No. 190-2

Please see Topical Response #22, Public Scoping and Public Outreach.

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 is being revised.

Response to Comment No. 190-3

The Hearing Examiner position was created by County Ordinance in 2008 for major projects, such as landfills, so that a public hearing can be held in the community prior to the RPC hearing. The authority and duties of the Hearing Examiner are contained in Sections 22.60.030 and 22.60.040 of the Los Angeles County Code. The Hearing Examiner reports to the RPC, and the RPC will hold a public hearing in the local community on the Proposed Project, including the Conditional Use Permit, Oak Tree Permit, and Final EIR. The RPC will receive all public comments on the Proposed Project, including those presented at the Hearing Examiner hearing, and the public will again be given the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Project at the future RPC hearing.

Email to rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

Attn: Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commissioners
Mr. Richard Claghorn, Staff
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Subject: Request for Extension of Time to Review to 120 Days (60 additional days)
Please include this correspondence in the Administrative Record for this project and copy to all Commissioners.

Honorable Commissioners and Mr. Claghorn, staff:

As a resident of the Santa Clarita Valley area, I am writing to request an extension of time to review the Master Plan Revision of the Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report for the above noted expansion. I understand that the county has offered 60 days to respond. Unfortunately, these 60 days include the following major holidays – Thanksgiving, Hanukah, Christmas and New Year’s. The current review period is not enough time for such a large project to be reviewed by the community during an incredibly busy time of the year. There are others EIRs in our immediate vicinity that have just been released for comments over the holidays as well - including the California Fish and Wildlife Dept. for the Newhall Ranch project and Tesoro del Valle. This extension would not affect the operation of the landfill or create an unreasonable delay.

191-1

In addition to an extension for review and commenting, I am also asking that there be a hearing on the draft before the Regional Planning Commission in the town of Castaic. This is a huge project that will affect our local community and the quality of life for all of us that live near it as well as affect the entire Santa Clarita Valley. We have concerns about the air and water quality as well as the large expected traffic increase. The commissioners are not going to have the value of an open dialogue with the people of this valley.

191-2

Please give the citizens of this entire valley the time to really read and understand the nearly 1,100’s of pages that have been presented to us in the Revision.

Thank you in advance for granting this request.

Sincerely,

Signature: *Karla H Edwards* Date: 12/9/16

Print Name: KARLA H. EDWARDS

Address: 23515 LYONS AVE., #171
 SANTA CLARITA CA 91355

Letter No. 191

Karla H. Edwards
23515 Lyons #171
Santa Clarita, CA 91355

Response to Comment No. 191-1

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 191-2

The Hearing Examiner position was created by County Ordinance in 2008 for major projects, such as landfills, so that a public hearing can be held in the community prior to the Regional Planning Commission (RPC) hearing. The authority and duties of the Hearing Examiner are contained in Sections 22.60.030 and 22.60.040 of the Los Angeles County Code. The Hearing Examiner reports to the RPC, and the RPC will hold a public hearing in the local community on the Proposed Project, including the Conditional Use Permit, Oak Tree Permit, and Final EIR. The RPC will receive all public comments on the Proposed Project, including those presented at the Hearing Examiner hearing, and the public will again be given the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Project at the future RPC hearing.

Response to Comment No. 191-3

Please see the response to Comment No. 191-1.

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

I believe that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) should not be allowed to continue operating because of the contract they entered into twenty years ago with the community of Val Verde. They promised that if they were allowed to increase to 23 million tons they would shut down upon reaching it. Section 9g states, "Nothing in this condition shall permit the maximum landfill capacity of 23 million tons to be increased." I also find the total disregard for the contract with the community of Val Verde and the contract with Los Angeles County is enough reason for them to be shut down permanently.

192-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

192-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

192-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Karla H. Edwards Date: 12/9/16

Print Name: KARLA H. EDWARDS

Address: 23515 LYONS #171
SANTA CLARITA CA 91355

Letter No. 192

Karla H. Edwards
23515 Lyons #171
Santa Clarita, CA 91355

Response to Comment No. 192-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 192-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 192-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Richard Claghorn

From: Hannant <aaajk1@yahoo.com>
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2016 10:26 PM
To: Richard Claghorn; Robert Glaser; Oscar Gomez
Subject: Chiquita Canyon Landfill expansion
Attachments: Chiquita Alivia.pdf; Chiquita Arielle.pdf; Chiquita Julie.pdf; Chiquita Kevin.pdf

Please see attach 4 letters of our family opposing the Chiquita Canyon Landfill expansion

RE: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

I believe that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) should not be allowed to continue operating because of the contract they entered into twenty years ago with the community of Val Verde. It was promised that if they were allowed to increase to 23 million tons, they would shut down upon reaching that amount. Section 9g states, "Nothing in this condition shall permit the maximum landfill capacity of 23 million tons to be increased." I also find the total disregard for the contract with the community of Val Verde and the contract with Los Angeles County is enough reason for them to shut down permanently.

193-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde, they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County. Therefore, the most recently executed contract should be upheld.

193-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak and the two schools in that cancer zone is completely unacceptable. Also, of note is that 64% of the residents are part of a protected group.

193-3

I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill for the reasons that I have listed above.

Thank you,

Signature:  Date: 12-12-16

Print Name: Alivia Hannant

Address: 26784 Wyatt Lane, Stevenson Ranch, CA 91381

Letter No. 193

Alivia Hannant
26784 Wyatt Lane
Stevenson Ranch, CA 91381

Response to Comment No. 193-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 193-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 193-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

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194-1

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194-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak and the two schools in that cancer zone is completely unacceptable. Also, of note is that 64% of the residents are part of a protected group.

194-3

I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill for the reasons that I have listed above.

Thank you,

Signature: Arielle Hannant Date: 12-12-16

Print Name: Arielle Hannant

Address: 26784 Wyatt Lane, Stevenson Ranch, CA 91381

Letter No. 194

Arielle Hannant
26784 Wyatt Lane
Stevenson Ranch, CA 91381

Response to Comment No. 194-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 194-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 194-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

RE: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

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195-1

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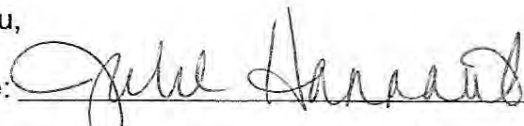
195-2

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195-3

I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill for the reasons that I have listed above.

Thank you,

Signature:  Date: 12-12-16

Print Name: Julie Hannant

Address: 26784 Wyatt Lane, Stevenson Ranch, CA 91381

Letter No. 195

Julie Hannant
26784 Wyatt Lane
Stevenson Ranch, CA 91381

Response to Comment No. 195-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 195-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 195-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

RE: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

I believe that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) should not be allowed to continue operating because of the contract they entered into twenty years ago with the community of Val Verde. It was promised that if they were allowed to increase to 23 million tons, they would shut down upon reaching that amount. Section 9g states, "Nothing in this condition shall permit the maximum landfill capacity of 23 million tons to be increased." I also find the total disregard for the contract with the community of Val Verde and the contract with Los Angeles County is enough reason for them to shut down permanently.

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196-3

I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill for the reasons that I have listed above.

Thank you,

Signature:  Date: 12-12-16

Print Name: Kevin Hannant

Address: 26784 Wyatt Lane, Stevenson Ranch, CA 91381

Letter No. 196

Kevin Hannant
26784 Wyatt Lane
Stevenson Ranch, CA 91381

Response to Comment No. 196-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 196-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 196-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Richard Claghorn

From: DAVID L MORROW <dlrchmorrow@sbcglobal.net>
Sent: Tuesday, December 13, 2016 1:44 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Sierra Club comment letter on Chiquita Canyon landfill expansion
Attachments: Sierra Chiquita Extension request.doc

Mr. Richard Claghorn, Staff
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Via email to rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

Dear Mr. Claghorn:

Please find attached comments from the Santa Clarita Group, Sierra Club, on the proposed expansion of the Chiquita Canyon landfill. There are several issues of concern to us regarding this proposal and we request a 60 day extension of the comment period.

Sincerely yours,

David Morrow, Chair
Santa Clarita Group
Sierra Club



Santa Clarita Group
26920 Monterey Ave.
Santa Clarita, CA 91355

11-17-16

Mr. Richard Claghorn, Staff
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Via email to rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

Re: Request for a 60 day extension of the comment period for the Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report, Additional Information Document Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Mr. Claghorn:

We would like to begin by expressing our concern over the Hearing Examiner process and ask that the Commissioners who are the decision makers be present at the Dec. 15th hearing.

We note that during the hearing process for the Elsmere Landfill, the County Planning Commission attended the local hearing held at the Valencia High School gym. We think it is wrong to treat the Val Verde and Castaic community differently.

At a recent Planning Commission meeting, former Commissioner Valdez noted that no landfill approval has ever been granted without a hearing on the draft document. We urge this Commission to continue this policy and not wait to hear the community until the FEIR, when it may be too late to make changes.

197-1

We also request a 60 day extension of the time to comment. Not only will it will be difficult to adequately review this project over the holidays when many of our volunteers are away, but our process requires board approval which will be difficult to obtain during this period. Like your Board and Commission, meetings will be canceled for the holidays and not re-scheduled until after the first of the year.

197-2

We appreciate your attention to these matters and look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

David Morrow

David Morrow, M.D.
Chairman, Santa Clarita Group

Letter No. 197

David Morrow, M.D.
Chairman, Santa Clarita Group
26920 Monterey Ave.
Santa Clarita, CA 91355

Response to Comment No. 197-1

The Hearing Examiner position was created by County Ordinance in 2008 for major projects, such as landfills, so that a public hearing can be held in the community prior to the Regional Planning Commission (RPC) hearing. The authority and duties of the Hearing Examiner are contained in Sections 22.60.030 and 22.60.040 of the Los Angeles County Code. The Hearing Examiner reports to the RPC, and the RPC will hold a public hearing in the local community on the Proposed Project, including the Conditional Use Permit, Oak Tree Permit, and Final EIR. The RPC will receive all public comments on the Proposed Project, including those presented at the Hearing Examiner hearing, and the public will again be given the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Project at the future RPC hearing.

Response to Comment No. 197-2

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

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REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION HEARING
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

Thursday, December 15, 2016, 6:00 p.m., at West Ranch
High School Theater, 26255 Valencia Boulevard, Stevenson
Ranch, California.

Reported by: Dayna Michelle Glaysher
CSR Number 13079

1 APPEARANCES:
2
3 Rosie O. Ruiz, Commission Secretary
4
5 Richard Claghorn, Staff
6
7 Robert Glaser, Staff
8
9 Sam Dea, Staff
10
11 Gina Natoli, Hearing Examiner
12
13 Public Hearing Speakers:
14 1. Andre Hollins
15 2. David Bossert
16 3. Lois Bajio
17 4. Martin Creisler
18 5. Barbara Myler
19 6. Randy Wrage
20 7. David Menchaca
21 8. John Paladin
22 9. Carl Boyer
23 10. Steven Lee
24 11. Tanya Hauser
25 12. Faye Snyder
26 13. Nancy Carder
27 14. Lloyd Carder
28 15. Carmillis Noltemeyer
29 16. Sally White
30 17. Susan Evans
31 18. Shane Weeks
32 19. Sara Sage
33 20. Julie Olsen
34 21. Lynne Planbeck
35 22. Elizabeth Rydall
36 23. Kara Wily
37 24. Erica Larsen
38 25. Suzanne Ridgewell
39 26. Jeremiah Dockray
40 27. Richard Humanic
41 28. Stacy Fortner
42 29. Steven Howse
43 30. Bonnie Nikolai
44 31. Patti Sulpizio
45 32. Logan Smith
46 33. Barbara Wampole
47 34. Thomas Barron

Page 2

1 Stevenson Ranch, California, Thursday, December 15, 2016
2 6:00 p.m. - 8:42 p.m.
3 ***
4
5 MS. NATOLI: This Thursday, December 15th,
6 2016 hearing examiner meeting is called to order. At
7 this time please rise if you are able to join me in the
8 pledge of allegiance.
9
10 (Pledge of Allegiance)
11
12 Good evening. I'm Regional Planning staff
13 member Gina Natoli. I will be the hearing examiner on
14 all agenda items for tonight's meeting. First a few
15 administrative items. Please turn off or silence all
16 electronic communication devices. There are agendas of
17 today's proceedings available in the lobby.
18 And I'd like at this time to point out a
19 correction to part 3, which is a public comment period
20 that's on page 2 of the agenda, if you have one. Public
21 comment in part 3 is any item not on the agenda which is
22 within my purview. So if during -- if you plan on
23 speaking on a topic related to the project, that's
24 during part 2 when the public hearing is open.
25 If you want to talk about anything related

Page 4

1 35. Darcy Stinson
2 36. Bryan Caforio
3 37. Alan Ferdman
4 38. Joseph Cicero
5 39. Rebecca Martens
6 40. Paul Simmonds
7 41. Merit Migliore
8 42. Abigail DeSea
9 43. Mai Do
10
11 Public Comment Speakers:
12
13 1. Lynne Planbeck
14 2. Lloyd Carder
15 3. Carmillis Noltemeyer
16 4. Rebecca Martens
17 5. Patti Sulpizio
18 6. Nell Campbell
19 7. Thomas Barron
20
21
22
23
24
25

Page 3

1 to the project on the agenda tonight, that's during part
2 2. Public comment is for things not related to the
3 project. So please just keep that in mind, the
4 paragraph that's under part 3 should really be any other
5 part of the agenda, other part 2 for the public hearing.
6 There are established time limits for
7 testimony on hearing officer agenda -- hearing
8 examiner -- I'm sorry -- hearing officer as well as
9 hearing examiner agenda items. The applicant will have
10 a two 15 minutes to make their presentation and then
11 we'll open it up for public speaking. Given the number
12 of people who've signed up I will be limiting testimony
13 to two minutes each, please.
14 There will be no seeding of time. After the
15 public testimony I may call the applicant back up for
16 rebuttal. There is up to 10 minutes allowed for
17 rebuttal period. The time that I am asking you
18 questions does not count toward your 2 minutes or their
19 10 minutes or their 15 minutes.
20 Anyone wishing to testify today on any
21 agenda item that includes the public comment period must
22 fill out a speaker card and please turn it in at the
23 table in the lobby. There is translation available for
24 tonight's hearing. If you need a headset, the Spanish
25 translation will be available to you in realtime.

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1 We also have a translator if you need
 2 translation services during your testimony. So you can
 3 see there are three chairs down here in front. While
 4 you are speaking for public testimony -- Mark will move
 5 in a few minutes. And the chair that's Mark's and the
 6 chair next to Mark are for the testifiers.
 7 The big chair here, please leave that open
 8 for our translator if we need to call the translator
 9 down for someone who would like their testimony
 10 translated from Spanish into English.
 11 The general procedure for today's hearing is
 12 as follows: First our staff will make a brief
 13 presentation. The applicant or owner will speak. Then
 14 I will open it up for testimony. And then after that,
 15 if it's necessary, I will hear rebuttals from the
 16 project applicant. I'd like to explain the hearing
 17 examiner procedure please to you.
 18 Per the county code the hearing examiner
 19 makes no decisions. There will not be a decision made
 20 tonight. A hearing examiner administers the meeting,
 21 takes testimony and reports that testimony to the
 22 Regional Planning Commission. Per the public hearing
 23 notice that you received, this public hearing is to take
 24 testimony on the recirculated chapters of the Draft EIR
 25 for the Chiquita Canyon Landfill expansion.

Page 6

1 The public hearing on the project and the
 2 draft EIR will be scheduled before the Regional Planning
 3 Commission at a future date. And that will be noticed
 4 in accordance with county regulations. If you would
 5 like to receive a notice of the Regional Planning
 6 Commission hearing, please see Mr. Claghorn after the
 7 meeting to make sure that you are on the list.
 8 I wanted to point out that the comment
 9 period for the chapters not recirculated closed back in
 10 2014. The comment period for this portion of the
 11 project, the recirculated chapters of the draft EIR goes
 12 through January 9th, I believe it is.
 13 MR. GLASER: Yes.
 14 MS. NATOLI: Through January 9th. So
 15 tonight is testimony on the recirculated chapters. And
 16 it would probably be very helpful for staff and perhaps
 17 even for the applicant when you come up to speak if you
 18 could let us know -- first I'm going to ask that you
 19 state your name for the record. We don't need your
 20 address. Just your name for the record.
 21 Then you state the chapter that you're
 22 speaking on. I think that will help staff and the
 23 applicant get to where your concerns are in the
 24 recirculated chapters. At this time if you intend to
 25 testify on any item on the agenda, whether it's the

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1 public hearing or whether it's during the public comment
 2 period, I'm going to ask you please to stand at this
 3 time, as you are able, to be sworn in by staff.
 4 No harm no foul. If you stand up to be
 5 sworn in and decide you don't want to testify later,
 6 that's fine. But please let's make sure we get you all
 7 sworn in.
 8 MR. DEA: Please stand and raise your right
 9 hand. Do each of you swear or affirm under the penalty
 10 of perjury that the testimony you may give in the
 11 matters now pending before the hearing examiner shall be
 12 the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth?
 13 If so, please say I do.
 14 THE AUDIENCE: I do.
 15 MS. NATOLI: Thank you very much. Mr. Dea
 16 is going to call several times at one time. What we
 17 want to make sure we do is move this along so everybody
 18 who wants to speak gets a chance to speak. Down here in
 19 the front row we have five seats. Sam -- Mr. Dea may or
 20 may not call five people. But when your name is called
 21 please come forward and take a seat.
 22 The first two people just come up and take
 23 your seats at the testifier's table. The others please
 24 take a seat in the -- the yellow tagged seats. When you
 25 finish your testimony please vacate the seat and someone

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1 else please come up and take that seat. We want to make
 2 sure we give a chance to -- for everybody to speak who
 3 would like to speak.
 4 At this time I'm going to ask the staff to
 5 begin the presentation for item 2, Project
 6 R2004-00559-(5), which is a request to expand an
 7 existing Class III landfill applied for by Chiquita
 8 Canyon Landfill, LLC.
 9 Staff, please proceed.
 10 I just wanted to stay one more thing. We do
 11 have two court reporters here. Those -- the proceedings
 12 of tonight's meeting will be available in ten business
 13 days after tonight's hearing. But when you're speaking,
 14 please keep in mind that not only is there Spanish
 15 translation occurring, they're trying to catch
 16 everything you're saying as well.
 17 So if you feel like you're speeding up a
 18 little, please slow down. I know you want to get in all
 19 of your comments, but let's not burn their fingers down
 20 quick tonight if we don't have to. Thank you very much.
 21 Mr. Claghorn, please proceed.
 22 MR. CLAGHORN: Good evening, madam hearing
 23 examiner and good evening everyone. My name is Richard
 24 Claghorn. I'm with the Zoning Permits North Section of
 25 the Department of Regional Planning. The matter before

Page 9

<p>1 you tonight is the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for 2 Chiquita Canyon Landfill located in the unincorporated 3 community of Santa Clarita Valley, within the Castaic 4 Area Community Standards District.</p> <p>5 The project site is located at 29201 Henry 6 Mayo Drive, approximately three miles west of the 5 7 freeway and State Route 126, and 33 miles northwest of 8 downtown Los Angeles. The subject site is zoned A-2 9 (Heavy agricultural) and the Santa Clarita Valley Area 10 Plan designation is P - Public and Semi-public 11 facilities.</p> <p>12 The applicant, Chiquita Canyon Landfill, is 13 requesting a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) for the 14 continued use and expansion of an existing Class III 15 landfill. Landfills are allowed in the A-2 zone with a 16 CUP. The project includes the removal of four oak 17 trees, which requires an Oak Tree Permit.</p> <p>18 The county has determined that an 19 environmental impact report (EIR) is required for the 20 project. The EIR was released in 2014 and a Hearing 21 Examiner hearing was held in 2014. Six chapters of the 22 EIR have since been modified and are being recirculated.</p> <p>23 The primary purpose of tonight's hearing is 24 to gather testimony of the recirculated chapters of the 25 draft EIR, which were released for the public review on Page 10</p>	<p>1 accessory use to the landfill. There will be land that 2 will be set aside for potential future conversion 3 technology facility. A Southern California Edison 4 subtransmission line will be relocated to provide space 5 for the new entrance facilities.</p> <p>6 Four oak tree removals are also proposed due 7 to the new entrance facilities and related grading. The 8 Partially Recirculated Draft EIR also analyzed six other 9 project alternatives, including no project, status quo, 10 a smaller expansion, waste reduction and alternative 11 technologies, an alternate site in LA County, and rail 12 transport to outside landfills.</p> <p>13 The following chapters of the Draft EIR from 14 2014 have been modified and are included in this 15 Partially Recirculated Draft EIR analyzed the following 16 topics: Introduction, project description, biological 17 resources, air quality, greenhouse gas emissions, and 18 climate change, and project alternatives.</p> <p>19 The draft EIR concluded that the impacts to 20 biological resources can be reduced to a less than 21 significant level through the implementation of 22 mitigation measures, which are included in the 23 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP).</p> <p>24 The MMRP also includes mitigation measures 25 to reduce the impacts of the project with respect to air Page 12</p>
<p>1 November 9th, 2016. The public review period will end 2 on January 9th, 2016 at 5:00 p.m.</p> <p>3 Existing and proposed land use is a Class 4 III landfill. Surrounding land uses also consist of 5 vacant land, agricultural land, single family 6 residences, and industrial buildings.</p> <p>7 The project includes a request to increase 8 the maximum height from 1,430 feet up to 1,573 above sea 9 level, an increase of 143 feet. The landfill is 10 currently approved for a waste disposal area of 257 11 acres, of which 251 acres has been used. The total 12 proposed waste disposal area after the expansion will be 13 400 acres, an increase of 143 acres. The overall site 14 area will remain 639 acres.</p> <p>15 The Proposed Project will be -- will be the 16 continued operation of the existing Class III landfill. 17 The proposed daily disposal tonnage will increase from 18 6,000 to 12,000 tons in the applicant's preferred 19 alternative. The permitted maximum weekly disposal 20 tonnage will increase from 30,000 to 60,000 tons for 21 this alternative.</p> <p>22 A new entranceway and new administrative and 23 support buildings will be constructed off of Wolcott 24 Way. A new Household Hazardous Waste Facility will be 25 developed onsite. Mixed organics composting will be an Page 11</p>	<p>1 quality and greenhouse gas emissions/climate change. 2 But the air quality and greenhouse gas impacts will 3 remain significant and unavoidable impacts even with 4 mitigation measures.</p> <p>5 The project analysis concluded the project's 6 greenhouse gas impacts will be less than significant 7 through 2020, but are potentially significant and 8 unavoidable impacts after 2020, due largely to 9 uncertainty over future emission targets and 10 requirements.</p> <p>11 At tonight's hearing testimony will be heard 12 on the recirculated chapters of the Draft EIR. All 13 comments received tonight and throughout the comment 14 period, which will end at 5:00 p.m. on January 9th, 15 2017, will be responded to in the Final EIR. The Final 16 EIR along with staff analysis and recommendation for the 17 CUP and Oak Tree Permit will go to the Regional Planning 18 Commission (RPC) at public hearings.</p> <p>19 It is anticipated that there will be one 20 public hearing of the RPC in the Santa Clarita Valley in 21 probably around March 2017. And it will probably be in 22 the same location as tonight's hearing. And one RPC 23 meeting in downtown Los Angeles, tentatively planned for 24 April of 2017. The Commission can certify or reject the 25 EIR and approve or deny the project, or continue the Page 13</p>

1 hearing until a later date and request additional
 2 information. And this concludes my presentation.
 3 MS. NATOLI: Thank you very much. I don't
 4 have any questions for you at this time. I'd like to
 5 call up the applicant. I'm going to open the public
 6 hearing for item 2. Ask the applicant to come forward
 7 and make their presentation. And you will have 15
 8 minutes for your presentation. Please before you begin
 9 speaking just state your name for the record.
 10 MS. EELLS: Okay. I'll do a little test.
 11 Great. Good evening. My name is Brenda Eells. And good
 12 evening ladies and gentlemen, and thank you madam
 13 hearing examiner. I'm here tonight representing the
 14 applicant. I'm with CH2M, a consulting firm who is
 15 preparing the environmental documents for the Chiquita
 16 Canyon Landfill master plan revision.
 17 We've been working closely with county staff
 18 to make sure that all of the requirements and the
 19 standards for environmental documents for the county are
 20 met. We've also been working with Chiquita Canyon
 21 Landfill in order to make sure that all of their aspects
 22 of the proposed projects are thoroughly addressed in the
 23 environmental documents.
 24 I'm here tonight to spend just a few minutes
 25 describing the proposed project and talking about the

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1 released for public comment is that sometimes the
 2 responses to those comments can be complex enough to
 3 warrant a recirculation of all or part of a Draft EIR.
 4 And that's the case here.
 5 So the county has directed us to release for
 6 public review 6 of the 18 chapters that were included in
 7 the original Draft EIR. Those chapters include the
 8 introduction, project description, biological resources,
 9 air quality, greenhouse gas emissions and climate
 10 change, and project alternatives.
 11 The revised introduction chapter updates the
 12 project objectives and project need based on the
 13 county's most recent annual report to the countywide
 14 integrated Waste Management plan. The revised chapter
 15 clarifies the operational baseline for the proposed
 16 project, which the county defined as the operation of
 17 the landfill in 2011, which is the -- here, notice of
 18 preparation for the proposed project is released.
 19 The revised introduction provides a
 20 discussion of that operational baseline compared to the
 21 proposed project. And it provides an overview of the
 22 recent operation of Chiquita Canyon Landfill from 2011
 23 to the present. The revised project description
 24 provides some minor updates to the detailed description
 25 of the proposed project, but there are no significant

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1 Partially Recirculated Draft EIR. I'll start with a
 2 brief project overview. And I was going to point at
 3 that screen. I'm afraid I may blind somebody up here on
 4 the stage so I won't do that. And Richard gave a pretty
 5 good overview of the project anyway so I'll just hit the
 6 highlights.
 7 The site entrance would move from an
 8 unsignalized location on SR-126 to a signalized location
 9 off of Wolcott Way. At that new entrance would be the
 10 scales, new entrance facilities, support facilities, as
 11 well as the publicly accessible household hazardous
 12 waste drop off. The landfill footprint would expand,
 13 like Richard said, by approximately 143 feet.
 14 There's an expansion area to the northeast,
 15 there's a smaller expansion area to the south. Those
 16 expansion areas are well within the existing property
 17 boundary at Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Along with the
 18 lateral expansion there is an increase in overall
 19 elevation from 1430 above meets sea level for the
 20 current permit up to 1573 feet for the proposed project.
 21 The daily tonnage limit, waste tonnage limit
 22 for the proposed project would increase from 6,000 to
 23 12,000 tons per day. And overall site lot would
 24 increase to approximately -- an additional 24 years.
 25 One of the things that can happen when a draft EIR is

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1 additions or subtractions from the proposed project that
 2 was included in the original Draft EIR.
 3 Traffic tables in the revised project
 4 description have been clarified to be consistent with
 5 the operational baseline described in the introduction.
 6 And the material types and material quantities for the
 7 proposed project are clarified in this proposed project
 8 description.
 9 The biological resources chapter was revised
 10 significantly to add additional information based on
 11 additional site surveys that were conducted at the site
 12 between the time the Draft EIR was released and the
 13 release of the Partially Recirculated Draft.
 14 A great deal of detailed vegetation mapping
 15 was conducted and new vegetation alliances were
 16 identified. Also, protocol level rare plant surveys
 17 were conducted at the landfill, and revised biological
 18 resources chapters define use of those surveys.
 19 The original Draft EIR air quality analysis
 20 compared construction related emissions to construction
 21 thresholds and operation related emissions to operation
 22 thresholds, according to South Coast Air Quality
 23 Management District methodology. However, South Coast
 24 AQMD requested that the air quality analysis be revised
 25 to provide potential periodic construction related and

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<p>1 ongoing ration related images, and compared a combined 2 result to operation thresholds in order to determine 3 project subsidence.</p> <p>4 The air quality analysis and Recirculated 5 Draft EIR does this, and is the result of the emissions 6 result being significant and unavoidable, as Richard 7 indicated in his presentation. The revised air quality 8 chapter also provides a detailed analysis of the mixed 9 organic processing facility in culmination of operation 10 of the landfill.</p> <p>11 Because of the way that South Coast AQMD 12 requested the air quality analysis to be revised, the 13 analysis generally overstates potential air quality 14 impacts because it assumes that construction activities 15 would occur every day that operation occurs.</p> <p>16 When in reality construction at the landfill 17 would occur for the new entrance and for new waste 18 disposal cells, and those construction activities would 19 occur every three to five years for a duration of 20 roughly four to six months each. So the analysis 21 basically models the situation that would occur.</p> <p>22 So when we talk about a conservative air 23 quality analysis, that's what we're talking about. The 24 Draft EIR and the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR both 25 included a health risk assessment, which is used to</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page 18</p>	<p>1 the Draft EIR. Alternative A, no project alternatives 2 is required by CEQA and includes if the landfill were 3 closed and no further waste disposal activities would 4 occur. Alternative B is continued operation of the 5 landfill at their current daily maximum waste tonnage of 6 6,000 tons per day.</p> <p>7 Alternative C reduces the proposed increase 8 in daily waste tonnage. And that alternative evaluates 9 9,000 tons per day as a maximum daily tonnage at the 10 landfill. Alternative D, E and F are all non-Chiquita 11 alternatives. They are alternatives to land filling.</p> <p>12 Alternative D evaluates waste reduction and 13 alternative technologies. Alternative E evaluates an 14 alternative use site in northern Los Angeles County. 15 And alternative F evaluates rail haul transport to out 16 of county landfills.</p> <p>17 So here we are in the public review process 18 is the Draft EIR is released for public review in July 19 of 2014. The -- as our hearing examiner mentioned, the 20 public comment period for that closed in 2014. We are 21 currently in the public comment period for the partially 22 recirculated Draft EIR.</p> <p>23 The comment periods ends on January 9th. 24 After that time we'll be working on responses to 25 comments, both on the original Draft EIR, as well as the</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page 20</p>
<p>1 predict cancer risks. However, between the Draft EIR 2 and the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR, the 3 methodology for conducting a risk -- a health risk 4 assessment changed.</p> <p>5 Specifically the updated methodology for 6 conducting a health risk assessment is now substantially 7 more conservative and incorporates already conservative 8 emissions as a result of combined construction and 9 operation.</p> <p>10 I want to point out that despite using this 11 more conservative methodology, the health risk 12 assessment prepared for the proposed project that 13 predicts cancer risks for the nearest resident, worker, 14 and sensitive receptor shows that these impacts would be 15 less than significant according to the South Coast AQMD 16 thresholds that are established to be projected of 17 public health.</p> <p>18 The greenhouse gas emissions and climate 19 change chapter was revised because regulations and 20 standards for greenhouse gas reductions in California 21 continue to evolve. The updated chapter reflects new 22 state standards of laws, including longer term statewide 23 goals for emission reductions.</p> <p>24 The project alternatives chapter was revised 25 to fully consider six alternatives, one of which is in</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page 19</p>	<p>1 chapters in the Recirculated Draft EIR. We'll prepare a 2 formal response to comments and a Final EIR.</p> <p>3 That package will be available prior to the 4 Regional Planning Commission hearing anticipated for 5 March or April of 2017. Thank you for your time. And I 6 will turn the meeting back over to the hearing examiner.</p> <p>7 MS. NATOLI: Thank you very much. We're 8 going to go to public testimony now. I believe there 9 have probably been some individuals who have come in who 10 have signed up to speak who were not sworn in. If 11 that's the case, if you'd like to speak on any agenda 12 item and you have not been sworn in -- you have filled 13 in a speaker card, you have not been sworn in, please 14 stand at this time to be sworn in by staff.</p> <p>15 MR. DEA: Please stand and raise your right 16 hand. Do you each of you swear or affirm under the 17 penalty of perjury that the testimony you may give in 18 the matters now pending before the hearing examiner 19 shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the 20 truth? If so, please say I do.</p> <p>21 THE AUDIENCE: I do.</p> <p>22 MS. NATOLI: Thank you. I'm going to have 23 Mr. Dea start calling speakers. We're going to be 24 calling proponents or supporters of the project first, 25 and then opponents or those opposed to the project will</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page 21</p>

1 be called.
2 MR. DEA: Andre Hollins, David Bossert, Lois
3 Bajio, Marty Creisler.
4 MS. NATOLI: Thank you. First two if you
5 could just grab a seat. And if I could ask the others
6 to pick a yellow tagged seat. Either of you can go
7 ahead and start. And again please just state your name
8 for the record. And if you are aware that you have an
9 interesting name, you may want to help the court
10 reporters out and spell that for them.

11 MR. HOLLINS: Good evening. My name is
12 Andre Hollins. And I am a long time resident of the
13 Santa Clarita Valley and I am in full support of the
14 Chiquita Canyon master plan revision. And I'd like to
15 read my comments. The need for and the benefits of
16 expanding the landfill are carefully considered and
17 supported by the conclusion of the studies cited in the
18 Partial Recirculated Draft EIR.
19 Specifically, the Draft EIR chapter on air
20 quality, which is the chapter I will be addressing is
21 what I'd like to focus on. I would like to submit to
22 the county an air sample report that was conducted in
23 July 2015 by the Val Verde Community Advisory Committee.
24 The advisory committee hired an environmental consultant
25 to conduct air sampling to determine the air quality in

Page 22

1 Val Verde as it relates to the landfill for which
2 residents are most concerned.
3 I would like to quote from the findings of
4 the report. I have four points to quote. Point No. 1,
5 "There was no indication that odors, chemicals
6 associated with landfills were negatively affecting the
7 Val Verde community. All concentrations were low or not
8 detected." No. 2, "The results for all the chemicals
9 measured or were several orders of magnitude below the
10 occupational safety and health act permissible exposure
11 limit. And all chemicals that had an Office of
12 Environmental Health hazard assessment and air sources
13 board risk assessment held value were well below those
14 values."
15 MS. NATOLI: Mr. Hollins, you're getting
16 close. That yellow light means you're getting close.
17 MR. HOLLINS: I appreciate that. Thank you.
18 "Ammonia and amine compounds were not detected in any of
19 the samples." And lastly, "It is our understanding that
20 the reported odors were intermittent and can be
21 fleeting." One final comment. When this report came
22 back showing the air quality in Val Verde was clean, the
23 advisory committee deliberately failed to publicly
24 release this information to its residents.
25 MS. NATOLI: Thank you very much, Mr.

Page 23

1 Hollins.
2 MR. HOLLINS: Thank you for your time. Can
3 I have the report --
4 MS. RUIZ: Mark, can you get that for me?
5 Thank you.

6 MR. BOSSERT: Good evening. My name is Dave
7 Bossert, B-o-s-s-e-r-t. I'm president of the West Ranch
8 Town Council. Tonight I come before you as both the
9 president, as well as a long time resident of Stevenson
10 Ranch, who is in full support of the Chiquita Canyon
11 expansion.
12 I believe that there is one thing we can all
13 agree on, our trash needs to go somewhere. And if
14 people don't want the landfill, then people need to stop
15 creating trash. They have been providing an important
16 service to the homes and businesses in the valley, and
17 this expansion will ensure that the landfill continues
18 to responsibly meet solid waste needs.
19 Chiquita Canyon has built the reputation for
20 handling the area's solid waste needs in an
21 environmentally responsible manner, monitoring the
22 environmental and related impacts to ensure the valley's
23 natural resources are protected. Only one acre of the
24 entire landfill is used as to the working face during
25 the day where waste is disposed of, compacted and

Page 24

1 covered.
2 That's one acre in the middle of a 649 acres
3 site. I find it really ironic that the complaints for
4 this landfill have only started since 2014. This
5 landfill has been open since 1970, and I've lived up
6 here since 1980 in the Santa Clarita Valley. So for me
7 it's really ironic to see somebody, a resident of Val
8 Verde taking his construction waste up to the landfill,
9 dumping it, and then coming back to his home and filing
10 a complaint about odor. It's ridiculous.
11 I employ the ongoing effort to the Chiquita
12 Canyon Landfill to manage and process the solid waste
13 needs of the region in a responsible and safe manner.
14 Thank you very much.
15 MS. NATOLI: Thank you. Before we move on,
16 thank you, Mr. Bossert. Please remember folks, when
17 there's an open seat, come on up. Take that seat. We
18 want to move the meeting along.
19 Please, I'd like to ask that you refrain
20 from outcries and comments. Let's respect everyone,
21 their privilege to speak, just as it will be your
22 privilege to speak when you are here. And I just
23 appreciate you holding your comments. Thank you.
24 Please go ahead.
25 MS. BAJIO: Good evening. My name is

Page 25

198-1
cont'd

198-2

198-1

198-3

198-3
cont'd

1 Lois Bajio. And I am the president and CEO of the Santa
 2 Clarita Valley Chamber of Commerce, and I'm a more than
 3 30 year resident of Santa Clarita Valley. Tonight I
 4 come before you to speak in favor of the Chiquita Canyon
 5 master plan revision. The responsible management of
 6 solid waste is key to our growing region.
 7 And the expansion being proposed for
 8 Chiquita Canyon will address this issue. Chiquita
 9 Canyon Landfill is regulated by over two dozen
 10 government agencies. And after reviewing the findings
 11 from the Partial Recirculated Draft EIR we can conclude
 12 that Chiquita runs a clean and safe operation.
 13 Chiquita Canyon is a local business that
 14 contributes to the economy and was recognized as the
 15 business of the year by the chamber in 2014. Local
 16 businesses have located and relocated to the Valencia
 17 Commerce Center adjacent to the landfill, knowing that
 18 Chiquita Canyon is a neighboring business.
 19 We recognize the important role that
 20 Chiquita Canyon plays in the Santa Clarita Valley and
 21 the region as a whole. The Santa Clarita Valley Chamber
 22 of Commerce supports the expansion of the landfill which
 23 will continue the region's ongoing partnership with the
 24 company, and protect our solid waste needs now and the
 25 in future. Thank you.

Page 26

1 4,000 square feet. However, in today's county
 2 regulations it's required that there be a minimum two
 3 acre size lot.
 4 The residents' main concern should be about
 5 the safety of ground water in Val Verde as a result of
 6 the septic tank leeching into the water table and damage
 7 their community environment. Giving that -- given that
 8 many health concerns are being presented by Val Verde
 9 residents, I request the county to investigate the
 10 health and safety of Val Verde's ground water as a
 11 result of decades of septic tank use.
 12 As I mentioned, I'm a previous member of the
 13 Castaic Area Town Council. And I just received
 14 commendation for serving as effective control trustee
 15 for the county.
 16 MS. NATOLI: Thank you, Mr. Creisler.
 17 MR. CREISLER: I'm done.
 18 MS. NATOLI: Thank you very much.
 19 Mr. Dea, will you call the next group of
 20 speakers, please.
 21 MR. DEA: Barbara Myler, Randy Wrage, David
 22 Menchaca, Alan Ferdman, John Paladin, Barbara Myler --
 23 oh, that's the same one.
 24 MS. NATOLI: You can go ahead.
 25 MS. MYLER: Good evening. My name is

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198-4
cont'd

198-4

1 MS. NATOLI: Thank you.
 2 MR. CREISLER: Good evening. My name is
 3 Martin Creisler, C-r-e-i-s-l-e-r. And I'm a resident of
 4 Hasley Hills and formerly a member of the Castaic Area
 5 Town Council. For someone who resides about a mile away
 6 from the landfill, I can honestly say I've never smelled
 7 the landfill at my house, in my neighborhood or even
 8 driving around the community.
 9 There are two small areas where the sewer is
 10 not draining properly, and some claim it has something
 11 to do with the landfill. The sewer problem is
 12 documented as a sewer problem. I come before you to
 13 show my support for the expansion of this project. It's
 14 clear that the county is counting on Chiquita for a
 15 number of years.
 16 Unfortunately there's been a lot of
 17 miscommunication being spread about this project. I'm
 18 personally a cancer survivor and I was a top fundraiser
 19 for the Relay of Life that was in Castaic. The last
 20 thing I would do is defend something that would bring
 21 cancer to our neighborhood.
 22 I personally believe that the residents of
 23 Val Verde should be more concerned about unregulated
 24 septic tanks that are under all of their homes.
 25 Currently the average lot size in Val Verde is about

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1 Barbara Myler, M-y-l-e-r. I'm a 30 year resident of the
 2 Santa Clarita Valley. And I'm get going to get a little
 3 personal tonight. I'm also a cancer survivor. I
 4 usually don't do this, but I feel compelled to make
 5 these comments.
 6 I'm fighting against cancer every day and
 7 I'm winning. Thankfully I'm still here today to fight
 8 for Chiquita Canyon. I've heard a lot of hurtful claims
 9 and misleading information from opponents of Chiquita
 10 Canyon related to cancer claims. They are taking
 11 advantage of a life-threatening disease and using it for
 12 their own personal vendetta against the landfill.
 13 I am personally heartbroken that people
 14 would use a disease I still fight every day to survive
 15 as a means to scare others. I wouldn't wish cancer on
 16 my worst enemy, and I certainly wouldn't use it to
 17 irresponsibly scare the public. It's shameful. I've
 18 been to Chiquita Canyon Landfill. I know the operators.
 19 And I know people in Castaic and I have many
 20 friends in Val Verde and Castaic. And as a cancer
 21 survivor I support Chiquita Canyon. As a cancer
 22 survivor I can tell you that the trash from our homes
 23 going to a landfill to be buried is nothing to be scared
 24 about. And I feel that the landfill opponents have
 25 stooped to a new low and have shown a total lack of

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198-5

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cont'd

1 integrity.
 2 As a cancer survivor I implore you to
 3 demonstrate to the public that Chiquita is below the
 4 safety threshold set by the AQMD for the public's
 5 health. Our trash has to go somewhere and Chiquita
 6 Canyon is an gold star landfill with an impressive
 7 reputation. I ask you to approve the landfill's
 8 expansion. Thank you for your time.
 9 MS. NATOLI: Thank you, Ms. Myler

1 they've been serving our region continuously for more
 2 than four decades and they play a very important role in
 3 the solid waste management process here in Santa Clarita
 4 Valley.
 5 There are two things I wanted to touch on
 6 this evening. And that has to do with first, Chiquita
 7 Canyon's role in the community. They are very involved
 8 in supporting a number of organizations in the Santa
 9 Clarita Valley. The strive to work with the poor and

198-6

10 MR. WRAGE: Randy Wrage. Last name is
 11 W-r-a-g-e. I'm not clear about what's been going on in
 12 the background of the project. I figured I'd just talk
 13 about the merits or lack of. In review of the project
 14 review, changing the entrance to Chiquita Canyon
 15 Landfill is just a no-brainer. It makes all the sense
 16 in the world. There are traffic accidents that happen
 17 there. And it will make for a cleaner and more
 18 efficient set of traffic movements out front.
 19 And alternatives to Chiquita Canyon Landfill
 20 are just unlikely with the amount of oversight and
 21 regulatory involvement in a sighting a new landfill
 22 site. I think it is just unlikely that a new site
 23 either could or should be selected.
 24 The merits of the applicant, the Chiquita
 25 Canyon Landfill operators are active members of our
 Page 30

10 underserved community, as well as help underprivileged
 11 children, including providing more than \$36,000 a year
 12 to the Val Verde community for scholarships, tutors and
 13 youth programs.
 14 I think it's clear that Chiquita Canyon is a
 15 great community partner and that they respect and
 16 appreciate the neighborhoods where they do business, and
 17 they do all they can to give back. And that's very
 18 generous of them to continue to support children and
 19 families in the Val Verde community. It would be a
 20 shame to see that go away.
 21 Secondly, the clean energy facility that
 22 they have established provides environmental protection
 23 systems and is responsible for handling incoming solid
 24 waste that reflects a commitment to being a good
 25 neighbor. They do not have bad habits in their energy
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198-7
cont'd

1 business community. They support the Chamber of
 2 Commerce, the Santa Clarita Valley Economic Development
 3 Corporation, and every charity in town. They have been
 4 generous and active and all of those sense. Now that's
 5 to me as a resident for 50 years.
 6 As a construction professional in a prior
 7 life I was a landfill expert. So I built or closed 37
 8 landfills in the State of California. The Chiquita
 9 Canyon Landfill people are the top of the class. I
 10 would say that they even exceed the LA County Sanitation
 11 District's professionalism and skill set in operating
 12 their landfill. If that was the measure, Chiquita
 13 Canyon far exceeds it.
 14 This document that you're going to end up
 15 approving, putting forward for consideration is going to
 16 include numerous mitigation measures. The quality of
 17 the applicant is what has to be considered as a critical
 18 components of those, the success of those mitigation
 19 measures. And I think these folks have that capability.
 20 Thank you.
 21 MS. NATOLI: Thank you, Mr. Wrage.

1 facilities. That they go once again and beyond to make
 2 this happen.
 3 Currently they're powering over 10,000 homes
 4 with this clean energy, and I can only see that number
 5 growing through this expansion. After reviewing the
 6 partial DEIR, it is clear that Chiquita Canyon is
 7 running a clean and safe operation.
 8 Finally, I'd like to say that my parents
 9 live in the Castaic community. They've been residents
 10 there for over ten years. And I've yet to hear one
 11 complaint about air, about smell, about anything. And
 12 if there was anything that was happening along those
 13 lines my dad would be the first to speak up about it.
 14 Thank you very much.
 15 MS. NATOLI: Thank you, Mr. Menchaca.

198-7

22 MR. MENCHACA: Good evening. My name is
 23 David Menchaca. That's M-e-n-c-h-a-c-a. And I'm a
 24 current resident of Santa Clarita Valley. And I wanted
 25 to speak on behalf of support for Chiquita Canyon, as
 Page 31

16 The next group, please move -- remember to
 17 come up in those chairs when they open up.
 18 Go ahead, sir.
 19 MR. PALADIN: My name my name is John
 20 Paladin. And I live in Valencia. My wife owns a house
 21 on Jackson at Roosevelt. And we are opposed to
 22 expansion. There has been an agreement that it would
 23 close at a certain time, and that time has already
 24 passed where the agreement could be -- could've been
 25 that it would close when it reached a certain capacity.
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198-8

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cont'd

1 And that time has also -- probably very close to the end
 2 of the life from the original agreement.
 3 That it's not reasonable for the operator of
 4 the landfill to try to make a profit by expanding the
 5 landfill and imposing significantly more trash to be
 6 dumped in this neighborhood. The neighborhood is a
 7 relatively scenic place, it's near a river, it's near
 8 many homes and businesses.
 9 There was a proposal to build many more
 10 homes and businesses right across the highway from the
 11 current landfill. So the landfill is very out of place.
 12 And from the point of view of the future up until say
 13 when it started, it was probably an okay place. It
 14 wasn't near a lot of other homes and schools. But now
 15 it is near schools and lot of homes that would be
 16 negatively affected.
 17 The proposal includes to significantly
 18 increase the height, which would be a very negative
 19 impact to the view, to put something so much taller.
 20 And the nature of the business is just out of place with
 21 the neighborhood. Many, many trucks would be coming up
 22 the freeway and turning into that landfill, many more
 23 than do today under the proposal for expansion.
 24 That's far too much traffic to add to this
 25 neighborhood when there are other places by rail or more
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198-9

1 remote locations. So the -- the best thing for this
 2 landfill is to close it and find other places. And the
 3 hearing period should be extended.

198-10

4 MS. NATOLI: Thank you, Mr. Paladin.
 5 MR. PALADIN: Thank you.
 6 MS. NATOLI: Thank you.
 7 MR. DEA: Carl Boyar, III, Steven Lee, Tanya
 8 Hauser, Nancy Carder, Lloyd Carder, Dr. Faye Snyder.
 9 MS. NATOLI: Go ahead, sir. You can go
 10 ahead.

198-11

11 MR. BOYER: Thank you.
 12 Ladies and gentleman, my name is Carl Boyer.
 13 I'm a 50 year resident of Santa Clarita, a past mayor
 14 who spent millions of taxpayer dollars fighting the
 15 Elsmere Canyon Landfill which was perpetrated upon us by
 16 the County of Los Angeles.
 17 I view the extension of this landfill as a
 18 bonehead betrayal by the County of Los Angeles. We
 19 should have addressed this issue years ago. You know,
 20 the Chiquita Canyon people, they're business people,
 21 they're going to do what they can. But for a person to
 22 sign an extension and sell the entire Santa Clarita
 23 Valley down the river with a simple signature to me is
 24 absolutely inexcusable.
 25 However, I do want to say that I appreciate
 Page 35

1 the fact that the County of Los Angeles has presented us
 2 with another argument for the Division of Los Angeles
 3 County.

198-11
cont'd

4 MS. NATOLI: Thank you, Mr. Boyer.
 5 MR. LEE: Steve Lee, Val Verde, California.
 6 Thank you, Madam Chairman. First, Bob Bossert, the one
 7 who spoke earlier in pro of it was very much against
 8 putting the high school in the center of the landfill in
 9 his article. You can read it online.
 10 I'm concerned about the fatal disregard for
 11 human health of the special population. Val Verde is
 12 64% Latino, and Val Verde starts 800 feet from the
 13 landfill. Cancer rates will arise to above the highest
 14 --
 15 MS. NATOLI: I'm sorry, sir. Could you slow
 16 down?
 17 MR. LEE: Slow down. Okay. The cancer
 18 rates will rise the level of -- above the highest level
 19 on the AQMD chart, according to their Draft EIR. So
 20 when they said that it wasn't there, it was.
 21 For the next 70 years it's going to be
 22 higher. The GHG according to the draft EIR already
 23 exceeds healthy levels and it will be even more than
 24 significant according to their paperwork. Lead released
 25 into the air is now more than significant and above the
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198-12

1 federal standards. It will be even more according to
 2 the Draft EIR.
 3 Particulate matter 2.5 and 10 exceeds the
 4 federal and state standards now, and it will do so more
 5 in the future. Side effects of all these, irritability,
 6 headache, loss of developmental skills in children,
 7 sleep problems, respiratory problems, you can hear that
 8 in me, aggravated asthma, respiratory disease, increase
 9 in hospital admissions, mortality from cardiovascular
 10 and respiratory diseases from lung cancer.
 11 Mortality from point 2.5 and 10. And I have
 12 lost four friends this year to cancer in Val Verde.
 13 Facts related to GHG, all government websites, 6,500
 14 deaths this year. 4,000 hospital admissions, 3,000 for
 15 cardiovascular disease, 350,000 asthma attacks.
 16 Elevated school absences due to asthma and reduce in
 17 lung function in the growth rate of children.
 18 Val Verde has endured these effects and more
 19 on the promise of the landfill and the county they will
 20 close, and promise the office was in the negotiations.
 21 According to their own map here we are the highest
 22 cancer rate in the AQMD. Please do not sentence us to
 23 even more -- one more day.

198-13

24 Buses for the Latinos can't even come here.
 25 So they can't come at all. Not one of them can come.
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198-13
cont'd

1 They have no cars. And if they say they say they're
 2 going be, they couldn't get home.

3 MS. NATOLI: Thank you, Mr. Lee.

4 MR. LEE: Thank you.

5 MS. NATOLI: Thank you.

6 MS. HAUSER: Hi. My name is Tanya Hauser,
 7 H-a-u-s-e-r. I'm a Val Verde resident. I'm a mother, I
 8 am a wife of somebody who works in the Valencia Commerce
 9 Center. And I am one of many people who are affected by
 10 this project. Last night my family drove to the I-5, 14
 11 pass and smelled the strong stench of garbage. My
 12 husband has smelled this regularly coming in from the
 13 Valley at night.

14 It is a smell of Sunshine Canyon Landfill.
 15 Sunshine Canyon Landfill has been permitted to expand
 16 multiple times over the years since 2009. And as of
 17 September 2016, more than 9,000 complaints have been
 18 filed. In spite of spending at least \$25 million
 19 dollars on odor mitigation, the odors are not still not
 20 contained.

21 Students and faculty at schools out by
 22 Sunshine have still struggled with odors. It seems
 23 impossible to contain. I attended the Val Verde
 24 Community Advisory Committee this last November 28th.
 25 And after seeing some of these facts about Sunshine, ask

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198-14

1 that Chiquita Canyon grant a representative. The
 2 Valencia Commerce Center already smells Chiquita, Val
 3 Verde already smells Chiquita. How are you going to be
 4 able to contain your odors if you're allowed to expand?

5 He said you expect me to answer that? We
 6 will do the best we can. Chiquita Canyon Landfill is
 7 already doing the best they can, but it isn't good
 8 enough. I have smelled the garbage smell of Chiquita at
 9 the location of the fire station at Hasley Canyon
 10 station 143 at the edge of Hasley Hills. It is garbage,
 11 it is not sewer.

12 I smelled a chemical smell of Chiquita in
 13 Valencia Commerce Center, as far as down as Harrison
 14 Parkway and Commerce Center Drive. Employees who work
 15 in that vicinity have smelled the landfill for years. I
 16 have smelled both the garbage smell of Chiquita while
 17 entering Val Verde, and one time I smelled the chemical
 18 odor of Chiquita at my home, wanting to have my house
 19 away -- the same odor that I smelled last week in the
 20 commerce center.

21 Why should my children, cancer or no cancer,
 22 be inhaling the chemicals smells from the Chiquita
 23 Canyon Landfill? My kids are two and five. Please,
 24 Los Angeles County Commissioner, board of supervisors,
 25 don't allow the community surrounding Chiquita to suffer

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198-14
cont'd

1 the same thing as those around Sunshine Canyon. Please
 2 protect us. For the sake of my friends, my neighbors,
 3 my family, please close the landfill.

4 MS. NATOLI: Thank you, Ms. Hauser.

5 Before we begin, if any of you have your
 6 testimony typed up like Ms. Hauser does, you are more
 7 than welcome to submit that. All testimony, written
 8 testimony submitted will also be provided to the
 9 Regional Planning Commission. And you can summarize
 10 your comments and then maybe you wouldn't feel like you
 11 need to hurry through it.

12 Just let us know exactly what you're feeling
 13 and get to that point. And then our planning
 14 commissioners are very good about reading everything
 15 that is submitted.

16 MS. HAUSER: Who do we give it to
 17 afterwards?

18 MS. NATOLI: Mr. Valdino here will take your
 19 testimony.

20 Thank you. Go ahead, ma'am. Please
 21 proceed. Thank you.

22 MS. SNYDER: My name is Dr. Faye Snyder,
 23 F-a-y-e, S-n-y-d-e-r. I'm a forensic evaluator, a
 24 psychologist. I got involved wanting to get clear once
 25 and for all whether or not we're making stuff up and

Page 40

198-15

1 catastrophizing over our septic tanks, and all the
 2 different stories that we don't really have a problem
 3 with air. So I got involved at the Val Verde Community
 4 Advisory Committee to try to find a way to test the air.

5 What I have discovered since I became a
 6 member of that community is more and more deception. I
 7 am blown away by the politics that are behind all of
 8 this, the lack of honesty of the people that recently
 9 testified. They had some of the same lines. It was
 10 almost like they were paid to say what they said.

11 I want to say that the president of the
 12 Val Verde Community Advisory Committee has resigned. He
 13 has cancer. A woman just testified saying there is no
 14 problem with cancer, that we're throwing the word around
 15 recklessly. That's not true. The broken promises that
 16 have happened to the residents at Val Verde are -- I --
 17 we're supposed to call the AQMD every time we smell the
 18 air.

19 But I have learned, you know, from visits
 20 from the representatives of an AQMD that nothing really
 21 happens. Basically all of this is busy work. Even this
 22 meeting right now is busywork. Because the previous CUP
 23 has no weight. They were -- we surpassed maximum and
 24 nothing happened.

25 I'm just -- I'm just hopeless. I don't

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198-15
cont'd

1 think you guys care. I don't think this is -- I -- I
2 guess that's it. I don't think you guys care. Every
3 avenue that we've had has been useless.
4 MS. NATOLI: Thank you, Ms. Snyder.

5 Proceed. Please go ahead.

6 MS. CARDER: My name is Nancy Carder. I am
7 a 32 year resident of Santa Clarita Valley. I live in
8 Hasley Canyon. My daughter and her family and my
9 grandson live in the life of the community. I'm talking
10 about the air quality chapter.

11 MS. NATOLI: Thank you.

12 MS. CARDER: I'm concerned about the
13 project's potential impacts to individuals at both of
14 the schools, the day care facilities, the two day care
15 facilities, and residential areas near the landfill, and
16 how the risk was calculated. For example, in the DEIR
17 air quality discussion calculations showed increased
18 cancer risk involves an acute and chronic illness risk,
19 sensitive individuals in Live Oak neighborhood.

198-16

20 However, these calculations did not factor
21 an additional emissions from vehicle exhaust from
22 Interstate 5 traffic. Studies have shown a sharp
23 increase in pollutants in and around freeways,
24 especially freeways with a high percentage of diesel
25 vehicles, which includes Interstate 5. This increase in
Page 42

1 pollutants raises the rates of asthma in paired lung
2 function, cardiovascular disease and premature death.
3 Accurate air quality data must be obtained
4 from neighborhoods adjacent to Interstate 5, and
5 included in the risk analysis for the project. To
6 calculate the air impact risk without this data is
7 unacceptable. The county needs to find an alternative
8 to this landfill that's not so close to where residents
9 live.

10 MS. NATOLI: Thank you, Ms. Carder.
11 Go ahead, sir.

198-17

12 MR. CARDER: My name is Lloyd Carder. I'm a
13 resident of Castaic. I'm a member of the Castaic Area
14 Town Council. Past member of one of the -- or one of
15 the past members who spoke here tonight was defeated by
16 3/1 margin by one of my fellow members. And I was
17 defeated -- I defeated my member by a three to one
18 margin. And our main differences were that we opposed
19 the landfill and they approved it.
20 You know, many of the people that came here
21 tonight, you know, in favor of the landfill received --
22 their organization received money from the landfill to
23 support their various organizations activities. And I
24 think we should take that into consideration.
25
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cont'd

1 The first thing I'd like to talk about is
2 the omission of the Castaic CSD map on this document.
3 The Castaic CSD map is something that was worked really
4 hard to get in place. The hillside protection is an
5 important aspect of the landfill. We have numerous
6 protected hillsides in that area. And we'd like to make
7 sure those are recognized and taken into consideration
8 on any decision.

9 I also have on -- the CSD is not mentioned
10 at all in this document or any of the other documents
11 that have been submitted. This document in section
12 KOP8, the CSD is mentioned because of the fire station,
13 the fire camp road. But that's the only place the CSD
14 comes up.

15 The other thing, the original comments I
16 asked for original comments, the -- this project has
17 significant radial aspects. And I ask that the -- in
18 the previous letters to this board and other members,
19 that we extend the notification radius to the include
20 the Live Oaks, Hasley Hills and District 36.
21 Because of the expansion moving towards the
22 only District 36 water well that we have. And I think,
23 you know, those are some important aspects that we have
24 to consider.
25 MS. NATOLI: Thank you, Mr. Carder.
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198-18

1 MR. CARDER: All right. I have my written.
2 MS. NATOLI: Perfect. Thank you.

3 MR. DEA: Next speakers, Jodi Evans, Sally
4 White, Shane Weeks, Carmillis Noltemeyer, Sara Sage.
5 MS. NATOLI: Go ahead.
6 MS. NOLTEMEYER: Carmillis Noltemeyer. I'm
7 a board member of the Santa Clarita Organization for
8 Planning and the Environment. And we oppose this entire
9 proceeding.

10 MS. NATOLI: I'm sorry, ma'am. Could you
11 spell your name for me, your last name.

12 MS. NOLTEMEYER: N-o-l-t-e-m-e-y-e-r.

13 MS. NATOLI: Thank you.

14 MS. NOLTEMEYER: We oppose this. This -- it
15 seems like this staff here is not understanding what is
16 supposed to be going on here. This is supposed to be a
17 closure plan, not a CUP to expand the dump. That is
18 what is in writing, that is what is supposed to be
19 happening. And to play this game with this community is
20 unacceptable.

21 You're supposed to be closing it down,
22 you're supposed to have had a closure plan. We want to
23 know who are the elected officials that are responsible
24 for allowing this to happen. We need to know names.
25 Give us the names of the elected officials that came
Page 45

198-19

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cont'd

1 forth and allowed this waiver to even happen.
 2 And then you sit up there in the most
 3 obsolete place for anyone out in Val Verde to get here.
 4 I mean could you find a place that is more distant or
 5 harder to find? I doubt it. But you seem to have done
 6 it. Now we want some explanation as to why this is even
 7 happening.
 8 Why are you sitting here acting like oh,
 9 we're just going to expand this dump? No. We had a
 10 dump called Elsmere Dump, and we didn't want it and we
 11 defeated it. And we do not want our valley to be the
 12 valley of the dumps. And it is time that you start
 13 listening to what you're supposed to be doing instead of
 14 trying to sit up here and deceive every single person
 15 that came here.
 16 And by the way, the head of the Chamber of
 17 Commerce of Santa Clarita, they just got a years free
 18 rent in the city hall in Santa Clarita.

19 MS. NATOLI: Thank you.
 20 MS. WHITE: Hello. My name is Sally White.
 21 And I come to you as an individual citizen, a member of
 22 different committees.
 23 MS. NATOLI: Can I ask you to lean forward?
 24 I'm having a little trouble hearing you myself. And
 25 maybe let's start again. Can you please state your name
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1 again, please.

2 MS. WHITE: Sally White.
 3 MS. NATOLI: Thank you.
 4 MS. WHITE: W-h-i-t-e. And I come to you as
 5 an individual citizen. Also, I'm a member of different
 6 committees, environmental committees. And I am a
 7 Unitarian. And as a Unitarian I really strive to seek
 8 social justice. Social justice for people and social --
 9 environmental justice as well.
 10 This particular situation seems to be an
 11 example of a loss of social justice. The dump started
 12 around 1970. By about 1997 the people were upset with
 13 what was going on. And they worked an arrangement with
 14 the county and the owners of the dump to close it when
 15 the landfill reached 23 million tons or November of
 16 19- -- of 2019.
 17 The maximum capacity was reached last June.
 18 But the -- the landfill was not closed. That reminds me
 19 of what it would be like to buy a house. You're selling
 20 a mortgage and it's going to be paid off in 30 years.
 21 But then you pay -- every time you pay with foul smells,
 22 with increased illness in your community, and
 23 aggravating odors, aggravating pollution.
 24 And then at the end of the 20 years you
 25 don't own the house. So you're going to still have to
 Page 47

198-20

1 pay after that because the mortgage holder wants to add
 2 more payments. So you have to go along many more months
 3 and years paying in the same way. It just does not seem
 4 right for all the reasons that you've heard already.

5 MS. NATOLI: Thank you, Ms. White.

6 MS. EVANS: I think you called my name
 7 wrong. I'm Suzy Evans. I think you called Jodi.

8 MR. DEA: I have Jodi Evans.

9 MS. EVANS: That's not me.

10 MR. DEA: Please go ahead and state your
 11 name.

12 MS. EVANS: Okay. My name is Susan Evans.
 13 I'm a resident of Val Verde. I'm a resident from
 14 Santa Clarita since 1986. First few things I want to
 15 say are comments about what has been already said
 16 tonight. Val Verde became the black Palm Springs in the
 17 1920's, long before the dump showed up. I offer an
 18 invitation to all of you to come and live with us to see
 19 what we're talking about, to smell what we're talking
 20 about, and to feel the illnesses.
 21 I also suffer from asthma. I don't know if
 22 you can tell right now, but I'm not doing so good. My
 23 health is not that good. I don't see the money from the
 24 dump helping me at all. I have no health insurance
 25 whatsoever right now. I am disabled and I am a senior
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198-20
cont'd

198-21

1 citizen. I've got nothing. Somebody accused the CATC
 2 of not releasing information to the public. Not true.
 3 We all knew what it was, and it was not
 4 honest information that was given out. There was --
 5 mislabeled as being actual results. There were no
 6 actual results from that testing. The energy facility
 7 they say they have, they sell all that energy to I
 8 believe Glendale, Burbank, Pasadena, Arcadia, somewhere
 9 around there. So it comes nowhere near us.

10 Mr. Bossert, am I going to get a fight in
 11 the parking lot again like you claimed I did before?
 12 You should've given the entire area surrounding the dump
 13 notification of the expansion for the sake of the health
 14 of the employees, businesses and other residents and
 15 schools within range.

16 The county only notified the residents of
 17 Val Verde within a thousand feet of the dump, but not
 18 the businesses, not the schools within 500 feet, as a
 19 rule you guys are going by. Am I boring you? The dump

20 is not compiled -- has not compiled -- complied with
 21 their own rules, the laws of California. I believe
 22 their thought process --

23 MS. NATOLI: Thank you.

24 MS. EVANS: Here's the rest of the speech
 25 for you.

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198-22

198-23

198-24

1 MS. NATOLI: Thank you.

2 MR. WEEKS: Hello. My name is Shane. Thank
3 you for allowing us the chance to speak to you folks. I
4 represent ten families in the Live Oak community. We
5 are vehemently against the expansion of the landfill, as
6 well as all the other members I spoke to at my son's
7 school, at the grocery store, local businesses and park.
8 Nobody wants this zone to be expanded in our
9 community. There's been a lot of focus on Val Verde,
10 but I feel the Live Oak community has been overlooked.
11 And we are one of the closer communities to this. A lot
12 of my neighbors have no idea we can report air quality
13 issues. We do get the smell from time to time depending
14 on how the wind is coming up the canyon. We can smell
15 it. None of my neighbors know to report that.
16 And this goes for some of the businesses,
17 commerce center. It gets really strong there from time
18 to time. You know, air quality reports are all fine and
19 great, but it's the residents are the ones that have to
20 live with it, not someone monitoring, get a phone call,
21 come out two hours later to smell it for themselves.
22 It's us.
23 And believe me, we smelled it, we get
24 industrial fallout, the dust. We find it on our cars as
25 more wind, prevailing wind is coming from that

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198-25

1 direction. It's there. You know, the dump opened in
2 1972. And there wasn't a big community. The community
3 has grown by leaps and bounds since then. And it is
4 common for something to happen because the community
5 grows around it. It is time to close the dump.
6 We bought our house predicated on the fact
7 that the dump would be closing someday. And now it
8 looks like it is extended another year, possibly another
9 20 some odd years. How many other landfills in the
10 country will have this same intake with a community this
11 large this close to it? I can't find any. Why should
12 we be forced to be in that situation as well?
13 So I thank you for your time.
14 MS. NATOLI: Thank you.

198-26

15 MS. SAGE: Hello. My Sara Sage. That's
16 S-a-r-a, S-a-g-e. I would like to address the air
17 quality and traffic chapters. I have been a resident of
18 Val Verde for several years. I moved to Santa Clarita
19 as a Cal Arts student. And I raised my family in
20 Val Verde. And like most people, I want clean air and
21 clean water for my family.
22 I have a chart that I made. I took data
23 from 2009 to 2015 from CalRecycle. This is origin of
24 waste data. One thing I want to say about Chiquita is
25 that it is in the wrong location to serve LA County's

Page 51

198-26
cont'd

1 needs. It is too far. And what is happening is a
2 disturbing trend of moving waste farther and farther by
3 road is manifesting. And so this chart is a heat map.
4 I used Carto for this. And it is a heat --
5 this blue spot is Chiquita. And this is the heat map of
6 jurisdictions who send waste to Chiquita. I'm going to
7 flip it around so people can see. Chiquita is not a
8 local landfill. What happens is that waste is
9 transported. The most studied effects of waste are in
10 transportation of waste.
11 And what I want to know is why the County of
12 Los Angeles and the Integrated Waste Management Board is
13 not more seriously considering waste by rail project
14 because it is a lot better for greenhouse gas emissions.

198-27

15 And I -- before -- I know my time is up, but I also want
16 to talk about the issue of no particulate matter
17 monitoring in our community. And for me that's a very,
18 very -- it's an issue of concern.

19 MS. NATOLI: Thank you.
20 MS. SAGE: Thanks for your time.
21 MR. DEA: Next group of speakers. Julie
22 Olsen, Lynne Planbeck, Elizabeth Rydall, Erica Larsen,
23 Rosella Ungar.
24 MS. NATOLI: Thank you. Please go ahead.
25 MS. OLSEN: Good evening. My name is

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198-28

1 Julie Olsen. I'm a resident of Valencia. I'm also a
2 member of the local school board speaking to you this
3 evening as a private citizen and a mom and a cancer
4 survivor who has a compromised immune system like some
5 of the others who reside in our valley.
6 As I heard the areas of introduction, air
7 quality, and project alternatives, I am telling you that
8 I have many concerns, including the negative impact on
9 our property values and on traffic. But most
10 importantly I'm concerned about the poor air quality
11 risks, the risks to our ground water and related health
12 risks, and impact on residents, and particularly on the
13 approximately 5100 school children spending several
14 hours daily within a couple of miles of the landfill.
15 Probably not including those to be served
16 once the Newhall Ranch development proceeds to bring
17 many more homes online. Children are especially
18 susceptible, per the data we have seen on studies --
19 from studies on the health impact of children and
20 schools and homes adjacent to landfills and other parts
21 of California and throughout the country.

198-29

22 So I'm just here tonight to urge you to
23 please utilize other options such as the Mesquite
24 Regional Landfill and similar waste streams that end
25 away from residential communities. And please deny the

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198-29 cont'd	<p>1 expansion request and work to place the waste processing 2 facilities in other areas away from residential 3 communities to protect the health and financial 4 interests of all residents, but particularly for 5 children. Thank you for your consideration.</p>	<p>1 you.</p>	
	<p>6 MS. NATOLI: Thank you, Ms. Olsen.</p>	<p>2 MS. RYDALL: Hello. My name is Elizabeth</p>	
198-30	<p>7 MS. PLANBECK: Lynne Planbeck, Santa Clarita 8 Organization for Planning and the Environment. I have 9 126 letters in opposition which I will be putting in the 10 mail to you tomorrow. I don't want to turn them in 11 tonight. I'll put them in the mail tomorrow. We've</p>	<p>3 Rydall. And I'm coming to you this evening as a citizen 4 of Santa Clarita for 20 years, my family for 70 years. 5 I was chosen as the 2016 Sheila Veloz breast cancer 6 testimonial speaker. I underwent my fifth surgery last 7 week, and it was a little bit hard to get here, but it 8 was so important to me and this is why. 9 I work in the area that's almost touching 10 the danger zone around Chiquita Canyon. I work in there 11 at the school with a lot of students who live in</p>	198-36
198-31	<p>12 also been consistently requesting an extension on being 13 able to comment on the EIR. It's over the holidays, 14 there's several other large projects in the area which 15 will be during the Final EIR stage or the draft comment 16 period stage. 17 It's very unfair to the public and it's very 18 unfair to staff because you don't see the people are 19 trying to do their holiday shopping instead of reading 20 EIRs on landfills. It's just not fair. Where is the</p>	<p>12 Val Verde and Castaic, and my own daughter graduated 13 from SCVi. I want so much to thank Chiquita Canyon for 14 helping our school in so many ways, for doing art 15 projects at COC. They do so many good things in the 16 community. 17 But we can't continue to build Chiquita 18 Landfill and take everyone else's trash. And it will 19 harm us because there will be benzine, beryllium, 20 asbestos. There will be these things in the landfill.</p>	
198-32	<p>21 closure plan? This landfill was supposed to be closed 22 when it reached 23 million tons. Where is the closure 23 plan? There is no closure plan in this document.</p>	<p>21 We know that. And we know they cause cancer.</p>	
	<p>24 I'd like to comment on alternatives. Why is 25 the county not working with the City of Los Angeles to</p>	<p>22 So while we're finding out exactly what the 23 dangers are, let's move our trash far away from our 24 children and our communities into the desert and use the 25 Mesquite Landfill by rail until we know for sure what is</p>	198-37
198-33	<p>Page 54 1 reduce waste, particularly food waste? The City of 2 Portland and other large cities have been able to reduce 3 their food waste by up to 70 and 80%. Food waste is a 4 big contributor of methane. They're making no concerted 5 effort. You get fees and this passes off on the 6 landfill. 7 So we make no concerted effort to reduce the 8 trash. That's unfair for the community, it's unfair to</p>	<p>Page 56 1 harming us, what is causing such bad air, bad water 2 quality and so much cancer in our valley. We can 3 continue to change at that point. But we know these 4 things are dangerous. Let's please not allow the 5 landfill to expand. 6 MS. NATOLI: Thanks, Ms. Rydall. 7 MS. WILY: Hi. My name is Kara Wily. You 8 didn't call my name but I need to leave so I came up to 9 speak.</p>	
198-34	<p>9 our valley. Our valley is burdened by -- we only use 10 about 10% of the landfill and generate 10% of the trash. 11 Most of the trash comes from the county and the City of 12 Los Angeles. That is unfair to our community. We are 13 bearing the burden of dust, gas, and other health 14 impacts.</p>	<p>10 MS. NATOLI: Kara? 11 MS. WILY: K-a-r-a, W-i-l-y. 12 MS. NATOLI: And your filled out a speaker 13 card? 14 MR. DEA: You may be later on in the list. 15 We have quite a few speaker cards left. 16 MS. WILY: May I proceed? 17 MR. DEA: Sure. 18 MS. WILY: Thank you. I live in Hasley 19 Hills. I live on Gibraltar Lane right across the new 20 Station 143. I moved there May of 2015. I was 21 immediately struck with the construction of the fire 22 station which was both good and bad news. Now that it 23 is done I was, you know, looking forward to finally 24 enjoying my home without construction right across the 25 street.</p>	
198-35	<p>15 And I would just like to close by saying 16 that is incredible intimidation by the landfill to be -- 17 to use -- to claim people have misrepresented what was 18 in your own document of cancer maps just because they 19 overlay the maps on each other. 20 That is something that the community has 21 consistently done during the EIR comment periods. To 22 point out that the people have maliciously misinformed 23 the public is -- deserves a slap suit to them. This is 24 the most outrageous thing ever. 25 MS. NATOLI: Thank you very much. Thank</p>	<p>Page 57 25 street.</p>	198-38

198-38
cont'd

1 I do try to hang my clothes on a dry line
2 outside to conserve energy. And there are many days
3 that I cannot stand outside my home and hang a load of
4 laundry for the smell. I get nauseous. I come inside
5 because I can't stand the smell. And I close my windows
6 to my home so that those noxious odors do not come
7 inside my home.

1 to review 1100 pages to bring more to your attention,
2 during the end of school and the holiday season. I
3 personally demand that there be an extension to the
4 comment period of 120 days so the community can properly
5 review this 1100 page report.

198-40
cont'd

8 The United States federal
9 anti-discrimination law defines a protected class as a
10 group of people with a common characteristic who are
11 legally protected from discrimination on the basis of
12 that characteristic. Race is one of those
13 characteristics. In this piece of legislation the
14 United States outlawed discrimination.
15 It ended unequal application of facilities
16 that serve the general public based on that
17 characteristic. It prevents discrimination by the
18 government agencies that receive federal funds. If an
19 agency is found in violation of Title 6, that agency may
20 lose federal funding.
21 I don't know how a cancer risk that cannot
22 be measured -- only until 2020 can be considered any
23 measurement whatsoever. My 13-year-old son will be 17
24 in 2020. If we don't know what the risks are at his
25 age, and at that time, I am really sad to hear that you
Page 58

6 I also demand there be an actual
7 commissioner present at our hearing so they can see
8 firsthand the faces of the individuals who are impacted
9 by this project. I also demand that you have these
10 hearings in a place where our community can get to.

198-41

11 Odor reports do not reflect the actuality of
12 the situation. The AQMD agents do not make it out to
13 verify complaints or residents are not even aware there
14 is an odor reporting system available to them. If only
15 one acre is being used how did they fail so poorly at
16 controlling the odors now?

198-42

17 This situation seems to illustrate the major
18 elements of this entire methods practice by the county
19 and the landfill to base their support and create
20 mythological good practice on false facts. Here are
21 some facts. There are families in Val Verde who deal
22 with odors on a nearly daily basis at the current size.

198-39

1 are willing to make that risk to my family for your
2 benefit.
3 MS. NATOLI: Thank you. Thank you,
4 Ms. Wily. And could I ask you please -- I know you're
5 getting ready to leave, but could you please fill out
6 another speaker card? Apparently it is not in the
7 stack.
8 MS. WILY: Okay.
9 MS. NATOLI: I apologize for that. I'm
10 sorry.
11 MS. WILY: And I don't know. And my son
12 doesn't understand why this is a conversation at all.
13 They are beyond their permit.
14 MS. NATOLI: Thank you.
15 MS. WILY: It should close.

23 The community of Val Verde contracted this
24 landfill close in 1997. This contract has been ignored.

198-43

25 The VVCAT air quality report, that was from one day. It
Page 60

198-44

1 does not reflect the entire air quality of the area.

2 The landfill's daily 12,000 tons is a near match to the
3 nation's largest landfill Apex in Las Vegas. That
4 landfill is 2200 acres, far bigger than the less than
5 500 acres this landfill will sit down. As well, it sits
6 nearly 20 miles from any resident.

198-45

7 MS. NATOLI: Thank you, Ms. Larsen.
8 MS. LARSEN: Thank you.
9 MS. NATOLI: Thank you very much.
10 MR. DEA: New speakers. Richard Humanic,
11 Steven Howse, Suzanne Ridgewell, Jeremiah Dockray, Stacy
12 Fortner, Dee Boren.
13 MS. NATOLI: We don't have anybody up at the
14 table, gentleman. Feel free to take some seats. Go
15 ahead.

198-40

16 MS. NATOLI: Thank you very much.
17 MS. LARSEN: Hello. My name is Erica
18 Larsen, E-r-i-c-a, L-a-r-s-e-n. I am the public
19 relations director of the Val Verde Neighborhood
20 Association. I'm also a resident of Val Verde. I'm
21 also a college professor. There's so many issues with
22 this project, and most of them are made by false
23 implications.
24 I'd love talk about the DEIR revision
25 comparisons, but I have only had one month to even begin
Page 59

16 MS. RIDGEWELL: Oh, I see it. Okay. Thank
17 you. My name is Suzanne Ridgewell, and I've lived in
18 the Santa Clarita Valley for eight years and --

19 MS. NATOLI: I'm sorry, Suzanne Ridgewell?
20 MS. RIDGEWELL: Ridgewell, yes.
21 S-u-z-a-n-n-e and R-i-d-g-e-w-e-l-l. I'm just here as a
22 concerned citizen. I'm a member of the community. And
23 I consider the merits or demerits of the Chiquita Canyon
24 Landfill are not what they should be. Many people here
25 have made comments about safety when they may not
Page 61

198-46

198-46

1 recall.
 2 If you learn nothing or anything from the
 3 natural gas leak in Aliso Canyon, we can be sure -- we
 4 can be sure that there's fully -- we're fully informed
 5 about the dangers that exist and the environmental
 6 impacts the landfill might have. So all I want to say
 7 is why wouldn't we consider opportunities offered by
 8 rail that would take our growing trash to a region that
 9 would have less impact on the community?
 10 Whether that impact is known or unknown,
 11 it's just a natural thing to do it seems. The decision
 12 would not be based on the -- the decision to do so
 13 should not be based on the charitable means of the
 14 company or the money generated by having the landfill in
 15 the Santa Clarita Valley, when the value of our entire
 16 community and our property values will be diminished,
 17 especially over the long run.
 18 There are other options as have been brought
 19 to our attention by other people, and I would like them
 20 too. Thank you very much.

21 MS. NATOLI: Thank you.

22 MR. DOCKRAY: Hi. Jeremiah Dockray. I'm a
 23 resident of Val Verde. D-o-c-k-r-a-y, Jeremiah in the
 24 Biblical spelling. I'm a SCOPE, Santa Clarita
 25 Organization for Planning and the Environment member,
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198-47

1 future Castaic Area Town Council member, preschool
 2 teacher speaking as staff.

3 I was walking the Live Oak neighborhood this
 4 last weekend and meeting some of my neighbors, trying to
 5 inform them about this area which the county has not
 6 chosen to let people know about. And I had a person
 7 that told me that he often puts things in the landfill
 8 and was not aware that it was expanding.

9 He said he had a really good friend at Waste
 10 Management, a VP there who was telling him that he
 11 should really, really try and fight this landfill
 12 expansion. He was surprised that there wasn't more heat
 13 generated on the audacity of the expansion project. I
 14 just thought that would be worth sharing.

15 There is a lack of air quality measurements
 16 in the area. The closest air monitoring stations I
 17 believe are in Burbank and Reseda that measure anything
 18 that's even worth measuring. And I think that I have a

198-48

19 lot of scattered thoughts here. But the Mesquite
 20 Regional Landfill is an option that I think should be
 21 pursued more widely.

198-49

22 It's already been paid for with taxpayer
 23 dollars and I think that it needs to be utilized. I
 24 think that this community has been paying for the
 25 landfill for too long. And in a few years they may --
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198-49
cont'd

1 the landfill may be totally surrounded with new
 2 developments. And I think that it's time to close the
 3 landfill and make a nice golf course that we can all go
 4 play on in 50 or 60 years or whatever it takes. Thank
 5 you very much.

6 MS. NATOLI: Thank you, Mr. Dockray.
 7 Go ahead, sir.

8 MR. HUMANIC: Yes. My name is Richard
 9 Humanic. I live on Rangewood Road, about a block from
 10 the Live Oaks school. I lived there for almost
 11 20 years. I am retired from the City of Los Angeles. I
 12 worked in sanitation as repair on trash trucks for the
 13 City of Los Angeles. And I was also a supervisor there
 14 for 10 years.

15 And my main concern is the safety of the
 16 public and the community at large due to what the
 17 extensive amount of trash truck trips is going to do to
 18 this community and the surrounding area. We are already
 19 over flooded with traffic, and especially truck traffic
 20 on the 5 freeway and 126. And anybody who lives in this
 21 community knows how bad that traffic already is.

198-50

22 And coming from somebody who spent a
 23 lifetime repairing trash trucks, I can tell you very few
 24 people really know what goes into these landfills. Very
 25 few people know what it's like to stand waste deep in
 Page 64

1 trash working on trucks. And if you actually knew what
 2 went into these landfills you wouldn't want them
 3 anywhere, let alone in a community, and my house being
 4 two miles from this landfill.

5 And sometimes this kind of stuff just comes
 6 down to common sense. You have to ask yourself a
 7 question. If it wasn't okay to extend Sunshine Canyon
 8 to the City of Los Angeles, if it wasn't okay to build a
 9 trash dump in Elsmere Canyon, if it wasn't okay to do a
 10 CEMEX mine in Canyon Country, why is it okay to build a
 11 trash truck -- a dump expanding the dump and keeping it
 12 here for another 20 years in Val Verde or Castaic?

13 Are we on the wrong side of the street here?
 14 I mean some of this stuff is just common sense.

15 MS. NATOLI: Thank you very much, sir.

16 MS. FORTNER: Hi. My name is Stacy Fortner,
 17 and I'm going to talk to Sam. Yeah, I -- I've been
 18 watching you for a while, and I don't think that you
 19 heard anything that the last five speakers have said.

198-51

20 So I'm going to speak directly to you and I'm going to
 21 make eye contact with you. So my name is Stacy Fortner,
 22 and I have lived in Santa Clarita for 18 years.

23 I -- I'm very involved in the community, I
 24 track local issues, I monitor local Facebook pages, I'm
 25 an administrator of the Santa Clarita Facebook page. I
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198-51
cont'd

1 have over 10,000 users and many, many conversations that
 2 take place daily. A lot of them are about Chiquita and
 3 other environmental issues that we have in town, and
 4 some of them are about people who can't find good
 5 nannies or babysitters.
 6 So anyway, so I'm here tonight because I
 7 want to speak in opposition of the landfill. I -- I
 8 went to tour the landfill with another woman named Patty
 9 Sulpizio. And I'm going to paraphrase the conversation
 10 that we had with John Musella and Mike Dean at that
 11 time.
 12 They gave us a dog and pony show, a great
 13 little PowerPoint presentation about how they create
 14 energy from methane gas and they transport that energy
 15 and sell it to Burbank and Glendale and Pasadena, and
 16 how that was such a great thing for our community.
 17 The other thing that they mentioned when I
 18 brought up the planned expansion was that Mike Dean kind
 19 of chuckled a little bit and he says, you know, we know
 20 that we're not going to get all the expansion that we
 21 ask for, but we know for a fact that we're going to get
 22 some of it. So we're going to maximize our request and
 23 we're going to ask for everything including the sun and
 24 the moon, knowing that we won't get all of it.

25 But we know that this landfill will not be
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198-52

1 closing and we know that we will get some of it. So the
 2 other thing I learned tonight sitting here tonight is
 3 that we have received trash from Tijuana. How is it
 4 that we received garbage from south San Diego County and
 5 Tijuana? I don't understand that at all.

6 MS. NATOLI: Thank you, Ms. Fortner.
 7 MS. FORTNER: Okay. Thank you.
 8 MS. NATOLI: Okay. Sir?

198-53

9 MR. HOWSE: My name is Steven Howse. Last
 10 name is spelled H-o-w-s-e. I'm a Val Verde resident,
 11 father of four who lived there since 1997. I'm also the
 12 president of the VVCA, Civic Association in Val Verde.
 13 I just wanted to speak out in proposition of the
 14 landfill expansion. When we moved there in 1998 we were
 15 under the impression that the landfill was going to be
 16 closing.

17 We found out that it was actually extended
 18 for another 20 years, figured we could, you know, wait
 19 it out. And now it looks like they're asking for
 20 another expansion. They've also violated quite a few
 21 agreements that they've made with the VVCA that was
 22 mentioned in the CUP.

23 Has been stated numerous times that there is
 24 a little lawyer clause in there that says that basically
 25 null and void of anything that they say. My concern is
 Page 67

198-53
cont'd

1 if you allow this expansion to go through, let's say you
 2 put in some more protections for the community, let's
 3 put in some more protections for other people, are they
 4 going to have a little lawyer clause in there that
 5 allows them to do whatever they want?
 6 So basically they just say some stuff to
 7 where, you know, okay, yeah, we'll take care of this,
 8 this, and this. But there's a clause in there somewhere
 9 where it says well, none of that matters, we can do
 10 whatever we want. I'm paraphrasing, not using exact
 11 lawyer terms. I'm not a lawyer and stuff.
 12 But it's a big concern that, you know,
 13 they're allowed to say oh yeah, we're not going to
 14 change, oh yeah, we're going to close at a certain date,
 15 yeah, we're going to close at a certain tonnage. But
 16 then say no, we don't have to do that because there's
 17 something in there that says nothing can prevent us from
 18 expanding or doing what we want. It's extremely
 19 frustrating.

20 I also want to mention, to talk about how
 21 generous they are in giving money to the Val Verde
 22 community. That's part of mitigation, which you guys
 23 know. The county said that they are required to give us
 24 money. It is not generosity. They give it because of
 25 the expansion. So you know, just wanted to clarify that
 Page 68

198-54

1 also.
 2 MS. NATOLI: Thank you very much.
 3 MR. HOWSE: Thank you.
 4 MR. DEA: Next speakers. Bonnie Nikolai,
 5 Patti Sulpizio, Richard Drew, Julie Davenport, Barbara
 6 Wampole, Logan Smith.

7 MS. NATOLI: Thank you. Please go ahead.
 8 MS. NIKOLAI: Good evening. My name is
 9 Bonnie Nikolai, and I'll be speaking in opposition of
 10 the landfill. I'm one of the Val Verde representatives
 11 on the Castaic Area Town Council. I'm here on behalf of
 12 my town and my family, not the council. When we moved
 13 to Val Verde in 2008 we were under the impression that
 14 the Chiquita Canyon Landfill would be closing in 2019.
 15 The expansion request came as very unwelcome
 16 surprise. I immediately started researching landfill
 17 science and reading medical studies from Europe. I was
 18 alarmed to find these studies showed a greater risk of
 19 asthma, miscarriage, birth defects and cancer. These
 20 studies showed that living within a two mile radius
 21 increased the risk of ill health.
 22 We live nine-tenths of a mile from the
 23 border of the landfill. According to the American
 24 Cancer Society the cancer rate in the United States in
 25 2014 was 1 out of 285 children. That means 1 out of 285
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198-55

198-55
cont'd

1 children will get cancer between the time they are born
 2 and age 20. Any increase to this risk is abhorrent. 1
 3 out of 8 children with cancer die.
 4 According to a study just two months ago in
 5 the National Cancer Institute, childhood cancer rates
 6 have risen 27% since 1975. That kind of significant
 7 rise in rates points to an environmental factor. I
 8 asked for a health study from the LA County in March of
 9 this year. I was provided with data from all of the
 10 Santa Clarita Valley, including portions of the San
 11 Fernando Valley.
 12 I asked for Val Verde specific and I was
 13 denied. The county should not move forward until they
 14 do formal health study of Val Verde. We have the
 15 responsibility for the most vulnerable members of our
 16 society. How are they going to have life, liberty and
 17 the pursuit of happiness if they're worried about
 18 chemotherapy, catheters, surgeries, caskets and burial
 19 plots?
 20 LA County has a responsibility to deny
 21 projects that could be detrimental to its citizens'
 22 health. This is your call to action. Don't let our
 23 children down. We're counting on you.

24 MS. NATOLI: Thank you, Ms. Nikolai.

25 MS. SULPIZIO: My name is Patty Skinner
Page 70

1 Sulpizio. I'm a member of the Los Angeles County
 2 Central -- Democratic Party Central Committee
 3 representing the 38th Assembly District. I'm also the
 4 regional vice chair of Region 1. Los Angeles County
 5 Democratic Party Region 1 regional vice chair
 6 representing 36 and 38 Assembly District.
 7 I'd like to go on the record that the
 8 Los Angeles County Democratic Party opposes the Chiquita
 9 Canyon Landfill expansion. The Los Angeles County
 10 Democratic Party adopted such a resolution on April 4th,
 11 2015. It is part of the Los Angeles County Democratic
 12 Party platform and policies. Four of our elected
 13 members of our Los Angeles County board of supervisors
 14 are Democrats.

15 We do expect them to take into consideration
 16 in their -- when they vote on the platform of their
 17 party. It is significant to represent the Democratic
 18 Party in Santa Clarita Valley because we have no
 19 Democratic representation in this community. I've lived
 20 in the Santa Clarita Valley since 1980. We have maybe
 21 under ten elected representatives who are Democrats.
 22 Those are on water boards and school boards
 23 only. Our city council is entirely Democratic, our
 24 assembly member and our state senator -- excuse me --
 25 are all Republicans. I went to visit assembly member
Page 71

198-56

1 Scott Wilk with two other women to advocate for him to
 2 oppose the landfill. What he did for us was set up a
 3 tour of the landfill with Mr. Mike -- with Mr. Dean and
 4 Mr. Musella.

5 On December 5th I was at the state capitol
 6 for the swearing in of our new state senators. On the
 7 senate floor only family members and special guests were
 8 permitted with invitation only. And I was watching my
 9 sister being sworn into the state legislature.

10 I looked up into the galley and there I saw
 11 Mr. Musella, the lobbyist for the landfill, apparently
 12 the special guest of my state senator. Now this is
 13 significant because we don't feel represented.

14 MS. NATOLI: Thank you.

15 MS. SULPIZIO: And we oppose the landfill.

16 MS. NATOLI: Thank you.

17 MS. SULPIZIO: Thank you.

18 MR. SMITH: My name is Logan Smith. I am
 19 also here representing the Los Angeles County Democratic
 20 Party and the Los -- Santa Clarita Valley Democrats
 21 Youth organization here in the Santa Clarita Valley.
 22 I'd like to immediately begin by expressing my severe
 23 disappointment at the location of this hearing. For any
 24 resident of Val Verde to reach this hearing, if they
 25 don't have an automobile, they need to take two buses,
Page 72

1 walk a significant distance, and can't get return home
 2 by bus until tomorrow morning.

3 I'd like to point out that again LA City
 4 once again hasn't resolved to oppose the expansion of
 5 this landfill. And that is a body representing 2.7
 6 million registered voters in Los Angeles County. I
 7 would like to point out that the people of this
 8 community have been fighting the landfill not since 2014
 9 as was indicated in previous testimony, but for decades.

10 In the 1990's when they were fighting the
 11 expansion of this landfill they were told it would close
 12 at 23 million tons. They exceeded that metric and they
 13 are -- now they are trying to expand. The people of
 14 this community have been misled and lied to. And it is
 15 the responsibility of government to protect the
 16 community from predatory business.

17 I'd like to point out finally I just got
 18 back from staying in North Dakota where millions of
 19 people in the community came together to stand against
 20 an environmental health hazard to a community. And
 21 that's what we're going to do here because yes, they can
 22 say it's not a significant health risk if a single
 23 person is affected. To that person it is a significant
 24 health risk. Thank you.

25 MS. NATOLI: Thank you, Mr. Smith.
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198-56
cont'd

198-57

198-58

198-59

198-60

1 Please begin, ma'am.

2 MS. WAMPOLE: My name is Barbara Wampole,
 3 B-a-r-b-a-r-a, W-a-m-p-o-l-e. Thank you for hearing
 4 all of us this evening. I'm a 43 year resident of the
 5 Val Verde area. I moved here in 1972 to the Santa
 6 Clarita Valley. I was elected to the Val Verde Civic
 7 Association when we fought the first expansion in 1997.
 8 We believed we had an agreement to close the
 9 landfill by or about 2018 or 19 when it met 2.3 metric
 10 tons, which it recently reached. They have breached
 11 with Val Verde to close the dump. We know when Val
 12 Verde community began receiving \$250,000 a year it would
 13 seriously compromise the community's ability to advocate
 14 in our own best interest. That should never be an
 15 issue.

198-61

16 To get up to take a walk on country road
 17 where I live on a summer morning at 7:00 or 7:30, I need
 18 to be aware that if I don't get home before 8:00
 19 o'clock, for years now a stench begins to overtake me
 20 and I have to rush home to close my windows. I have
 21 been as far away as the historic landmark Rancho Camulos
 22 for a community event, and the same stench engulfed us
 23 with the prevailing wind from east. This was a regular
 24 thing for them too.

25 This all by itself is unacceptable for the
 Page 74

1 quality of life for the rest of the Santa Clarita
 2 Valley. And after that, the reality of cancer and
 3 respiratory diseases, we have paid our dues to this
 4 valley. There are alternatives. With all due respect,

198-62

5 why aren't our planning commissioners here to hear us,
 6 our pleas for our community?

198-63

7 We want a hearing on the Draft EIR, and that
 8 all the local communities be notified about this. We
 9 want comment period extended to January. Please listen

198-64

10 closely with your heart to our community's pleas and
 11 understand and act in accordance. In Val Verde we have
 12 paid our dues. It is far past time to shift this burden
 13 to the hard work of reducing waste. And please close
 14 this dump.

15 MS. NATOLI: Thank you.

16 MS. WAMPOLE: Thank you.

17 MR. DEA: Thomas Barron, Bryan Caforio,
 18 Darcy Stinson.

198-65

19 MR. BARRON: My name is Thomas Barron.
 20 Thank you for coming to hear our community -- from our
 21 community, and my opposition to the further operation of
 22 the landfill. I'm a resident who lives just down past
 23 the landfill on 126. And I too have been there for 43
 24 years. I've been there since before the landfill was
 25 open and have watched it fill year after year.

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198-65
cont'd

1 In 1997 I testified in opposition at a
 2 hearing similar to this one. At that hearing I
 3 presented an animated movie showing what would become of
 4 the site, fearful pocked mountain, not a Magic Mountain.
 5 The focus of the issue at that time was described as
 6 toxic racism. The siting of landfills near by poor
 7 communities who have little or no resources to fight
 8 back.
 9 Val Verde is precisely one of those
 10 communities. It was created because of the growing
 11 black population of Los Angeles was not allowed to own
 12 property in other desire resort areas like Lake
 13 Arrowhead by discriminatory redlining, which is now
 14 outlawed. This issue at that hearing held there almost
 15 20 years ago was a real challenge to the continued
 16 operation of the landfill and its profitable expansion.
 17 The operators' answer to the toxic racism
 18 charge was to offer money to the locals, basically to
 19 bribe. This has created a division of interests. Those
 20 with modest means enjoy living in a specific historic
 21 rural enclave, but who are very concerned with their
 22 health and property. And those that desire to keep the
 23 money flowing from off the tipping fees that Val Verde
 24 trucks roaring along the 126.

25 I would like to express tonight my specific
 Page 76

1 opposition to the realignment of the Val Verde entrance
 2 and the construction that would be necessary. The
 3 landfill is on a section of the road which used to be
 4 called Blood Alley.

198-66

5 The truck traffic increasing each year has
 6 been augmented by the stream of vehicles moving through
 7 the post office distribution center. This process is an
 8 unsafe condition now and it will only get worse if we
 9 keep the project going. Please close the dump.

10 MS. NATOLI: Thank you, Mr. Barron.

11 MR. BARRON: Thank you.

198-67

12 MR. STINSON: Hello. I'm Darcy Stinson. I
 13 am here and I am opposing the dump. I am -- to respond
 14 to some of the comments made earlier. I'm actually
 15 battling cancer right now. I have a couple doctors that
 16 have actually said that this landfill may be the cause
 17 of my cancer.

18 So to the people that said that they're
 19 cancer survivors and that they're in support of the
 20 dump, shame on you and for anybody else that thinks that
 21 the landfill doesn't or can't spread cancer. It's a
 22 joke. I'm -- I'm speechless. I'm angered. I used to
 23 be the president of the Val Verde Community Advisory
 24 Committee. I had to step down off of that committee
 25 because of my health.

Page 77

198-68

1 I fainted in one of the meetings and had to
 2 go to the hospital, and have bill over \$10,000. But you
 3 know, it's -- it sickens me that the County of Los
 4 Angeles is so greedy that you're willing to look forward
 5 and fill your -- line your pockets with money over the
 6 health and safety of your own citizens in your area.
 7 It's -- it's so wrong when there's other places.
 8 You didn't -- the county hasn't to my
 9 knowledge had -- made any attempt to find a new place.
 10 Was there any actions? Every type -- every meeting that
 11 you guys have, it's like you want to do the bare
 12 minimum, give the bare minimum stuff. The last time
 13 didn't only produce stuff in English. This time it's
 14 both.
 15 But you give us a comment period for
 16 nothing. I am just -- don't have my words right now.
 17 I'm not feeling good now and I just -- shame on the
 18 county if you're doing this -- the landfill is not
 19 willing to uphold their agreements now. Who says they
 20 ever will? They don't care except -- well, sorry. We
 21 try what we do. And that's it.

22 MS. NATOLI: Thank you.

23 MR. CAFORIO: Hello. My name is Bryan
 24 Caforio. I'm a Santa Clarita resident. I was the
 25 Democratic candidate for congress. I represented this
 Page 78

198-69

1 area. I'll start by saying I'm an attorney and I have
 2 real questions as to whether with regards to the 1997
 3 agreement that expanding this landfill is legal and
 4 appropriate. And I think the county should at least
 5 consider possible legal expenses that will come down the
 6 road from having to defend a possibly legitimate
 7 lawsuit.

198-70

8 Also, as a person who is concerned with
 9 social justice, economic justice and environmental
 10 justice, I think expanding this landfill is a real
 11 concern as this implicates all three of those. I'll

198-71

12 leave it up to the studies which show very clear health
 13 risks, the personal stories from people like Darcy whose
 14 lives are on the line because of this landfill to deal
 15 with those issues.

198-72

16 But I will just say during the course of the
 17 campaign traveling throughout Santa Clarita and around
 18 the valley I heard from dozens of people how opposed
 19 they were to this landfill expansion. It is a
 20 significant issue here. I agree with many of the people
 21 who have testified that there was a real lack of notice
 22 for this hearing in this location, at this time with the
 23 holidays.

24 And yet nonetheless even with that
 25 circumstance we've heard from I believe only seven

Page 79

198-72
cont'd

1 people in favor of this and dozens of people who have
 2 come out to testify against this. And I also believe
 3 that the notice that would and should be given should be
 4 much broader because this doesn't just affect Val Verde.

198-73

5 I can't believe that we're actually
 6 considering expanding the number of trucks dramatically
 7 that will be traveling through this area. So any person
 8 who lives in this valley and who drives on the 5, the
 9 14, the 210, 126 is going to be affected by increased
 10 traffic. The dangers that come from that, the pollution
 11 that comes from that. And that is a serious risk that I
 12 don't think is being considered. Thank you.

13 MS. NATOLI: Thank you, Mr. Caforio.

14 MR. DEA: Next speakers. Jim Solace, Frank
 15 Misoni, Joe Cicero, Alan Ferdman.

16 MR. FERDMAN: Good evening. My name is
 17 Alan Ferdman. I am the CEO of the Santa Clarita
 18 Community Council and chair of Canyon County Advisory
 19 Committee. To me this is really an issue of
 20 credibility. If I have an organization who made a
 21 commitment to close and signed the contract and then
 22 decided at the last minute that they're not going to
 23 honor that agreement, how can we trust those same
 24 individuals to meet all of their future obligations and
 25 the requirements that they are going to need to follow?
 Page 80

198-74

1 So the one thing that I always like to do
 2 when there's a situation like this coming along is I
 3 follow the money. And when I follow the money I realize
 4 that currently there's three quarters of a million of
 5 fees going to the county each month for this landfill.

6 And if you double the tonnage, why you'll
 7 double the amount to one and a half million dollars a
 8 month. And you can't tell me that doesn't have some
 9 impact on the decisions being made. Now supposedly we

10 have a One Valley One Vision plan. And the county and
 11 city are going -- and last Tuesday night's city council
 12 meeting, I heard city council member McLean brag about
 13 how they are keeping the environment clean by fighting
 14 the Elsmere dump.

15 So why don't we hear about elected officials
 16 talking about tackling this problem? Well, could it be
 17 because the landfill is a major contributor of this, who
 18 established a pact in support of our currently elected
 19 both county supervisors and newly elected city council
 20 members?

198-75

21 It turns out that the -- when we started
 22 hearing organizations like, you know, West Ranch Town
 23 Council, Chamber of Commerce, or the economic
 24 development board support this proposal, we ought to
 25 have them disclose how much funding they received. And

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198-75 cont'd	<p>1 if we turn around, the Santa Clarita Community Council 2 and the Canyon Country Advisory Committee receives no 3 funding from any of these organizations. 4 We urge you to listen to the public and the 5 residents and close the landfill as you agreed to in the 6 first place. Thank you very much.</p>	<p>1 Why are our kids breathing in this? You know, I've got 2 children, and my son hopefully will have children as 3 well. Why are you doing this to our atmosphere? Why 4 are we making it like this? 5 I'm opposed to it. I think if we just take 6 a moment to see what other countries are doing we 7 actually can make America great again by doing what 8 other countries are doing. Nobody has even looked at 9 other possibilities. It's just let's keep doing the 10 same old same old. Keep burying it, keep getting cancer 11 from it, keep having pollution.</p>	198-81 cont'd
	<p>7 MR. DEA: Thank you. All right. I have 8 three names that I called and I don't see anyone up 9 here. So Jim Solace, Frank Misioni, Joe Cicero.</p>	<p>12 Well, we don't have to do that. Look at 13 what Sweden is doing. They bury 1%. America buries 14 55%. It doesn't have to be like this. We can get 15 energy from it. That's what I want to say.</p>	
198-76	<p>10 MR. CICERO: Hi. Name is Joseph Cicero. 11 I'm a resident of Valencia. Thank you for listening to 12 the Santa Clarita citizens on this very important issue. 13 I'll be quick. The reasons I think that we should close 14 this facility is No. 1, because a breach of contract</p>	<p>16 MS. NATOLI: Thank you, Ms. Martens. 17 Go ahead, sir.</p>	
198-77	<p>15 with Val Verde. By extending the period of time, we 16 need to extend the period of time for comments by 120 17 days. We'd like to have a hearing on the Draft EIR.</p>	<p>18 MR. SIMMONDS: My name is Paul Simmonds. 19 24 year resident of Val Verde. We moved up to Val Verde 20 because we wanted the country atmosphere, free from the 21 city, free from all the city issues, things that go 22 along with it. I was a member of the Val Verde Civic 23 Association. I was the first on a provisional board 24 community funding committee.</p>	
198-78	<p>18 We request that the landfill be closed for 19 health reasons, our neighbors and our children. This 20 project will increase air pollution and dust particles 21 to the entire valley. According from what I have read,</p>	<p>25 I was also in the negotiations with the</p>	
198-79	<p>22 80% percent of the trash is from outside of Santa 23 Clarita, and only 20% is from Santa Clarita, which is 24 confusing</p>	<p>Page 82</p>	
198-80	<p>25 And if this agreement was made in 1997 for a Page 82</p> <p>1 limited amount of time, my question is why wasn't there 2 a plan to close it? And if there's not a plan, I 3 request that a plan to close it be created as soon as 4 possible. Thank you.</p>	<p>1 landfill and with Newhall land farm, I think they were 2 also part of it, and also the county when we came to the 3 first agreement. What's come out of this is a lot of 4 broken promises, but not just promises. They were 5 agreements, they were agreements written down and they 6 have broken them. We acted in good faith. They have 7 not acted in good faith.</p>	Page 84
	<p>5 MS. NATOLI: Thank you, Mr. Cicero. 6 MR. DEA: All right. I am going to call 7 four more names. Abigail DeSesa, Paul Simmonds, Rebecca 8 Martens, Maria Michiore. Please take a seat. 9 MS. NATOLI: Either of you can begin. 10 MS. MARTENS: I just want to say that -- 11 MS. NATOLI: Ma'am, please state your name 12 for the record just so we can make sure we have your 13 name. 14 MS. MARTENS: Sure. Rebecca Martens. 15 MS. NATOLI: Thank you.</p>	<p>8 So I ask who is this good for? Is it good 9 for the pocketbooks of some people? Good for the 10 coffers of the landfill? They're going to -- they're 11 going to make some money. It's a cash cow for them. 12 It's good for the county, good for the city. They get 13 tax revenues out of this. Not good for the community. 14 The opponents are overwhelming. You can see 15 them here. I haven't heard from anybody other than 16 maybe a few professional speakers or people that have -- 17 in the pocket of the landfill. But CBFC was not allowed 18 to -- not allowed to vote. And I understand that 19 they're going to vote on the landfill, but they are not 20 allowed to by the bylaw. And that was written into the 21 bylaws. 22 They are not allowed to oppose anything that 23 the landfill does. So their vote is only going to be 24 positive. There was a charge that that should be 25 negated. But I want to charge you to act responsibly to</p>	198-82
198-81	<p>16 MS. MARTENS: We have two residences that 17 are effected by it. One where we have horses near the 18 landfill and we also have one in Castaic that will be 19 effected. And I just think that we're using old 20 technology. Why are we still burying garbage? Sweden 21 doesn't bury garbage. They burn it, they use it in 22 turbines, and they use it for energy. 23 They actually voted in other countries 24 garbage to create energy for their country. Why are we 25 still burying garbage? Why are getting cancer from it?</p>	<p>Page 85</p>	Page 85

198-83	<p>1 this community. We've asked for 120 days. And Val 2 Verde Community Advisory Committee requested 120 days to 3 review this Draft EIR. And I would charge you guys to 4 look at this responsibility. Thanks.</p>	<p>1 businesses to shoulder their trash.</p>	198-87 cont'd
	<p>5 MS. NATOLI: Thank you, Mr. Simmonds. 6 Go ahead, sir.</p>	<p>2 We are very behind Europe, and Los Angeles 3 County should be very embarrassed for not keeping up. 4 We used to consider ourselves trendsetters. We're way 5 behind. So I ask this version of the commission to 6 please go back and think about the burden that we should 7 not have to shoulder any longer. We paid for that 8 Mesquite Landfill. Use it. Thank you.</p>	198-88
198-84	<p>7 MR. MIGLIORE: Thank you for allowing me to 8 speak today. I'm here to tell you that I'm not in favor 9 of the landfill. Not only for the residents of the 10 valley, but because I have recently this year started my 11 own business helping handicapped children learn to ride 12 horses for the first time. And you know, I've seen 13 firsthand the affects of air. I think that the landfill 14 will only provide worse air than is already going on at 15 the moment.</p>	<p>9 MS. NATOLI: Thank you, Ms. DeSesa. 10 MR. DEA: I have the last speaker card for 11 the night. But I also have names that I have called 12 that no-show. So I'm going to call those as well. 13 Mai Do, Heidi Bunch, Julie Davenport, Richard Drew, 14 Dee Porter, Jodi Evans, Rosella Ungar. 15 MS. NATOLI: Please, go ahead.</p>	
	<p>16 And you know, it would -- it would -- I have 17 asthma and, you know, I'm looking at the studies. And 18 their pollution, like Sweden and others in Europe, it's 19 appalling. And that's all I have to say, is to consider</p>	<p>16 MS. DO: Hi. My name is Mai Do. I'm a 17 resident of Saugus. I have friends that do live in 18 Val Verde area and Castaic. 19 MS. NATOLI: Ms. Do, I'd like to ask you to 20 speak slowly. Thank you.</p>	
198-85	<p>20 other alternative options to garbage, burning it, using 21 it as energy to power our cities instead of burying into 22 our soil and polluting our plants, our food sources that 23 are going into our bodies. That's really all I have to 24 say on that matter.</p>	<p>21 MS. DO: As a student here in Santa Clarita, 22 going to the College of the Canyons, I have three main 23 concerns. My first concern is that the voice of the 24 residents here of this valley have not been heard, 25 despite the long -- the ongoing process, the ongoing</p>	
	<p>25 MS. NATOLI: Thank you, sir. Could I ask Page 86</p>	<p>25 despite the long -- the ongoing process, the ongoing Page 88</p>	198-89
	<p>1 you to state your name for us. 2 MR. MIGLIORE: Merit Migliore. 3 MS. NATOLI: Thank you, Merit.</p>	<p>1 proposition for decades. 2 My parents moved here in '98, and I called 3 her yesterday. She said the people here have been 4 fighting this landfill since I moved here. So it's 5 strange to me that opposition to this landfill and a 6 contract that does state that they would be closing or 7 would have closed already have not been followed through 8 on.</p>	
198-86	<p>4 MS. DeSESA: Good evening. And thank you 5 for your inviting us here tonight, even though it is 6 nowhere near the neighborhood and most of my neighbors 7 could not make it. My name is Abigail DeSesa, and I'm 8 here to speak in opposition. I want to thank everyone</p>	<p>9 Secondly, the alternative Mesquite Landfill 10 is -- has been sitting there practically unused. And 11 that is a perfectly viable -- viable alternative to 12 dumping the trash and expanding it, expanding the 13 Chiquita Canyon Landfill when there's clearly some 14 opposition to it.</p>	
	<p>9 that has come out to discuss the health risks, the 10 greenhouse gases, the property values, the loss of life 11 that people have experienced living out there, whether 12 it's prudent or not to be connected.</p>	<p>15 And also, I noticed the other day there was 16 an article up on one of the old radio stations, a 17 website -- it was actually basically a copy and paste of 18 a Chiquita Canyon press release that advocated for -- 19 that advocated basically for opposition against the 20 opposition to the landfill.</p>	198-90
198-87	<p>13 But all of those things have been discussed. 14 I kind of want to ask everyone to think about a 15 different theory here. Please show me who wants to live 16 near a landfill, you know, the good neighbor landfill. 17 Have you ever seen a real estate advertisement saying 18 what a great, good neighbor, come live by the landfill? 19 And people line up and fight to buy that property. 20 So we've had barely a handful of people that 21 spoke in favor of the landfill. I ask if any one of 22 them actually live in the affected areas. No, they 23 don't. So why do they even get to speak up about it? 24 Seriously, if they don't live there they're not 25 affected. They're asking a large group of people and Page 87</p>	<p>21 And it's concerning as a student and just as 22 a person who is trying to be an informed citizen that 23 the Chiquita Canyon administration would have their 24 hands in our local media sources. And I am wondering 25 how many people are being misinformed and being Page 89</p>	198-91

1 presented with these biased opinions being presented as
2 facts when there really isn't any -- there really needs
3 to be less -- when there really needs to be unbiased
4 opinion in our local media.
5 And when that was brought up a small snippet
6 was added to the end. But originally 100% of the
7 article was a copy paste of that press release. And
8 that is highly concerning both as a student and as
9 someone trying to be an informed resident. Thank you.

10 MS. NATOLI: Thank you, Ms. Do.
11 MR. DEA: That is our last speaker.
12 MS. NATOLI: All right. Thank you. At this
13 point we're going to take a short break for our court
14 reporters before I ask the applicant to come up for
15 rebuttal. Five minutes. Five minutes. We're on break
16 for five minutes. Thank you.
17 (Recess taken from 8:07 to 8:14.)
18 Okay. Great. Thank you all very much for
19 your patience. We're ready to resume at this point.
20 I'm going to call up the applicant's representative for
21 the rebuttal period.
22 Thank you, Ms. Eells. If you could take a
23 seat and go ahead and address any of the comments that
24 have been made tonight which you'd like to address. And
25 again, please state your name for record.
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1 MS. EELLS: Okay. Certainly. My name is
2 Brenda Eells. I would like to present not so much as a
3 rebuttal because we're here tonight, both you and myself
4 as the document preparer, you know, to the county's
5 requirements as somebody, you know, who's listening who
6 wants to understand what the comments are from the
7 community so we can adequately respond to them in the
8 Final EIR response to comments.
9 I heard a couple of things that I just
10 wanted to point out some information about. One of the
11 comments mentioned that cancer risk wasn't evaluated
12 past 2020. And I just want to indicate that the
13 recirculated air quality chapter as well as the original
14 Draft EIR chapter did evaluate cancer risk for the life
15 of the project.
16 So I think that goes out maybe 30 years, a
17 little bit more. So cancer risk is evaluated out
18 through roughly to 2050 in the EIR. So folks can look
19 in the air quality chapter for that information.
20 Another comment mentioned that there was no discussion
21 of the Castaic Area Community Standards District.
22 That's -- that's not the case.
23 Both the original Draft EIR in the
24 individual resources chapter and the partially
25 recirculated Draft EIR chapter supplement address the
Page 91

1 Castaic Area Community Standard District requirements in
2 terms of ridge line protection. And again, the proposed
3 project would not affect the ridge lines that are
4 protected.
5 The other thing I heard was that the
6 landfill height under the proposed project would be
7 visible from Val Verde. Both the original Draft EIR and
8 the additional supplement in the Partially Recirculated
9 Draft EIR indicate that that's not the case. That the
10 landfill footprint at the peak elevation will still be
11 below the north ridge line that protects views from
12 Val Verde and other points north of the landfill.
13 Otherwise, I don't have any further comments
14 to make. Those are just a few things that I heard that
15 I'd like to point out.
16 MS. NATOLI: Thank you. Let me go through
17 my notes really quickly here and see if I have any
18 questions for you. I did have some, but you may have
19 addressed them. Can you respond to comments about air
20 quality and what was evaluated as far as particularly
21 the particulate matter?
22 MS. EELLS: The air quality chapter?
23 MS. NATOLI: Yes.
24 MS. EELLS: Both the original and the
25 Recirculated chapters do address particulate matter. I
Page 92

1 was hoping to divide the air quality chapter into two
2 parts. There was a first part that addresses what we
3 call criteria pollutants of which particulate matter is
4 one that uses ambient air quality information and has
5 project related impacts to that and makes a
6 determination of significance.
7 Because of the way South Coast AQMD
8 requested us to combine construction and operation
9 emissions and compare those emissions to operation only
10 thresholds, the determination of significance for those
11 criteria pollutants for the proposed project would have
12 significant and unavoidable impacts.
13 The second part of the air quality chapter
14 is evaluation in health through the health study survey,
15 the health risk assessment, that is -- that's the cancer
16 risk that's evaluated. And that chapter, the analysis
17 indicates that those impacts would be less than
18 significant.
19 MS. NATOLI: There was a comment about
20 particulate matter from the I-5 not being evaluated, not
21 being included in the evaluation. Is the pollution from
22 the I-5 included? If not, why not?
23 MS. EELLS: Whatever evaluation in EIR is
24 consistent with the requirements or the methodology that
25 we follow that is AQMD's methodology. It may be the
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1 impacts from I-5 are considered background and
 2 additional impacts are calculated. I think impacts of
 3 the project are calculated from I-5 so along 126 to the
 4 landfill. I'm not positive about that. But we do --
 5 the analysis fully follows AQMD methodology.
 6 MS. NATOLI: All right. I understand you're
 7 following the AQMD in the analysis. Not you
 8 specifically, the editorial you.
 9 MS. EELLS: Yes.
 10 MS. NATOLI: Followed what AQMD directed the
 11 county to do. However, if at the hearing, at the
 12 Regional Planning Commission where the project and the
 13 Draft EIR will be fully considered at a public hearing,
 14 I'd like you to at least make a note to comment on that.
 15 So if you can get that information and make
 16 sure it's disseminated at the Planning Commission
 17 hearing I'd appreciate that, since it's a question
 18 several people brought up tonight.
 19 Are you aware that -- do you know anything
 20 about potential trash coming from Tijuana? Is that a
 21 possibility?
 22 MS. EELLS: I -- that was the first I've
 23 heard that. I wasn't aware of that. I know that
 24 Chiquita Canyon is a regional landfill. Currently there
 25 are no restrictions on the import of waste to Chiquita.

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1 I don't know why an operator would choose to travel that
 2 distance to Chiquita so I don't know about that
 3 information.
 4 MS. NATOLI: I'm not sure if the issue will
 5 come up at the Planning Commission hearing, but it might
 6 be helpful if there's an idea of where the trash comes
 7 from. I know that's not specifically a CEQA issue,
 8 where it comes from, but it might be helpful to have
 9 that information for the planning commission.
 10 All right. Those are the only questions
 11 that I had that I wanted to make sure that you were
 12 aware of or that you were able to answer tonight, if you
 13 could, you would do that. So I don't have anything else
 14 for the applicant at this time.
 15 Are there any other comments from staff? I
 16 think I had some questions, but I think those were
 17 addressed during rebuttal here. Does staff have any
 18 other comments or questions?
 19 MR. DEA: We don't have any questions.
 20 MS. NATOLI: All right. With that I'm going
 21 to close the public hearing. The public hearing is
 22 closed. I'm going to tell you now what the next steps
 23 are. Again tonight was to take testimony -- testimony
 24 on the Draft EIR. There is no decision on the Draft
 25 EIR. There is no decision on the project tonight. This

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1 is just to take testimony.
 2 A report of this testimony will be compiled,
 3 responses to the comments and questions raised tonight
 4 will be included in the Draft EIR and also in the Final
 5 EIR. These issues and your comments will be considered
 6 by the Regional Planning Commission. That hearing on
 7 the project and the Draft EIR will be sometime at the
 8 beginning of next year.
 9 If you received the notice for tonight, then
 10 you're on the list and you would receive a notice for
 11 the Planning Commission hearing. If you did not receive
 12 a notice and you heard about this from someone else, see
 13 Mr. Claghorn after the meeting tonight and have your
 14 name put on the list so that you will receive direct
 15 notice about the hearing.
 16 Good point. Thank you, Mr. Glaser. This is
 17 the end of the comments. Again comment period is open
 18 until January 9th. I think the staff heard you tonight
 19 that you would like the comment period extended. My
 20 experience is that on a recirculated Draft EIR where
 21 only certain portions of the Draft EIR are being
 22 recirculated, that typically you're not even given
 23 45 days, I believe you're given 30 days.
 24 I understand even though this is 60 days,
 25 it's over the holidays. So I'm hoping staff will go

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1 back and request that there be an extension on the
 2 comment period. But that's not a decision that --
 3 that's not a decision that certainly I can make. It's
 4 not in my purview, and it's not a decision that staff
 5 can make tonight. That's something that will have to go
 6 back to the director of Regional Planning.
 7 So if there are no other issues then we are
 8 finished with the public hearing. And I appreciate
 9 everyone coming out tonight. My personal feeling is
 10 this was probably -- this facility was probably chosen
 11 because we expected a lot of people to come. I don't
 12 know if there's a facility in the area that can
 13 accommodate 100 or 125 people.
 14 If you know of one, please let staff know
 15 after the meeting tonight and they'll research for
 16 having it at another location, having a Planning
 17 Commission hearing at another location. Whatever
 18 information you can provide will be helpful for an
 19 additional location.
 20 Public comment will be taken through at
 21 least January 9th on the Draft EIR. We're not finished.
 22 Calm down everybody. We're not finished. But that's
 23 still not your last chance to comment. You can always
 24 comment at the Regional Planning Commission hearing when
 25 it's held. So you have several more opportunities to

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1 make your appeal.
 2 So again, thank you very much. I want to
 3 thank the court reporters. They were real troopers and
 4 we powered through this. And I appreciate your comments
 5 and helping me with the hearing tonight. I appreciate
 6 that very much. Thank you.
 7 All right. Moving on to part 3, public
 8 comment. Is there anyone in the audience who wishes to
 9 comment on any idea not on today's agenda but which is
 10 within my purview? Do we have any speakers signed up
 11 for public comment?
 12 MR. DEA: We do not.
 13 MS. NATOLI: We don't have anyone signed up
 14 for public comment period. As I was just getting ready
 15 to say, I don't have anyone signed up for public comment
 16 period. But if there are people who would like to speak
 17 at public comment, again public comment that has nothing
 18 to do with Chiquita Canyon Landfill. I'll ask you to
 19 come up now and fill out a speaker card for the public
 20 comment period.
 21 Apparently we don't have it or I would not
 22 be asking you to do it. Come up and we'll have you do a
 23 public comment. We'll have you do a speaker card
 24 afterwards, all right? And then it's really even more
 25 important to make sure that you state your name for the
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1 record.
 2 MS. PLANBECK: My name is Lynne Planbeck.
 3 I'm with the Santa Clarita Organization for Planning and
 4 the Environment. I did fill out two slips, one for
 5 public comment, and one for commenting on the landfill.
 6 I would like to particularly object to the hearing
 7 examiner -- hearing examiner process. Not that we don't
 8 greatly appreciate you coming to the Santa Clarita
 9 Valley, but we would like the commissioners to come to
 10 the Santa Clarita Valley.
 11 You are not the decision makers, as you
 12 stated at the beginning of this process. Reading from
 13 the transcript does not allow commissioners to hear the
 14 emotion, make judgments about the veracity, make -- ask
 15 questions of the speakers or any of the things. And I
 16 would sincerely doubt that they are -- I know you say
 17 you're going to read these transcripts.
 18 It is very concerning to me that these
 19 are -- that they will really use these transcripts or
 20 really read them. I sit on a public board. I know how
 21 much reading is required and I know that there's a very
 22 good chance that they will skim through, maybe to finish
 23 it from the 5th District, but not the other districts.
 24 So I think this is a process that was
 25 changed about two years ago to expedite the EIR process,
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1 and it's wrong. It's expedited at the -- to the
 2 detriment of the public. And we would like a return of
 3 the hearing on the draft. If you have just said that
 4 there is going to be a hearing on the draft, that is
 5 something new because we've been told that there will be
 6 a hearing only on the Final EIR.
 7 And the final -- and that is the way that
 8 these hearing examiner processes are being conducted
 9 now. It is being conducted that way for Newhall Ranch.
 10 And it's too late at the final. The commissioners don't
 11 really have a good opportunity to understand issues and
 12 make reasonable -- any changes to the suggestions,
 13 changes to the project. It's too late.
 14 So this process should go back to the way it
 15 was before where there was a hearing on the Draft EIR.
 16 Commissioners came here for Elsmere Landfill. It is
 17 insulting that they don't come here for Chiquita.
 18 MS. NATOLI: Thank you, Ms. Planbeck.

19 Yes, Mr. Carder.
 20 MR. CARDER: Yes. Very good. My name is
 21 Lloyd Carder. I'm a member of the staff at Area Town
 22 Council. I'm not speaking on their behalf. But I do --
 23 have had numerous complaints and people asking me to
 24 help in the area of the public storage facilities in
 25 Castaic. We've had an exponential increase in public
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1 storage where it's just behind a simple fence. In one
 2 case it's rod iron along the freeway. Another case it's
 3 chain link fence. And there's no blockage whatsoever.
 4 It's just motor homes, boats, you know,
 5 leftovers from storage houses, storage units, diesel
 6 trucks, buses. You know, looks like movie sets, that
 7 type of thing. And they're quite visible from the
 8 freeway and it's been -- I could say this has been
 9 happening in the last year and a half. It's like I
 10 said, it's are exponential growth.
 11 We had a facility put in at the -- right
 12 there at the Pitchess onramp entrance. That is an
 13 excellent example of what we thought we were going to be
 14 getting from now on. It's walled off, it has trees, it
 15 has landscaping around it. You would never know it's a
 16 storage unit if you saw it.
 17 But as you go up past Hillcrest it's just
 18 one storage unit after another. They're quite appalling
 19 if you -- and we'd like members of this counsel to, you
 20 know, go and see, if possible -- I don't know if Bob has
 21 been up there yet or not, but we've notified him of
 22 that. Council has notified you guys of this, but we
 23 have not gotten any response back, and I thought tonight
 24 would be a good time to speak up.
 25 MS. NATOLI: Thank you, Mr. Carder. I will
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 cont'd

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1 ask Mr. Dea to get with his colleagues in the north
2 service, the north service area section to see if there
3 is something that zoning enforcement needs to do about
4 that.
5 MR. CARDER: Thank you. We are appreciate
6 that.
7 MS. NATOLI: Certainly, Mr. Carder.
8 Was there anyone else who had comment?
9 Yes, ma'am.

10 MS. NOLTEMEYER: Carmillis Noltemeyer. And
11 since you did not discuss it this evening, I would like
12 to know when you are going to come forth with a closure
13 plan that can be addressed by the area and when -- why
14 haven't you prepared any closure plan. I'd like to know
15 at what point it was dropped. If you want a public
16 records request I will do that.
17 But it seems very necessary for this
18 community to know who, what and when and why you are
19 sitting here tonight with a plan for continuing this
20 dump when there was supposed to be a closure plan done
21 by the county for this particular landfill. Now is that
22 clear enough for you or do you need a public records
23 request?
24 MS. NATOLI: Are you finished? I just want
25 to make sure you're finished.

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1 MS. NOLTEMEYER: That's what I'm requesting
2 right now. I want to know the whole process since the
3 time it was processed, to what happened, how it went
4 through the county's system, when -- if it was dropped
5 or if it wasn't dropped. If it was dropped, who's
6 responsible for that.

7 MS. NATOLI: Ms. Noltemeyer, I'll ask
8 Mr. Dea again to section his zoning permits north
9 section. I'll ask him to speak with you after the
10 meeting, get some contact information. And hopefully
11 he'll be able to get back to you with an answer. I
12 don't have an answer for you tonight.

13 MS. NOLTEMEYER: All right. Does he know
14 where I am?
15 MR. DEA: Yes, ma'am. I have your number
16 and contact information.
17 MS. NOLTEMEYER: Yes, I will be happy to
18 speak with you.
19 MS. NATOLI: Thank you. Please, come on up.
20 If you're -- if you're going to comment during public
21 comment period just like before, come on up, take a
22 seat. If the two seats are already taken, please just
23 grab a yellow tag.
24 Go ahead, ma'am.
25 MS. MARTENS: I want to talk about --

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1 MS. NATOLI: Rebecca Martens?
2 MS. MARTENS: Yes. Sorry. Rebecca Martens.
3 And we live in Castaic. I have a handicapped son. And
4 we lost our Ralphs that is in the Castaic Village.
5 There's very, very little in the Castaic Village
6 actually. But when you try to go ride a bicycle or
7 walking or wheelchair to the other Ralphs on The Old
8 Road, which is the only way you could get there other
9 than the freeway, you don't have a sidewalk to go on.
10 For some reason there's nothing there.
11 There's several people going there by wheelchair.
12 Actually there's a fellow that used to be in the
13 sheriff's department is now in a wheelchair and he
14 travels that route with his dog. And he's almost swiped
15 daily. And I'm wondering why no one has bothered to put
16 in a sidewalk along that road. Is there any reason for
17 that?
18 MS. NATOLI: I couldn't tell you off the top
19 of my head for sure, but I do know in other areas where
20 there has always been a history of a more rural --
21 that's called rural road standards without gutters and
22 sidewalks, that maybe that's what effects that portion
23 of The Old Road. However, this is what I would suggest.
24 Regional Planning does not -- we're not in
25 charge of roads and sidewalks. That's public works.

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1 Your best bet is to contact your supervisor Barger's
2 office, the field office, and start talking about the
3 safety issue. Because when the board office gets
4 involved that they will bring in public works and see
5 how you can move forward, what might be done short term
6 that can make it safer, if there's a need for a
7 sidewalk. But that's really your best place to start.
8 MS. MARTENS: Okay. The other issue I have
9 is that when I had an issue with a neighbor with a
10 massive tree that's unattached. I tried to speak with
11 the City of Santa Clarita and they told me that I had to
12 go to LA County. Why are we going to LA County?
13 MS. NATOLI: Could you explain the issue a
14 little bit more to me, please?
15 MS. MARTENS: Well, my son owns the home due
16 to a settlement, and Los Angeles public guardians office
17 is the trustee. And so I'm not the one that is able to
18 take it civilly. They would have to. And it sort of
19 doesn't behoove themselves to sue themselves. So trying
20 to deal with a neighbor with a massive tree that's
21 putting debris in our yard daily.
22 And with a massive winds that goes right
23 through Greenwood Place, we're worried this tree is
24 going to come down on us. And every time I complain to
25 the City of Santa Clarita they tell me no, you got to go

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1 to LA County. I go to LA County and they say oh no,
 2 it's a civil matter. You know, what are we waiting for?
 3 I mean are we -- why can't this area of Santa Clarita be
 4 its own area outside of LA County?
 5 MS. NATOLI: First of all, the tree itself,
 6 is the tree an oak tree?
 7 MS. MARTENS: Pine.
 8 MS. NATOLI: Okay. That's -- pines are not
 9 protected in the county so the county wouldn't get
 10 involved in if the tree comes down, you need a permit
 11 for it. As far as their tree dropping residue in your
 12 yard, that is a civil matter. It's not something that's
 13 regulated by land use or by public works, unless the
 14 tree is a danger.
 15 And as far as the city telling you to come
 16 to the county, it's because it's in an unincorporated
 17 area and so the city wouldn't -- the city would not get
 18 involved. They would leave it up to the county. But
 19 even if it was in the city, I would be surprised if it
 20 wasn't just a civil matter with that too.
 21 We -- I'm sure you appreciate we don't
 22 regulate everything, even though it may seem like we do.
 23 But debris from one tree being dropped into the yard
 24 next door is not an issue unless it's again a safety
 25 issue or a hazard.

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1 MS. MARTENS: If it was a fire hazard then
 2 it would be something you could get involved with?
 3 MS. NATOLI: I'm sure the fire department
 4 would come out and maybe cut it off. But until then
 5 they don't -- I don't -- I think it is a civil matter.
 6 MS. MARTENS: All right. Thank you.
 7 MS. NATOLI: You're welcome.
 8 Yes, ma'am?
 9 MS. SULPIZIO: Patti Sulpizio. I wanted to
 10 add my voice to the request that the decision makers are
 11 present in taking testimony of planning decisions of
 12 this magnitude. And also when the planning decision
 13 affects a low income isolated community like Val Verde
 14 if there's -- and transportation is a problem, as has
 15 been expressed here several times tonight, that if the
 16 hearing is not held close enough for the residents to
 17 attend, then perhaps the county should provide
 18 transportation for them to attend.
 19 MS. NATOLI: Thank you.
 20 MS. SULPIZIO: Thank you.
 21 MS. CAMPBELL: Nell Campbell, Castaic. I
 22 would like to support comments of the previous speaker
 23 and also go back to a reference, the person who said
 24 follow the money. We're apparently getting --
 25 MS. NATOLI: Ma'am, if this is a comment on

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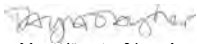
1 the landfill itself, that hearing is already closed.
 2 MS. CAMPBELL: Well, I just want to state
 3 for the record that corporate profits are being put in
 4 front of the well-being of individuals and families and
 5 the community.
 6 MS. NATOLI: Thank you, Ms. Campbell.
 7 MS. CAMPBELL: Thank you.
 8 MS. NATOLI: Anyone else?
 9 MR. BARRON: Hi. This is Tom Barron again.
 10 I'm speaking now in relation to bicycles. Totally off
 11 the subject. As you know, Santa Clarita, the city has
 12 an extensive bicycle infrastructure. Permission of a
 13 major study from a Berkeley based planning group, and
 14 they laid out a bicycle plan.
 15 And Los Angeles County Bicycle Coalition has
 16 been very active in setting up a regional division up
 17 here called the Santa Clarita Valley Bicycle Coalition.
 18 There's also one in Ventura County. I know that public
 19 works is in charge of roads. The question that I have
 20 is the bike paths that are crossing through Newhall
 21 Ranch's plan that are currently as part of the project
 22 and the rest, are those under your purview or are those
 23 under public works? Where do they fall?
 24 MS. NATOLI: That's public works. Public
 25 works has actually a master bicycle plan.

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1 MR. BARRON: Right.
 2 MS. NATOLI: That's available on their
 3 website. Bicycles and bicycle paths and bicycle roads.
 4 MR. BARRON: Even within the -- even within
 5 the development areas?
 6 MS. NATOLI: Yes.
 7 MR. BARRON: And you have no authority
 8 encouraging them to move forward?
 9 MS. NATOLI: No. That is all public works.
 10 MR. BARRON: Yeah. Unfortunately they're
 11 falling behind because as you're aware, Santa Clarita
 12 has infrastructure. And Ventura just went through a
 13 lawsuit to make sure their trails business -- well, all
 14 right. Too bad.
 15 MS. NATOLI: Thank you very much.
 16 All right. If there's nothing else, then
 17 this hearing examiner meeting is adjourned.
 18 Thank you everybody. Please drive safely on
 19 your way home.
 20
 21 (WHEREUPON THE PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED AT 8:42
 22 P.M.)
 23
 24
 25

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<p>1 CERTIFICATE 2 OF 3 CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTER 4 5 The undersigned certified shorthand reporter 6 of the State of California does hereby certify: 7 That the foregoing proceedings were taken 8 before me at the time and place therein set forth. 9 That the proceedings were recorded 10 stenographically by me and thereafter transcribed, said 11 transcript being a true copy of my shorthand notes 12 thereof. 13 In witness whereof, I have subscribed my 14 name this date: December 30, 2016. 15 16 17  18 Certificate Number 13079 19 20 21 22 23 24 25</p>	

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[7:30 - alternative]

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[alternatives - bad]

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[landfill - loss]

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[typically - vvca]

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[years - zoning]

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REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12/15/14 AGENDA ITEM No. 23

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM

OTHER

198-95

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.
--PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY--

WILLY
LAST NAME

KARA
FIRST NAME

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

2857 J GIBBALTAR LN
STREET ADDRESS

OASTALE 91384
CITY ZIP CODE

KARAWILLY@gmail.com
EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

323-595-2852
TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

- Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.
- Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Spoke

DATE 12/15/10 AGENDA ITEM No. 2

Spoke

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM

OTHER

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.

—PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY—

Plambeck

LAST NAME

Lynne

FIRST NAME

Santa Clara Dept For Planning & the Environment (SCOPE)

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

PO Box 1182

STREET ADDRESS

Canyon County CA

CITY

ZIP CODE

Lynne@scope.org

EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

-

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

- Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.
- Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Solicitor de dirección
La Audiencia Examinador del Condado de Los Angeles

DATE 12, 15, 16
Fecha

Número de artículo de la orden del día:
AGENDA ITEM No. 2

198-97

APPLICANT
Solicitante

PUBLIC COMMENT
Comentarios del público

FAVOR
A favor

OPPOSE/CONCERN
Oponerse al Preocupación

NEED TRANSLATION SERVICE
Necesita Servicio De Interpretación

OTHER
Otro

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.
La información abajo es necesaria. Toda la correspondencia futura se enviará con la información que proporcione aquí.

—PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY— *Por favor imprima claramente—*

BOYER

LAST NAME

Apellido

CARL III

FIRST NAME

Nombres

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

Organización (si es aplicable)

P O BOX 220333

STREET ADDRESS

Dirección

SANTA CLARITA

CITY

Ciudad

91322-0330

ZIP CODE

Código postal

eboyer3154@yahoo.com

EMAIL ADDRESS

Correo electrónico

661-259-3154

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Número de teléfono

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

Resumen de su posición sobre este asunto (opcional)

bonehead betrayal

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Marque aquí si desea recibir una notificación de acciones futuras sobre este tema. "✓"

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.

Marque aquí si NO tiene intención de testificar hoy, pero le gustaría recibir aviso de las acciones futuras en este tema. "✓"



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12/15/10 AGENDA ITEM No. 2

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM

OTHER

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.
—PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY—

Lee

LAST NAME

Steven

FIRST NAME

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

30300 Trelis Road

STREET ADDRESS

Val Verde 91384

CITY

ZIP CODE

EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

661-670-8327

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)
Contracts should be kept and to ~~build~~ expand a landfill at the risk of endangering a special class of people should not be allowed.

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12/15/10 AGENDA ITEM No. 2

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM

OTHER

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.

—PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY—

HAUSER
LAST NAME

TANYA
FIRST NAME

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

30641 ARLINGTON
STREET ADDRESS

CASHAIC
CITY

91384
ZIP CODE

EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)
I am opposed to an expansion of CCL.

- Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.
- Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12/15/16 AGENDA ITEM No. 2

198-100

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

OTHER

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.

---PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY---

Snyder
LAST NAME

Dr. Faye
FIRST NAME

Val Verde resident
ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

30263 Trellis Rd
STREET ADDRESS

Val Verde
CITY

91384
ZIP CODE

drfaye@me.com
EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

661-257-1311
TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

Concerned about double standard in the "rules," laws, agreements.

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12/15/16 AGENDA ITEM No. 2

198-101

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM

OTHER

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.
—PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY—

CARDER

LAST NAME

NANCY

FIRST NAME

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

30530 Remington Rd.

STREET ADDRESS

Carthage 91384

CITY

ZIP CODE

carderfam@yahoo.com

EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

661-291-3506

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12/15/11 AGENDA ITEM No. 2

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM

OTHER

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.

---PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY---

CARDER

LAST NAME

ALBERT

FIRST NAME

CASTALC AREA TOWN COUNCIL

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

3030 Rowington

STREET ADDRESS

CASTALC

CITY

ZIP CODE

CARDERFAM@YAHOO.COM

EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

661-600-2134

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

OPPOSED TO EXPANDED
CONCERN ABOUT PROJECTS I APPROVED
WITH FULL KNOWLEDGE OF CLOSURE
IN 2019

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12/15/14 AGENDA ITEM No. 2

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT AGENDA ITEM OTHER

198-103

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.
—PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY—

White
LAST NAME

Sally
FIRST NAME

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

26242 Powk View Rd
STREET ADDRESS

Van Encia 91355
CITY ZIP CODE

EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

661-259-9407
TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

- Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.
- Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Solicitar de dirección
La Audiencia Examinador del Condado de Los Angeles

DATE 12/15/16
Fecha

Número de artículo de la orden del día
AGENDA ITEM No. 2

198-104

FAVOR
A favor

OPPOSE/CONCERN
Oponeerse al Preocupación

APPLICANT
Solicitante

PUBLIC COMMENT
Comentarios del público

OTHER
Otro

NEED TRANSLATION SERVICE
Necesito Servicio De Interpretación

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La información abajo es necesaria. Toda la correspondencia futura se enviará con la información que proporciona aquí.

—PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY— *Por favor imprima claramente—*

Weeks
LAST NAME *Apellido*

Shane
FIRST NAME *Nombre*

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE) *Organización (si es aplicable)*

27813 Beacon St
STREET ADDRESS *Dirección*

Castaic
CITY *Ciudad*

91384
ZIP CODE *Código postal*

jd
EMAIL ADDRESS *Correo electrónico*

TELEPHONE NUMBER *Número de teléfono*

Summary of your position on this matter (optional) *Resumen de su posición sobre este asunto (opcional)*

against!

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.
Marque aquí si desea recibir una notificación de acciones futuras sobre este tema. "✓"

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.
Marque aquí si NO tiene intención de testificar hoy, pero le gustaría recibir aviso de las acciones futuras en este tema. "✓"



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12/15/14 AGENDA ITEM No. 2

198-105

APPLICANT

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM

OTHER

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--PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY--

Nollhemeyer

LAST NAME

Carmillis

FIRST NAME

SCOPE

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

25936 Sardinia Ct

STREET ADDRESS

Valencia 91355

CITY

ZIP CODE

camandjerryneNetzko.net

EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

661-259-7112

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

Oppose

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12/15/16 AGENDA ITEM No. 2

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM

OTHER

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.
—PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY—

SAGE
LAST NAME

SARA
FIRST NAME

PUBLIC LAB
ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

29069 KENNINGSTON RD.
STREET ADDRESS

VAL VERDE
CITY

91384
ZIP CODE

EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

661-644-0935
TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

I am opposed to the expansion based on air quality concerns

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Solicitar de dirección
La Audiencia Examinador del Condado de Los Angeles

DATE 12/15/16
Fecha

Número de artículo de la orden del día
AGENDA ITEM No. 2

FAVOR
A favor

OPPOSE/CONCERN
Oponerse a/Preocupación

APPLICANT
Solicitante

PUBLIC COMMENT
Comentarios del público

OTHER
Otro

NEED TRANSLATION SERVICE
Necesito Servicio De Interpretación

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.
La información abajo es necesaria. Toda la correspondencia futura se enviará con la información que proporciona aquí.

—PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY— *Por favor imprima claramente—*

EWANS
LAST NAME *Apellido*

SUSIE
FIRST NAME *Nombre*

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE) *Organización (si es aplicable)*

29830 LINCOLN AVE
STREET ADDRESS *Dirección*

VAL VERDE
CITY *Ciudad*

91384
ZIP CODE *Código postal*

sheffs@pacbell.net
EMAIL ADDRESS *Correo electrónico*

661-702-9782
TELEPHONE NUMBER *Número de teléfono*

Summary of your position on this matter (optional) *Resumen de su posición sobre este asunto (opcional)*

AGAINST Expansion

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.
Marque aquí si desea recibir una notificación de acciones futuras sobre este tema. "✓"

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.
Marque aquí si NO tiene intención de testificar hoy, pero le gustaría recibir aviso de las acciones futuras en este tema. "✓"



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Solicitar de dirección
La Audiencia Examinador del Condado de Los Angeles

DATE 12/15/16
Fecha

Número de artículo de la orden del día
AGENDA ITEM No. 2

198-108

APPLICANT
Solicitante

PUBLIC COMMENT
Comentarios del público

FAVOR
A favor

OPPOSE/CONCERN
Oponerse a/ Preocupación

NEED TRANSLATION SERVICE
Necesita Servicio De Interpretación

OTHER
Otro

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---PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY Por favor imprima claramente---

Olsen

LAST NAME

Apellido

Julie

FIRST NAME

Nombre

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

Organización (si es aplicable)

27228 Blakely Pl

STREET ADDRESS

Dirección

Valencia

CITY

Ciudad

91354

ZIP CODE

Código postal

juliedolsen661@gmail.com

EMAIL ADDRESS

Correo electrónico

661-310-1976

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Número de teléfono

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

Resumen de su posición sobre este asunto (opcional)

Opposed to the proposed
landfill expansion.
(as a private citizen)

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Marque aquí si desea recibir una notificación de acciones futuras sobre este tema. "✓"

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.

Marque aquí si NO tiene intención de testificar hoy, pero le gustaría recibir aviso de las acciones futuras en este tema. "✓"



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12/15/16 AGENDA ITEM No. 2

APPLICANT

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM OTHER

198-109

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.

---PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY---

RYDALL

LAST NAME

ELIZABETH

FIRST NAME

SCVI

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

NASLEY CANYON

STREET ADDRESS

CITY

ZIP CODE

EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

AS A CANCER SURVIVOR WHO HAS WORKED
FOR 5 YEARS IN THE "DANGER ZONE"
I ASK FOR NO EXPANSION.

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
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OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Solicitar de dirección
La Audiencia Examinador del Condado de Los Angeles

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AGENDA ITEM No. 2

198-110

FAVOR
A favor

OPPOSE/CONCERN
Oponerse al Preocupación

APPLICANT
Solicitante

PUBLIC COMMENT
Comentarios del público

OTHER
Otro

NEED TRANSLATION SERVICE
Necesito Servicio De Interpretación

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—PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY— *Por favor imprima claramente—*

LARSEN
LAST NAME *Apellido*

ERICA
FIRST NAME *Nombre*

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE) *Organización (si es aplicable)*

30651 ARLINGTON ST.
STREET ADDRESS *Dirección*

VAL VERDE 91384
CITY *Ciudad* ZIP CODE *Código postal*

erica@eekart.com
EMAIL ADDRESS *Correo electrónico*

308-631-5709
TELEPHONE NUMBER *Número de teléfono*

Summary of your position on this matter (optional) *Resumen de su posición sobre este asunto (opcional)*

Should be closed DOWN BAKERS ON CONTRACT w/VU.

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.
Marque aquí si desea recibir una notificación de acciones futuras sobre este tema. "✓"

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.
Marque aquí si NO tiene intención de testificar hoy, pero le gustaría recibir aviso de las acciones futuras en este tema. "✓"



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12/15/16 AGENDA ITEM No. 2

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM

OTHER

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.

—PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY—

HUMANIC

LAST NAME

RICHARD

FIRST NAME

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

29105 RANERWOOD RD

STREET ADDRESS

CASTAIC 91384

CITY

ZIP CODE

RWHUMANIC@YAHOO.COM

EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

661-305-0619

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

- Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.
- Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12/15/14 AGENDA ITEM No. 2

198-112

APPLICANT

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

PUBLIC COMMENT OTHER
AGENDA ITEM

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.

—PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY—

H O W S E

LAST NAME

S T E V E N

FIRST NAME

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

2 8 5 1 7 L I N C O L N A V E

STREET ADDRESS

C A S T A I C 9 1 3 8 4

CITY

ZIP CODE

EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

6 6 1 - 7 1 4 - 1 8 8 4

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

- Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.
- Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12/15/14 AGENDA ITEM No. 2

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT AGENDA ITEM OTHER

198-113

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.

—PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY—

R I D G E W E L L

LAST NAME

S W Z A N N E

FIRST NAME

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

2 5 4 3 0 P I N E W O O D C O U R T

STREET ADDRESS

S A N T A C L A R I T A 9 1 3 9 0

CITY

ZIP CODE

EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

6 6 1 - 2 9 7 - 2 2 8 1

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12/15/16 AGENDA ITEM No. 2

198-114

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

OTHER

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.

—PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY—

FORTNER

LAST NAME

STACY

FIRST NAME

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

28314 HOBELIA LN

STREET ADDRESS

VALENCIA 91354

CITY

ZIP CODE

EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

661-993-0688

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12/15/16 AGENDA ITEM No. 2

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM

OTHER

198-115

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.

--PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY--

Nikolai
LAST NAME

Bonnie
FIRST NAME

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

29051 Concourse Drive
STREET ADDRESS

Val Verde
CITY

91384
ZIP CODE

EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

661-775-8915
TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12/15/16 AGENDA ITEM No. 7

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM

OTHER

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.
--PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY--

S U L P I Z I O
LAST NAME

P A T T I
FIRST NAME

L O S A N G E L E S C O U N T Y D E M P A R T Y
ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

2626 BARGANCA CT
STREET ADDRESS

Valencia 91355
CITY ZIP CODE

pattisov@catt.net
EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

001-755-4265
TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)
*Per a Resolution ~~was~~ adopted on 4/14/15, the Los Angeles County Democratic Party opposes the expansion.
Copy of the Resolution has been turned into the hearing officer.*

- Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.
- Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12/15/16 AGENDA ITEM No. 2

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM

OTHER

198-117

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.
---PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY---

S M I T H

LAST NAME

L O G A N

FIRST NAME

S C V Y O U N G D E M O C R A T S

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

2 3 5 4 B V A L E C T

STREET ADDRESS

V A L E N C I A 9 1 3 5 4

CITY

ZIP CODE

A G F S T U D I O S @ Y A H O O . C O M

EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

6 6 1 - 6 4 4 - 2 5 1 2

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

Opposed due to violation of 1996
conditional use permit and significant
and unavoidable air quality and GHG
issues.

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12/15/19 AGENDA ITEM No. 2

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM

OTHER

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.

—PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY—

WAMPOLÉ

LAST NAME

BARBARA

FIRST NAME

Friends of Santa Clara

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

28006 San Martin = 2 Grande

STREET ADDRESS

CAS TATIC 91384

CITY

ZIP CODE

EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

661-257-3038

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

~~The~~ *Jan* ~~an~~ *an* opposed to the expansion to believe the community was intentionally misled to believe that the dump would close in the near future - the communities were not adequately notified about the hazards of the dump

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12/15/16 AGENDA ITEM No. 2

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM

OTHER

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.
—PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY—

BARON

LAST NAME

TIMOTHY

FIRST NAME

FSCRE

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

28006 SAN MARTINEZ CANYON

STREET ADDRESS

CASPER

CITY

ZIP CODE

EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

661-257-3036

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)
OPPOSE INCREASED TRAFFIC IMPACT

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12, 15, 10 AGENDA ITEM No. 2

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM

OTHER

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.

--PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY--

STIMSON

LAST NAME

DARCY

FIRST NAME

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

28507 LINCOLN AVE

STREET ADDRESS

CASTAIC 91384

CITY

ZIP CODE

LVSNWBD@HOTMAIL.COM

EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

661-310-6130

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12/15/16 AGENDA ITEM No. 2

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM

OTHER

198-121

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.
—PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY—

CAFORIO

LAST NAME

BRYAN

FIRST NAME

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

28818 CALLE DE LA PAZ

STREET ADDRESS

VALENCIA 91354

CITY

ZIP CODE

EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

661-505-1057

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12, 15, 16 AGENDA ITEM No. 2

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM

OTHER

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.

—PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY—

F E R D M A N

LAST NAME

A L A N

FIRST NAME

C C A C

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

27248 WALNUT SPRINGS

STREET ADDRESS

. 91351

CITY

ZIP CODE

A L A N F E R D M A N @ Y A H O O . C O M

EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

61-713-9344

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12/15/16 AGENDA ITEM No. 2

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM OTHER

198-123

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.
-PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY-

CICERO

LAST NAME

JOE

FIRST NAME

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

GARZA DRIVE

STREET ADDRESS

SANTA CLARITA

CITY

ZIP CODE

EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

DEMAND EXTEND JAN 9TH COMMENT PERIOD BY 120 DAYS
I WANT A HEARING ON DRAFT EIR
CLOSE THIS LANDFILL FOR HEAVY
CONCERNED ABOUT POOR AIR QUALITY + RISK TO GROUND WATER
PLEASE DENY THE EXPANSION REQUEST.

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Solicitar de dirección
La Audiencia Examinador del Condado de Los Angeles

DATE 12, 15, 16
Fecha

Número de artículo de la orden del día
AGENDA ITEM No. 2

198-124

FAVOR
A favor

OPPOSE/CONCERN
Oponerse a Preocupación

APPLICANT
Solicitante

PUBLIC COMMENT
Comentarios del público

OTHER
Otra

NEED TRANSLATION SERVICE
Necesito Servicio De Interpretación

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—PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY— *Por favor imprima claramente—*

MARTENS
LAST NAME

Apellido

Rebecca
FIRST NAME

Nombre

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

Organización (si es aplicable)

28707 Greenwood Place
STREET ADDRESS

Dirección

Castaic
CITY

Ciudad

91384
ZIP CODE

Código postal

becca17215@aol.com
EMAIL ADDRESS

Correo electrónico

949-276-6626
TELEPHONE NUMBER

Número de teléfono

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

Resumen de su posición sobre este asunto (opcional)

opposed - Lets ready be
innovative. Burn the garbage
like Sweden does uses 170 in
land fill. - Converts to energy.

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Marque aquí si desea recibir una notificación de acciones futuras sobre este tema. "✓"

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.

Marque aquí si NO tiene intención de testificar hoy, pero le gustaría recibir aviso de las acciones futuras en este tema. "✓"



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Solicitar de dirección
La Audiencia Examinador del Condado de Los Angeles

DATE 12/15/16
Fecha

Número de artículo de la orden del día
AGENDA ITEM No. 2

198-125

FAVOR
A favor

OPPOSE/CONCERN
Oponerse al Preocupación

APPLICANT
Solicitante

PUBLIC COMMENT
Comentarios del público

OTHER
Otro

NEED TRANSLATION SERVICE
Necesito Servicio De Interpretación

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La información abajo es necesaria. Toda la correspondencia futura se enviará con la información que proporcione aquí.

--PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY Par favor imprima claramente--

Simmonds
LAST NAME *Apellido*

PAUL
FIRST NAME *Nombre*

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE) *Organización (si es aplicable)*

30244 JUSTAMERE AVE
STREET ADDRESS *Dirección*

CASTAIL
CITY *Ciudad*

91384
ZIP CODE *Código postal*

Simmonds5@DSLEXTREME.com
EMAIL ADDRESS *Correo electrónico*

661-294-1212
TELEPHONE NUMBER *Número de teléfono*

Summary of your position on this matter (optional) *Resumen de su posición sobre este asunto (opcional)*

OPPOSED

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Marque aquí si desea recibir una notificación de acciones futuras sobre este tema. "✓"

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.

Marque aquí si NO tiene intención de testificar hoy, pero le gustaría recibir aviso de las acciones futuras en este tema. "✓"



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12/15/16 AGENDA ITEM No. 2

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM

OTHER

198-126

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.
—PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY—

Migliorini

LAST NAME

Melita

FIRST NAME

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

30370 Byfield St

STREET ADDRESS

Encinitas 91784

CITY

ZIP CODE

EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

9162331151

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12, 15, 16 AGENDA ITEM No. 2

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM

OTHER

198-127

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.

--PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY--

DeSesa

LAST NAME

Abigail

FIRST NAME

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

29145 Cottage Grove

STREET ADDRESS

Castaic 91384

CITY

ZIP CODE

EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

Opposed.

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12/15/80 AGENDA ITEM No. 7

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM

OTHER

198-128

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.
—PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY—

DO

LAST NAME

MAI

FIRST NAME

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

22467 CARDIFF DR

STREET ADDRESS

SAUGUS 91350

CITY

ZIP CODE

EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

661-523-4867

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Solicitante de dirección
La Audiencia Examinador del Condado de Los Angeles

DATE 12/15/16
Fecha

Número de artículo de la orden del día
AGENDA ITEM No. 2

198-129

FAVOR
A favor

OPPOSE/CONCERN
Oponerse al Proyecto

APPLICANT
Solicitante

PUBLIC COMMENT
Comentarios del público

OTHER
Otro

NEED TRANSLATION SERVICE
Necesito Servicio De Interpretación

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—PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY— *Por favor imprima claramente—*

DOCKRAY
LAST NAME *Apellido*

JEREMIAH
FIRST NAME *Nombre*

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE) *Organización (si es aplicable)*

30651 ARLINGTON ST
STREET ADDRESS *Dirección*

VAL VERDE
CITY *Ciudad*

91384
ZIP CODE *Código postal*

jdockray@gmail.com
EMAIL ADDRESS *Correo electrónico*

818-749-8310
TELEPHONE NUMBER *Número de teléfono*

Summary of your position on this matter (optional) *Resumen de su posición sobre este asunto (opcional)*

BROKEN AGREEMENT.
TRAFFIC INCREASE
AIR QUALITY

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.
Marque aquí si desea recibir una notificación de acciones futuras sobre este tema. "✓"

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.
Marque aquí si NO tiene intención de testificar hoy, pero le gustaría recibir aviso de las acciones futuras en este tema. "✓"



Support

REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12/15/16 AGENDA ITEM No. 2

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

PUBLIC COMMENT AGENDA ITEM OTHER

APPLICANT

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.
---PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY---

Hollings

LAST NAME

Andre

FIRST NAME

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

STREET ADDRESS

Santa Clarita

CITY

ZIP CODE

EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item:



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12/15/2016 AGENDA ITEM No. 2

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM OTHER

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.
---PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY---

BOSSERT

LAST NAME

DAVID

FIRST NAME

WEST RANCH TOWN COUNCIL

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

25641 SHAW PLACE

STREET ADDRESS

STEVENSON RANCH CA 91381

CITY

ZIP CODE

BOSSERT.JAVEIB@gmail.com

EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

818 599 6065

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12/15/16 AGENDA ITEM No. 2

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM

OTHER

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.
--PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY--

BAKCCIO

LAST NAME

LOIS

FIRST NAME

SCV CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

27451 TOURNEY

STREET ADDRESS

SANTA CLARITA 91355

CITY

ZIP CODE

lbakccio@scvchamber.com

EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

661 702 6977

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12/15/16 AGENDA ITEM No. 2

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM

OTHER

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.
--PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY--

KREISLER

LAST NAME

MARTY

FIRST NAME

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

28209 SOMERSET CT

STREET ADDRESS

CASTAIC CA 91384

CITY

ZIP CODE

EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

661 474 5088

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12/15/16 AGENDA ITEM No. 3

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM

OTHER

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.
—PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY—

WILGATE
LAST NAME

RANDY
FIRST NAME

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

23443 KINGSTON PL
STREET ADDRESS

SC CITY 91314 ZIP CODE

EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

- Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.
- Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 17, 15, 16 AGENDA ITEM No. 2

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM OTHER

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.
--PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY--

NEULHACH

LAST NAME

DAVID

FIRST NAME

H

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

28035 Berna Dr

STREET ADDRESS

Palmdale 91350

CITY

ZIP CODE

EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

661-355-1269

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Solicitar de dirección
La Audiencia Examinador del Condado de Los Angeles

DATE 12/15/16
Fecha

AGENDA ITEM No. 2

FAVOR
A favor

OPPOSE/CONCERN
Oponerse a/Preocupación

APPLICANT
Solicitante

PUBLIC COMMENT
Comentarios del público

OTHER
Otro

NEED TRANSLATION SERVICE
Necesito Servicio De Interpretación

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.
La información abajo es necesaria. Toda la correspondencia futura se enviará con la información que proporcione aquí.

--PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY -- *Por favor imprima claramente--*

FERDMAN

LAST NAME *Apellido*

ALAN

FIRST NAME *Nombre*

CCAC

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE) *Organización (si es aplicable)*

27242 WALNUT SPRINGS AVE

STREET ADDRESS *Dirección*

CITY *Ciudad*

91351

ZIP CODE *Código postal*

ALAN FERDMAN@YAHOO.COM

EMAIL ADDRESS *Correo electrónico*

661-713-9344

TELEPHONE NUMBER *Número de teléfono*

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

Resumen de su posición sobre este asunto (opcional)

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Marque aquí si desea recibir una notificación de acciones futuras sobre este tema "✓"

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.

Marque aquí si NO tiene intención de testificar hoy, pero le gustaría recibir aviso de las acciones futuras en este tema "✓"



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12/15/16 AGENDA ITEM No. 2

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM

OTHER

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.
---PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY---

MYLER
LAST NAME

BARBARA
FIRST NAME

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

PO BOX 55133
STREET ADDRESS

VALENCIA
CITY

91385
ZIP CODE

EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

661-290-2911
TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

- Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.
- Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12, 15, 14 AGENDA ITEM No. 2

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM OTHER

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.
---PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY---

M W L E R

LAST NAME

B A R B A R A

FIRST NAME

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

P O B O X 5 5 1 3 3

STREET ADDRESS

V A L E N C I A C A 9 1 9 8 5

CITY

ZIP CODE

EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

4 4 1 - 3 7 3 8 7 0 0

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12/15/16 AGENDA ITEM No. 2

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM

OTHER

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.
--PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY--

Curtis
LAST NAME

CHARLA
FIRST NAME

Resident of Santa Clarita
ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

27911 Smyth Dr
STREET ADDRESS

Santa Clarita
CITY

91355
ZIP CODE

Chaudlersykps@aol.com
EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

661-253-3603
TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)
Opposed to Landfill Expansion !!!

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12/15/16 AGENDA ITEM No. 2

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM

OTHER

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.

--PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY--

KING

LAST NAME

META

FIRST NAME

RESIDENT

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

25399 THE OLD ROAD #18308

STREET ADDRESS

STEVENSON RANCH

CITY

ZIP CODE

QUEENMETA KING@

EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

818-749-4901

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

Concerned about the health effects of this landfilled and the lack truth regarding it.

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12/18/16 AGENDA ITEM No. 2

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM

OTHER

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.
--PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY--

MORAES
LAST NAME

KIMBERLY
FIRST NAME

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

22722 RIO CHICO DRIVE
STREET ADDRESS

VALENCIA 91354
CITY ZIP CODE

kimmoraes@yahoo.com
EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

818-967-8654
TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

We need to think differently. As the area expands, we need to learn to reduce waste. I feel this situation is one more example of corporate power eclipsing the welfare of citizens and the environment, a ~~serious~~ serious betrayal.

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12/15/10 AGENDA ITEM No. 2

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM

OTHER

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.

---PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY---

S M A L L E Y

LAST NAME

K E V A N

FIRST NAME

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

3 0 2 4 5 T R E L L I S R D

STREET ADDRESS

V A L V E R D E

CITY

9 1 3 8 4

ZIP CODE

K . S M A L L E Y @ S B C G L O B A L . N E T

EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

- - - - -

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)
I OPPOSE THIS LANDFILL EXPANSION. THE SIZE AND SCOPE OF THIS EXPANSION IS IRRESPONSIBLE. I SMELL ODORS AT MY HOUSE. WASTE NOT EXCEPTED AT MOST LANDFILLS IS TAKEN AT CHICOQUITA. THEY HAVE BEEN KNOWN TO TAKE ILLEGAL WASTE. I AM ALSO A CANCER SURVIVOR AND FOR A CANCER SURVIVOR TO GET UP IN FRONT OF YOUR PANEL AND PROMOTE THE LANDFILL IS ALSO IRRESPONSIBLE

I AM ALSO REQUESTING AN EXTENSION ON THE ~~DEIR~~ COMMENT PERIOD

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Solicitar de dirección
La Audiencia Examinador del Condado de Los Ángeles

DATE 12/15/10
Fecha

AGENDA ITEM No. 2

FAVOR
A favor

OPPOSE/CONCERN
Oponerse a/ Preocupación

APPLICANT
Solicitante

PUBLIC COMMENT
Comentarios del público *CD*

OTHER
Otro

NEED TRANSLATION SERVICE
Necesito Servicio De Interpretación

(Actually oppose)

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La información abajo es necesaria. Toda la correspondencia futura se enviará con la información que proporcione aquí.

—PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY Por favor imprima claramente—

Paladin
LAST NAME Apellido

John
FIRST NAME Nombre

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE) Organización (si es aplicable)

Box 80 / 777
STREET ADDRESS Dirección

Valencia
CITY Ciudad

91380
ZIP CODE Código postal

paladinEsg@AOL.com
EMAIL ADDRESS Correo electrónico

661-255-5000
TELEPHONE NUMBER Número de teléfono

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

Resumen de su posición sobre este asunto (opcional)

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.
Marque aquí si desea recibir una notificación de acciones futuras sobre este tema. "✓"

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.
Marque aquí si NO tiene intención de testificar hoy, pero le gustaría recibir aviso de las acciones futuras en este tema. "✓"



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12/15/16 AGENDA ITEM No. 2

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM

OTHER

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.

---PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY---

Whitehead

LAST NAME

Linda

FIRST NAME

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

25548 W. Schubert Cir A

STREET ADDRESS

Stevenson Ranch 91381

CITY

ZIP CODE

Lwbojangles@sbcglobal.net

EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

(661) 284 2360

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

It is very upsetting to hear that the Chugiata Canyon Landfill is not keeping their promise to end the dumping when the project is peled or done. I have concerns about our air quality for community. This landfill is very close to our homes and should be considered done. Please

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12/15/16 AGENDA ITEM No. 2

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM

OTHER

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.
--PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY--

VAN DORN

LAST NAME

INGRID

FIRST NAME

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

25122 STEINBECK UNIT E

STREET ADDRESS

STEVENSON RANCH 91381

CITY

ZIP CODE

armos91@aol.com

EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

661-505-7555

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

I am very concerned about this matter. The landfill should not be expanded. It was supposed to be stopped at the agreed upon capacity. There are health consequences that the public is suffering & will suffer in the future. Enough is enough! Do not expand!!! Chiquita Landfill!!!

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.

Didn't speak



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12/19/10 AGENDA ITEM No. 2

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM

OTHER

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.
--PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY--

Bunch

LAST NAME

Heidi

FIRST NAME

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

29647 CROMWELL AVE

STREET ADDRESS

Castaic 91384

CITY

ZIP CODE

heidi-bunch4@yahoo.com

EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

661-310-8270

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
*Solicitar de dirección
La Audiencia Examinador del Condado de Los Angeles*

Didn't speak
DATE 12/14/16
Fecha

FAVOR
A favor

OPPOSE/CONCERN
Oponerse al Preocupación

APPLICANT
Solicitante

PUBLIC COMMENT
Comentarios del público

OTHER
Otro

NEED TRANSLATION SERVICE
Necesito Servicio De Interpretación

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.
La información abajo es necesaria. Toda la correspondencia futura se enviará con la información que proporcione aquí.

--PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY Por favor imprima claramente--

DAVENPORT
LAST NAME *Apellido*

JULIE
FIRST NAME *Nombre*

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE) *Organización (si es aplicable)*

29845 PINECONE
STREET ADDRESS *Dirección*

CASTAIC
CITY *Ciudad*

91384
ZIP CODE *Código postal*

EMAIL ADDRESS *Correo electrónico*

TELEPHONE NUMBER *Número de teléfono*

Summary of your position on this matter (optional) *Resumen de su posición sobre este asunto (opcional)*
Oppose expansion

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.
Marque aquí si desea recibir una notificación de acciones futuras sobre este tema. "✓"

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.
Marque aquí si NO tiene intención de testificar hoy, pero le gustaría recibir aviso de las acciones futuras en este tema. "✓"

standing speak
DATE 12/15/16

AGENDA ITEM No. 2



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM

OTHER

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.
—PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY—

DREW
LAST NAME

RICHARD
FIRST NAME

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

15500 NASTURTIUM DR
STREET ADDRESS

CANYON COUNTRY
CITY

91387
ZIP CODE

fixtax@sbcglobal.net
EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

661-298-7261
TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)
DRAFT EIR COMMENT PERIOD NEEDS TO BE EXTENDED BECAUSE
OF THE VOLUME OF INFORMATION AND ALSO BEING THE HOLIDAY TIME
OF THE YEAR. TO BE ABLE TO REVIEW THIS INFORMATION WOULD
TAKE A LONG PERIOD OF TIME FOR ANY REASONABLE PERSON

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Admit speak
DATE 12/15/16 AGENDA ITEM No. 2

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM

OTHER

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED, ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.
--PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY--

PORTER

LAST NAME

DEE

FIRST NAME

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

29816 CENTRAL AVE

STREET ADDRESS

VAL VERDE

CITY

91384
ZIP CODE

herberta@sbcglobal.net

EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

661-702-1435

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)
PLEASE EXTEND COMMENT PERIOD BY 120 DAYS
DEMANDING THE CLOSING OF LANDFILL NOW
DUE TO BREACH OF CONTRACT WITH VAL VERDE

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12/15/10 AGENDA ITEM No. _____

APPLICANT

(No Show)

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM

OTHER

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.
--PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY--

E V A N S

LAST NAME

J O O Y

FIRST NAME

L O B I X F E D E R A L C R E D I T U N I O N

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

STREET ADDRESS

CITY

ZIP CODE

J E V A N S @ I F C U . C O M

EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

8 1 8 - 5 6 5 - 2 2 2 1

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.

Did not speak



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12/15/16 AGENDA ITEM No. 2

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM

OTHER

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.
--PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY--

U M G A R
LAST NAME

R O S E L V A
FIRST NAME

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

20349 JAY CAROLINA DR
STREET ADDRESS

SANTA CLARITA
CITY

91350
ZIP CODE

roselvanqareya@aol.com
EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

621-263-2049
TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

*I am disturbed about the effects of
the land fill on the surrounding
communities.*

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Didn't speak

DATE 12/15/16 AGENDA ITEM No. 2

198-152

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM

OTHER

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.
--PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY--

S O L I Z
LAST NAME

J M
FIRST NAME

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

27950 OREGANO CIR
STREET ADDRESS

SANTA CLARITA 91350
CITY ZIP CODE

EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

661-296-3662
TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

Questionable ability of Spanish Speaking Community of Val Verde of Santa Clarita to attend meeting given limited public bus service & poor public information in Spanish.

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.



REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE HEARING EXAMINER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DATE 12/15/16 *Didn't speak* AGENDA ITEM No. _____

FAVOR OPPOSE/CONCERN

APPLICANT

PUBLIC COMMENT
AGENDA ITEM

OTHER

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS REQUIRED. ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE SENT USING THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE HERE.
--PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY--

MUSKONGE

LAST NAME

FRANK

FIRST NAME

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

30014 LEXINGTON DR

STREET ADDRESS

CASTAIC 91784

CITY

ZIP CODE

FMCONSULTING@ME.COM

EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)

661-645-6168

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Summary of your position on this matter (optional)

WHERE ARE THE COMMISSIONERS? IF THIS IS A PUBLIC HEARING WITH BURDEN OF PROOF, A 'QUASI' (COURT DELEGATED) RESPONSIBILITIES TO MAKE DECISION SHALL BE REQUIRED TO BE PRESENT AT ALL PUBLIC HEARINGS.

Check here if you would like to receive notification of future actions on this item.

Check here if you DO NOT intend to testify today, but would like to receive notice of future actions on this item.

Richard Claghorn

From: Tanya Hauser <tanyagrace70@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 14, 2016 2:51 PM
To: Rosie Ruiz; Richard Claghorn; Samuel Dea; Edel Vizcarra; Richard Bruckner; Gerardo Villalobos; Oscar Gomez; Robert Glaser
Subject: CCL Hearing, December 15th
Attachments: Hauser.jpeg

Dear Commissioner,

It is our sincere hope and request that you attend the Hearing on Thursday, December 15th, for the DEIR of the proposed Chiquita Canyon Landfill expansion.

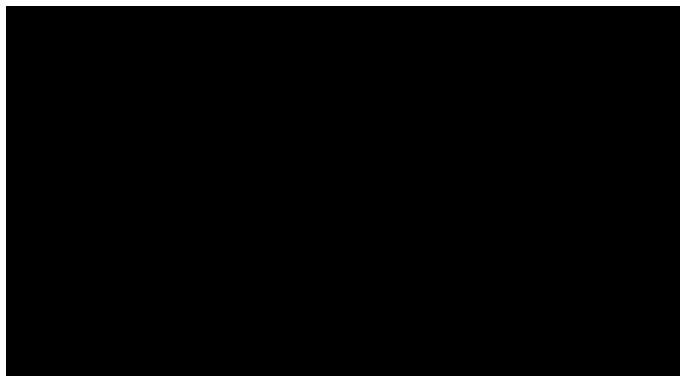
198-154

It is also our sincere hope that our request be granted that communities in the cancer risk areas noted in the DEIR, p. 221 (who have not been notified -- Live Oak neighborhood, Live Oak Elementary, Travel Village) and those communities immediately adjacent to Chiquita or the above mentioned areas (Valencia Commerce Center, SCVi, Hasley Hills), be notified in writing of the proposed expansion and that the Public Comment Period be extended 60 days past the current deadline of January 9th for the sake of these communities.

198-155

Thank you for serving our county.

Cancer Risk Map for Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion



Cancer Risk Map for Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion

This map is based off of Figure 11.5 from the Chiquita Canyon Landfill Master Plan Revision The Map can be foun...

Sincerely,
Greg and Tanya Hauser

From: Tanya Hauser <tanyagrace70@yahoo.com>
To: Rosie Ruiz <r Ruiz@planning.lacounty.gov>; Richard Claghorn <rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov>; "sdea@planning.lacounty.gov" <sdea@planning.lacounty.gov>; Edel Vizcarra <evizcarra@lacbos.org>; Richard Bruckner <rbruckner@planning.lacounty.gov>; Gerardo Villalobos <gvillalobos@ph.lacounty.gov>; Oscar Gomez <ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov>; Robert Glaser <rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov>
Sent: Thursday, December 8, 2016 3:17 PM
Subject: Fw: Chiquita Canyon Landfill, Proposed Expansion -- Request

Dear Commissioner,

It is the Live Oak neighborhood of Castaic that is marked as being a "Cancer Risk Sensitive" community due to the potential expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill. This neighborhood has not received notification from the County concerning the expansion/Hearing/DEIR and Public Comment Period.

Hasley Hills is right next to Live Oak, however, and would seemingly bear a similar risk. I periodically smell the landfill at the edge of Hasley Hills (Hasley Canyon Road/Gibraltar where the new fire station -- LA County Fire Station #143 -- recently opened).

198-
156

The Travel Village along the 126 is also marked on the DEIR as being at risk for cancer should an expansion be approved.

We request that these communities receive notice, along with the Valencia Commerce Center, of the proposed expansion/Hearing/DEIR and Public Comment Period and that the Public Comment Period be extended past January 9th.

Sincerely,
Greg and Tanya Hauser

Sent from Yahoo Mail for iPad

Begin forwarded message:

On Thursday, December 8, 2016, 9:00 AM, Tanya Hauser <tanyagrace70@yahoo.com> wrote:

Dear Commissioner,

Thank you for serving the County of Los Angeles.

Tanya attempted to come to the Commission Meeting yesterday, December 7th. However, due to heavy traffic, our children and Tanya did not arrive in time to speak with you during the public comment portion of the meeting.

Two communities are currently affected by the Chiquita Canyon Landfill and its potential expansion:

1. The **community of Hasley Hills (Castaic)** is listed as being a "**Cancer Risk Sensitive**" community on p. 221 of the DEIR for the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill. In spite of this report, residents of Hasley Hills **have received no notification** from the County of Los Angeles of a potential expansion of CCL, the December 15th Hearing, or of the DEIR and the Public Comment Period which currently expires January 9th.

2. The **Valencia Commerce Center** is adjacent to the Chiquita Canyon Landfill, containing the United States Post Office and many businesses. Odors from the landfill have been detected for years at least as far as Harrison Parkway/Commerce Center Drive. The vast majority of businesses and employees of the Valencia Commerce Center **have also received no notification** from the County of Los Angeles of a potential expansion of CCL, the December 15th Hearing, or of the DEIR and the Public Comment Period which expires January 9th.

198-
157

Mr. Claghorn maintains that the county is not required to inform those living or working further than 500 feet of the landfill of an expansion.

However, it is ethical and morally responsible to inform residents who live in the cancer risk zone, as well as businesses who regularly smell the landfill (and, incidentally, don't even know about AQMD), of the proposed expansion, Hearing, and Public Comment Period.

We are respectfully requesting:

1. Notices of a proposed expansion/Hearing/DEIR and Public Comment Period be sent to all Hasley Hills residents and businesses of the Valencia Commerce Center.

2. The public comment period be extended 60 days past January 9, 2017, for the sake of all those who live and reside in these affected areas.

198-
158

We also request that you be present at the December 15th Hearing at West Ranch High School.

198-
159

Sincerely,
Greg and Tanya Hauser

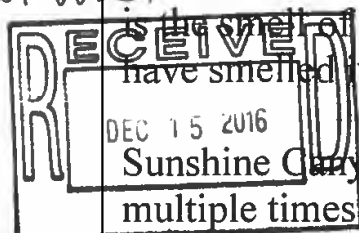
*AIR QUALITY

12/15/16

My name is Tanya Hauser. I am a Val Verde resident - a wife of someone who works in the Valencia Commerce Center. Last night my family drove through the I5/14 pass and smelled a strong stench of garbage. My husband has smelled this regularly coming in from the valley at night. It is the smell of Sunshine Canyon Landfill. Perhaps you have smelled it too.

I am a mother of a 2 and 5 year old.

P2004-00559



Lynorm Ryan

Sunshine Canyon Landfill has been permitted to expand multiple times over the years, and since 2009 and as of September 2016, more than 9,000 complaints had been filed. In spite of spending at least \$25 million on odor mitigation, the odors still are not contained. Students and faculty at a school about two miles from Sunshine have still struggled with odors. It is seemingly impossible to contain.

198-160

I attended the Val Verde Community Advisory Committee meeting this last November 28th and, after stating some of these facts about Sunshine, asked the Chiquita Canyon Landfill representative, "The Valencia Commerce Center already smells Chiquita. Val Verde already smells Chiquita. How are you going to be able to contain your odors if you are allowed to expand?"

Steve Cassulo

He said, "You expect me to answer that? We will do the best that we can." Chiquita Canyon Landfill is already during the best they can, but it isn't good enough.

I have smelled the garbage smell of Chiquita at the location of the new Fire Station on Hasley Canyon - Station 143, at the edge of Hasley Hills. I have smelled the chemical smell

AIR QUALITY

Valencia
Commerce
Center

of Chiquita in the Valencia Commerce Center as far down as Harrison Parkway and Commerce Center Drive (employees who work in that vicinity have smelled the landfill for years). I have smelled both the garbage smell of Chiquita while entering Val Verde on del Valle and Chiquito Canyon Road, and one time I smelled the chemical odor of Chiquita at my home one and a half miles away. - the same odor at VCC. There is

198-160
cont'd

~~I~~ of course in no way believe that Chiquita Canyon Landfill operators and employees come to work intending to harm the public. They come to work into on making a lot of money. It is the intent of Los Angeles County to take care of our trash and it doesn't hurt that it gains the revenue of millions of dollars in tipping fees every year.

debate about the probability of cancer in the event of an expansion; however, cancer or no cancer, why should people, especially my 2 year olds

But at what cost?

Please, Los Angeles County Commissioners and Board of Supervisors, don't allow the communities surrounding Chiquita to suffer the same fate as those around Sunshine Canyon Landfill. Protect us.

For the sake of my friends, my neighbors, my family... please close the dump.

random testing was not be done

intake of gas in landfill chemicals + kept the air clean

And by the way, the air quality study conducted by the CAC noted by the first testimony given to the residents would tell you best air ever. CCL knew then there was a problem



CASTAIC AREA TOWN COUNCIL

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 325 - Castaic, CA 91384

Contact: info@castaicareatowncouncil.org - wwwcastaicareatowncouncil.org

Sam?

December 4, 2016

Mr. Richard J. Bruckner
Director, Regional Planning
Los Angeles County
320 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Request: Recirculate Draft EIR extension for the Chiquita Canyon Landfill

The Castaic Area Town Council would like to request on behalf of the Castaic Community, that the Recirculate Draft EIR public review period be extended for 30 days as well as extending the Cleans Hands Waiver.

198-161

The Town Council felt this request is reasonable and allows for sufficient public response.

Sincerely,

Sandia Ennis
President
Castaic Area Town Council

CC: Hon. Michael D. Antonovich, Supervisor, 5th District
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy, 5th District
Edel Vizcarra, Planning and Public Works Deputy, 5th District

Richard Claghorn

From: Elizabeth Rydall <elizabeth.rydall@scvi-k12.org>
Sent: Monday, December 19, 2016 4:37 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita Landfill--public comment will be accepted until January 9--let's speak out

Dear Mr. Claghorn,

In all due respect I am speaking for my family of 16 people, spread out in all areas of Santa Clarita, that we do not want to see the Chiquita Landfill expand. We would like actually to see it closed as contracted when full (June-July 2016) but if this does not happen at least we would like to halt any option to expand. Following are the reasons and there are many. With expansion proposed to double the size of the landfill we will experience:

198-162

1.) increased traffic on the 5 freeway passing through many businesses homes and schools including Stevenson Ranch mall, COC and AOC, and the businesses bordering the freeway

198-163

2.) increased noise pollution due to more traffic and thus more traffic jams in an area already OVERLOADED

198-164

3.) increased damage to roads due to heavy trucks hauling garbage increasing in number

198-165

4.) increased leakage of stench and odor from present landfill and proposed expansion in areas of Val Verde and Castaic, etc...

198-166

5.) expansion of area that will be a contamination zone--SCVi, Live Oaks School, Val Verde, etc...

198-167

6.) increased leachate leaking into the soil, ground, waters around the area--extremely dangerous and unavoidable

198-168

7.) increased possibility of many problems during a flood or earthquake including more leakage and contamination

198-169

8.) increased traffic on the 126--a dangerous road already

198-170

9.) the unknown of pollution of many kinds that may add to the risks of cancer, asthma and other disease risk--very dangerous to wellbeing

198-171

10.) the promise made to home owners of that area many years ago that the landfill would be shut down when full--and that time has passed...the value of homes will decrease with the proposed expansion

198-172

11.) the Mesquite Landfill is not anywhere near homes and businesses and has been paid for by tax payers

198-173

12.) We do not want the trash and garbage and contamination from all over Southern California--we want to ship it where it will have the LEAST LIKELY impact on humans, animals and especially CHILDREN. It is a shame that we have been accepting everyone's trash for money and have overfilled the landfill already.

198-174

In saying all this I will also say that I appreciate what the landfill has done in accepting all our Santa Claritan trash, Chiquita Canyon Landfill being so generous in the community, thus far, but its job needs to be over as we find the SAFEST way to dispose of our trash, while we also work on other ways to cur pollution, contamination and seeping of leachate.

198-175

Thank you!
Elizabeth Rydall

--

Elizabeth Rydall
Personal Project Supervisor, SCV
661-993-3383

"Keep fresh before me the moments of my high resolve." - Howard Thurman

[SCV Homeless](#)

[10th Grade Personal Project Photo's \(2014\)](#)

[My Blog](#)

Susanna Battin
620 Park Row Dr.
Los Angeles, CA 90012

12-9-16

Attn: Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commissioners
Mr. Richard Claghorn, Staff
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report, Additional Information
Document Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Request for an Extension of an Additional 60 days, concerns over the hearing examiner process and waiver

Please include this correspondence in the Administrative Record for this project and copy to all Commissioners.

Honorable Commissioners and Mr. Claghorn and staff:

I'm concerned about the effects of the landfill on water and air quality in the Santa Clarita Valley as well as traffic and greenhouse gas issues arising from the substantial proposed increase in truck traffic and trash disposal that will be generated if the requested capacity increases are allowed. I think this proposal will discourage the County's efforts to reduce waste generation and promote recycling and may not meet the new requirements for methane reduction promulgated by the State of California if it is approved as proposed. I would like to be able to devote an adequate amount of time to this new document

198-176

Its especially difficult to complete reviews and attend hearings over the holidays between Thanksgiving and the New Year. Its difficult to pull people away from their families at this time of year, several other large projects have released environmental documents for review including the California Fish and Wildlife Dept. for the Newhall Ranch project and Tesoro del Valle.

198-177

I'm respectfully asking that the comment period for this project be extended at least an additional 60 days to the community an adequate time to review.

Hearing Examiner Process

I'm also concerned over the Hearing Examiner process¹. I'm glad that the County will hold a hearing in/near to the project location, but the absence of any of the decision makers from participation at the hearing is irresponsible. I understand that the Commissioners will read the transcript of the hearing, but so much is lost without presence: the Commission will lack understanding that is communicated through intonation and facial expressions; the Commissioners won't be able to ask commenters questions. This procedure streamlines the process for the developer and the County Planning Dept., while it short-changes the community.

198-178

I've learned that the hearing process for the Elsmere Landfill, the County Planning Commission attended the local hearing held at the Valencia High School gym. So why is the Val Verde and Castaic community being treated differently?

At a recent Planning Commission meeting, one Commissioner noted that no landfill approval has ever been granted without a hearing on the draft document. We urge this Commission to continue this policy and not wait until the FEIR to hear the community on this issue.

¹ These comments have also made at several meetings and numerous times before the Planning Commission during the public comment portion of the agenda.

SCOPE Request for Extension of Time to Comment – Chiquita Canyon Additional Information

2

Objection to the "Clean Hands" Waiver

As you are aware, this landfill was expanded in March of this year by 26% on the sole discretion of the Director of Regional Planning based on an inaccurate addendum which your Commission did not review or approve. We continue to be astonished that you would allow this to occur. The community was promised and the 1997 Conditions of Approval stated that this landfill would be closed when it reached 23 million tons. It is amazing to all of us that your director is able to act in secret behind closed doors to negate an approval made by the Board of Supervisors and renege on the County's commitment to the community.

198-179

There is still no closure plan included in this document. That fact would seem to indicate an unlawful foregone conclusion that the landfill will be expanded in spite of the promises made.

198-180

Please address the use of this waiver process for such a huge change and approval without review by your commission or the public.

198-181

Thank you for your time and work;

Sincerely,



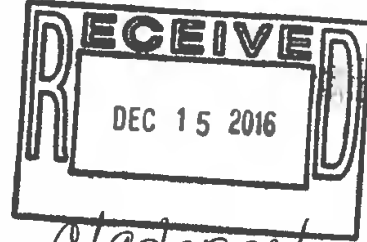
Susanna Battin
620 Park Row Dr.
Los Angeles, CA 90012
213 858 7077

Chiquita Canyon Landfill
Expansion Master Plan Revision

Project No. R2004-00559-(5)
SCH No. 2005081071
December 15, 2016

Verbal statements submitted to Board at time of meeting by:
Lloyd Carder (Member Castaic Area Town Council)
Region 3 Representative
30530 Remington Rd.
Castaic CA ,91384.

R2004-00559-5



1. Figure omission of important map that was submitted during EIR comments. The Castaic CSD was submitted and asked to be utilized. The plan revision does not contain this map of important protected ridgelines that the landfill is in. The CSD clearly restricts both the height and taking down of any listed hill side in this range (utilization of the stockpile area shown all contain protected Ridgelines). (Only mention of the CSD is in section KOP8 in discussion of the fire camp road not on the landfill property).

198-182

2. My original comments clearly asked and the county acknowledged that this project rose to a higher level of regional concern above standard type projects calling for a 500-1000 ft. notice radius. We asked that the range include Live Oak community, the complete Castaic/Valencia Industrial Park businesses, and District 36 due to the possible Dist.36 water well impacts. These all are within a one (1) mile radius of the boundaries.

198-183

3. United States statistics show the 99% of all water wells within a one mile radius are contaminated. The 115.8 acre Proposed Lateral Extension binges the range of the landfill to less than one mile of the one Dist. 36 water well. The 5 year plan for water testing is inadequate for public utility water testing. We would ask that the testing be done yearly.

198-184

PLEASE EXTEND COMMENT PERIOD
PAST HOLIDAYS 120 DAYS

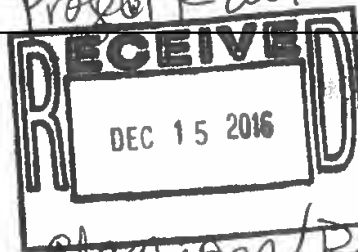
198-185

MYSELF ; JESSICA ROSEAL DEFFENDER
INCUMBENTS BY 301 R. PATRICKS. VOTE

Talking Points:

- Good evening. My name is Marty Kreisley and I am a resident of Hasley Hills and former Castaic Area Town Council Member.
- For someone whose resides about a mile away from the landfill, I can honestly say I have never smelled the landfill at my house, in my neighborhood or even driving around our community. There are two small areas where the sewer is not draining properly and some claim that has something to do with the landfill but the sewer problem is documented as a sewer problem.
- I come before you to show my support for the expansion of this project. It is clear that the County is counting on Chiquita for a number of years.
- Unfortunately, there has been a lot of misinformation being spread about this project. I am a cancer survivor and I was a top fundraiser for the Relay for Life in Castaic. The last thing I would do is defend something that will bring cancer to our neighborhood.
- I personally believe that the residents of Val Verde should be more concerned about unregulated septic takes that are under all of their homes.
- Currently, the average lot size in Val Verde is about 4,000 sq./ft.
- However, today's County regulations require septic tanks to be on a minimum 2-acre lot size.
- The residents main concern should be about the safety of groundwater in Val Verde as a result of the septic tanks leaching into the water table and the damage they are committing to the environment.
- Given that many health concerns are being presented by Val Verde residents, I'd request the County to investigate the health and safety of Val Verde's groundwater as a result of their decades of septic tank use.
- As mentioned, I am a previous member of the Castaic Area Town Council, and I just received a commendation for serving as a Vector Control Trustee for the County. Some activists think I am receiving money for supporting the project, but I would like to go on record that is not the case.
- I have toured the landfill and I was impressed in the methods they use to suppress odors and air pollution.
- Thank you.

198-186



Resolution Opposing Expansion of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill

Whereas, the Chiquita Canyon Landfill, operated for profit by Waste Connections, Inc., is located in Los Angeles County near the unincorporated town of Val Verde, a community of mostly low-income, Spanish-speaking residents; this landfill accepts the majority of its waste from distant communities in Los Angeles, Ventura and Orange Counties; the landfill operator promised the Val Verde community that the landfill would be closed when it reached its permitted capacity or in 2019, whichever occurred sooner; instead, the operator now proposes to expand the landfill by more than 50% and to triple the current daily intake rate, making it one of the largest and busiest landfills in the country; the expansion would extend the life of the landfill by 20 to 40 years; and

198-187

Whereas, the expansion will severely impact the health and well-being of individuals living, working, and attending school near the site due to increased truck traffic and inherent risks of landfill gases, landslides, and pollution to groundwater and the watershed; the landfill will be visible with no barrier between businesses and homes east of the landfill; inspections have generated numerous citations and violations of the conditional use permit for offenses including odor affecting residents, excessive and explosive gas levels, acceptance of non-permitted sludge, inadequate trash cover and control of dust, birds, and litter, late filings of required reports, and exceeding the total allowable tons of trash per day; and

198-188

Whereas, the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County have spent a decade and \$430 million building a railway system to haul trash to the empty Mesquite Regional Landfill in Imperial County, but the system is sitting idle because repeated landfill expansions have increased landfill capacity;

198-189

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the Los Angeles County Democratic Party calls on the Los Angeles County Planning Commission to conduct full public hearings on the Draft Environmental Impact Report with all commissioners present and calls on both the Planning Commission and the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors to reject the Chiquita Canyon Landfill expansion and expedite the opening of the Mesquite Regional Landfill; and

198-190

Be It Further Resolved, a copy of this resolution will be sent to the Los Angeles County Planning Commission and to each member of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors.

198-191

Written by Richard M. Mathews, Lynne Plambeck, and Patricia Skinner Sulpizio

Sponsored by North Valley Democratic Club, Democratic Alliance for Action and Democratic Party of the San Fernando Valley

Adopted by LACDP 4/14/15 <http://www.lacdp.org/resolutions/resolution-opposing-expansion-of-the-chiquita-canyon-landfill/>

R. Clagham/PPV12
RECEIVED
R2004-005875
DEC 15 2016

December 15, 2016

I am here tonight to speak against the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill. You should have given the entire area surrounding the dump notification of this expansion for the sake of the health of employees of businesses, other residents and schools within range. The county only notified residents of Val Verde within 1000 feet of the dump, not businesses and schools within the 500 foot rule they say they go by.

198-192

The dump has not complied with their own rules and the laws of California when it comes to what they take in. I believe they are operating on the thought process of "I didn't break any law because I wasn't caught."

Several Examples are:

LAUSD contaminated soil

Petroleum contaminated soils from Madrona Pond in Torrance

Carcinogenic contaminated soils from the Malibu Schools

Contaminated soils from the Santa Clara Waste Water explosion in Santa Paula. Which Fire Equipment was so contaminated it had to be destroyed/retired. Many of the first responders are still out of work for health complications from the explosion.

Radio Active soils from Rocketdyne

Sludge from Santa Barbara and other areas

Auto Shredder Waste from Anaheim of which there was a lawsuit and the Auto Shredder was found guilty and where did all that toxic waste go? Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Cal Recycle reports show violations of gas levels and methane levels.

198-193

The original owners entered into a contract with the citizens of Val Verde in 1997 and the current owners claim they have no idea of the contract or say they don't have to abide by it or they call it a different name, term sheet if memory serves me correctly.

198-194

Local citizens brought it to the attention of Steve Cassulo, manager of the site that they were over the limit and they had to close. He denied being over the limit, yet a "clean hands wavier" was given to them after it was brought to the dumps attention by the citizens by LA County to continue operating.

198-195

The cancer risk map shows that the town of Val Verde is not the only occupied area surrounding the landfill but numerous businesses, homes, and schools are also within the cancer area, yet they were not informed of this expansion since the original DEIR was done in 2014. Postal Employees are most affected yet; I understand they are told they cannot call the authorities to report the health issues they breathe in every day they are at work.

198-196

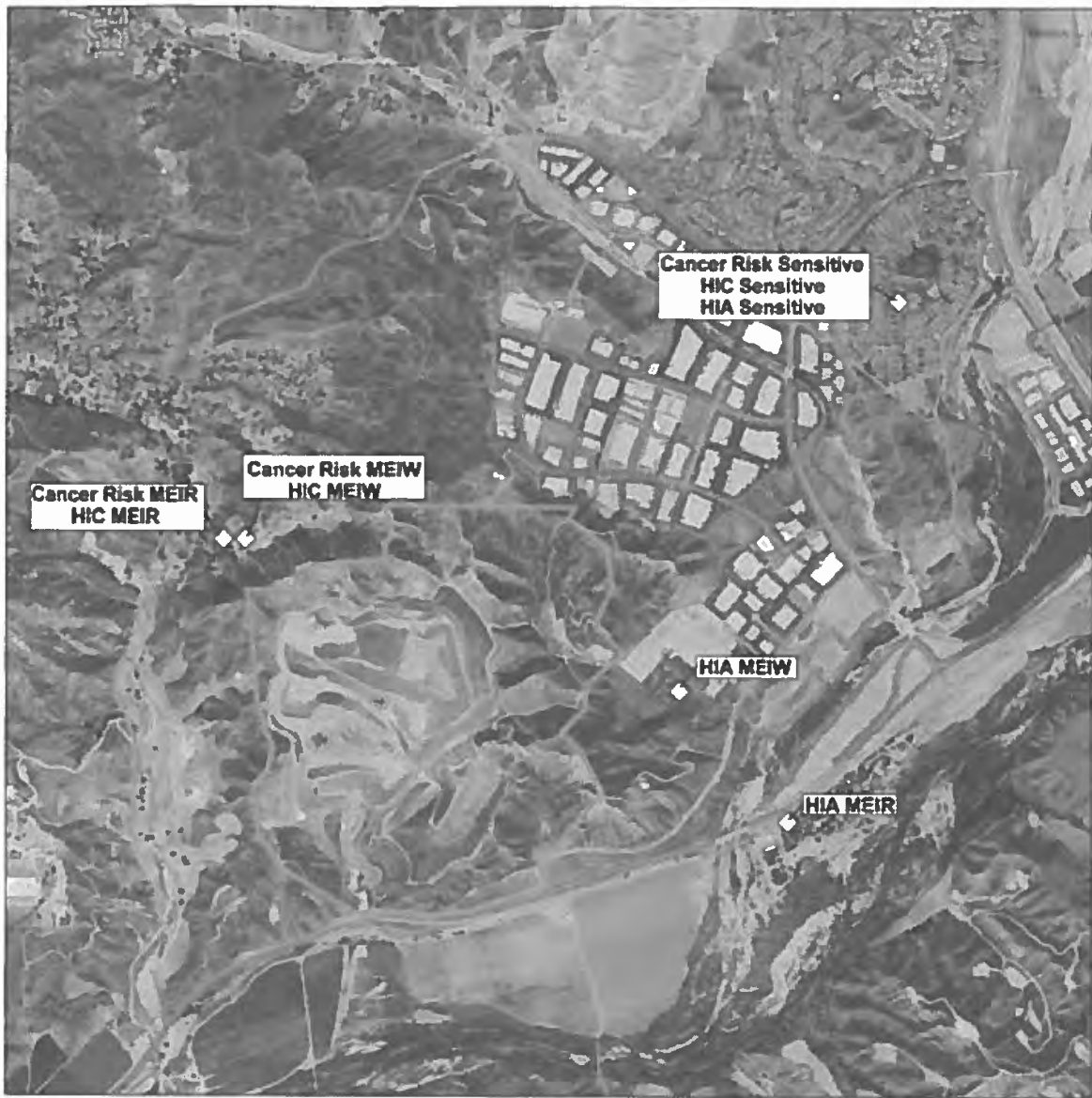
You are not looking out for citizens if you allow this expansion to move forward further endangering the lives of many to profit for the few. You also want to approve a 21,000 home development that is directly across from the landfill, and will also create a road through Stevenson Ranch from the 126 to Lyons, making more traffic and give the ability of truckers to by-pass the CHP inspection station on I-5. This expansion must be stopped and the

198-197

Mesquite Landfill (which I believe the people of LA County built and paid for already) should begin taking in all the trash that would have gone to Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

198-198

Susan M. Evans
39830 Lincoln Ave.
Val Verde, CA 91384
Sheffs@pacbell.net
Home 661-702-9782 Cell 661-433-1380



- Project Boundary
- ◇ Impact Location

0 500 1000
Meters

MEIR: residential maximally exposed individual
 MEIW: workplace maximally exposed individual
 HIC: chronic hazard index
 HIA: acute hazard index

Figure 11.5.
Maximum Health Impact Locations
from Proposed Project Construction
and Operation
2015 OEHHA Guidance
Chiquita Canyon Landfill
Master Plan Revision

12/15/16

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

I believe that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) should not be allowed to continue operating because of the contract they entered into twenty years ago with the community of Val Verde. They promised that if they were allowed to increase to 23 million tons they would shut down upon reaching it. Section 9g states, "Nothing in this condition shall permit the maximum landfill capacity of 23 million tons to be increased." I also find the total disregard for the contract with the community of Val Verde and the contract with Los Angeles County is enough reason for them to be shut down permanently.

198-199

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

198-200

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

198-201

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Tom Poteet Date: 12-15-16

Print Name: Tom Poteet

Address: 23890 Copper Hill Dr #424
Valencia CA 91354

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
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Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

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198-202

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198-203

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198-204

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Print Name: _____

Address: _____

25535 Baker Place
Stevenson Ranch, CA

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

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198-205

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198-206

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198-207

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Print Name: _____

Address: _____

CB
CHERYL BERNSTEIN

12-15-16

25525 BAKER PL, STEVENSON RANCH, CA 91381

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
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198-209

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198-210

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Brenda Poteet

Date: 12.15.16

Print Name: Brenda Poteet

Address: 23890 Copper Hill Dr. #424

Valencia CA 91354

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
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Los Angeles, CA 90012

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198-212

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198-213

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Leslie Russell

Date: 12-14-16

Print Name: Leslie Russell

Address: 25338 Via Oriol

Valencia, CA 91355

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

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198-216

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: 

Date: 12.14.16

Print Name: MITCHELL RUSSELL

Address: 25338 VIA ORIOLE

VALENCIA, CA 91355

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

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198-219

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature:  Date: 12/15/10

Print Name: Wendy Morgan

Address: Upland 23941 Arroyo Park Unit 142
Upland, CA 91755

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

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198-222

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Barbara S Burton Date: 12/9/16

Print Name: BARBARA S BURTON

Address: 2558 FOUNTAIN GLEN CT, APT, 311
STEVENSON RANCH, CA 91381

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
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198-225

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature:  Date: 12/11/16

Print Name: Max Genter

Address: 25427 Via Donna Christa Valencia, CA 91355

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

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198-228

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Dylan Gentner Date: 12-11-16

Print Name: Dylan Gentner

Address: 25427 Via Dona Christa, Valencia CA 91355

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

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Los Angeles CA 90012

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198-231

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Jill Gentner Date: 12/11/16

Print Name: Jill Gentner

Address: 25477 Via Dana Christa
Valencia, CA 91355

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
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Los Angeles, CA 90012

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198-234

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Thank you,

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Print Name: _____

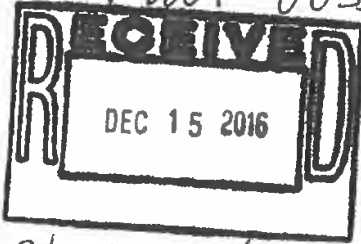
Address: _____

JAY GENTNER
25427 VIA DONA CRISTA
VALENCHA, CA 91355



Chiquita Canyon Landfill Air Sampling

*A. Corline - submitted
R2004-00557-5*



Claghorn/RRUIZ

Prepared for:

Val Verde Community Advisory Committee

Prepared by:

Aurora Industrial Hygiene
1132 Mission Street, Suite B
South Pasadena, CA 91030
Project #: 26168

Sample Collection Date:

June 22, 2015

Date of Report:

July 22, 2015

Reviewed
and Approved:

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Grace M. Rinck".

Grace M. Rinck, CHH

Table of Contents

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1. Executive Summary

This report has been prepared by Aurora Industrial Hygiene, Inc. (Aurora) for the exclusive use of the Val Verde Community Advisory Committee (Val Verde). Our work is intended to assist you. This report does not necessarily include every possible loss potential, code violation or exception to good practice. This report applies only to the sample, or samples, investigated and is not necessarily indicative of the quality or condition of apparently identical or similar products or conditions.

This report summarizes specific results and findings from air sampling at two locations along the southeastern edge of the Val Verde Community, the western bank of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill, and at the Franklin Parkway- VWC Post Office Tank. Sampling was conducted by Industrial Hygienists Robert Rinck and Glenn Gutierrez on June 22, 2015.

All protocols, data and information was reviewed and the final report written by Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH) Grace M. Rinck.

2. Sample Collection

Sample Locations

- A. 28203 Franklin Parkway- VWC Post Office Tank (Upwind Location)
- B. 28507 Lincoln Avenue
- C. Val Verde County Park
- D. West Side of Ridge, Chiquita Canyon Landfill

A Sample Location Diagram is attached to this report in Section 6.

Sampling Methods

Samples were collected at each of the four locations described above. The following samples were collected at each location.

- A. Reduced Sulfur Compounds (ASTM D5504)
- B. Amines, gas chromatograph equipped with a nitrogen phosphorus detector (NPD)
- C. Ammonia (OSHA 188)
- D. Volatile Organic Compound Screen (EPA Method TO-15 + library search).

A unique sample identifier (ID) was assigned to each sample. Proper transfer of samples from project site to laboratory requires documentation and custody procedures. Components of sample transfer documentation include sample labels, a chain-of-custody record, and a sample analysis

request form. All samples were delivered to and were analyzed by ALS Environmental located at 2655 Park Center Drive., Suite A, Simi Valley, CA 93065.

Regulatory Guidance

OEHHA/ARB RISK ASSESSMENT HEALTH VALUES

The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) is the lead state agency for the assessment of health risks posed by environmental contaminants. OEHHA's mission is to protect human health and the environment through scientific evaluation of risks posed by hazardous substances. The Office is one of five state departments within the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA).

OEHHA implements the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, commonly known as Proposition 65, and compiles the state's list of substances that cause cancer or reproductive harm. The Office also develops health-protective exposure levels for contaminants in air, water, and soil as guidance for regulatory agencies and the public. These include public health goals for contaminants in drinking water and both cancer potency factors and non-cancer reference exposure levels for the Air Toxics Hot Spots Program.

In accordance with Health and Safety Code, Section 44300 et seq. (The Air Toxics Hot Spots Information and Assessment Act, AB 2588, Connelly as amended by SB 1731, Calderon), the Director of the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), in conjunction with the Air Resources Board (ARB), developed guidelines for conducting health risk assessments under the Air Toxics Hot Spots Program (Health and Safety Code Section 44360 (b) (2)). OEHHA developed values used in assessing risk from exposure to facility emissions.

CAL/OSHA PELs

The Division of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH), better known as Cal/OSHA protects workers from health and safety hazards on the job. The 8-hour TWA PEL is the level of exposure established by the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) as the highest level of exposure an employee may be exposed to without incurring the risk of adverse health effects. The 8-hour TWA PEL is defined as follows:

"TWA is the employee's average airborne exposure in any 8-hour work shift of a 40-hour work week which shall not be exceeded."

198-235
cont'd

3. Analytical Results

Amines and Ammonia were not detected. Only those compounds detected are summarized in the tables below. The complete laboratory reports prepared by ALS and chains of custody forms are provided in Appendix A.

3.1. Sulfides

Location	Chemical	Result (ug/m ³)	PEL (ug/m ³)	OEHHA/ARB (ug/m ³)
28507 Lincoln	Carbonyl Sulfide	27	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	Carbon Disulfide	9.1	3 x 10 ³	6.2 x 10 ³⁽¹⁾
Water Tank (upwind)	Carbonyl Sulfide	25	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	Carbon Disulfide	12	3 x 10 ³	6.2 x 10 ³
Park #1	None Detected (ND)	Not Applicable (N/A)	N/A	N/A
Park #2	ND	N/A	N/A	N/A
Landfill	ND	N/A	N/A	N/A

198-235
cont'd

3.2. Volatile Organic Compounds

Chemical	Result (ug/m ³)					PEL (ug/m ³)	OEHHA/ARB (ug/m ³) ²
	Lincoln	Tank (upwind)	Park 1	Park 2	Landfill		
Propene	1.9	ND	0.93	ND	0.71	N/A	3.0 x 10 ³
Dichlorodifluoromethane	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	4,950 x 10 ³	N/A
Ethanol	11	ND	16	ND	ND	1,900 x 10 ³	N/A
Acetone	9.7	9.0	10	11	9.0	1,200 x 10 ³	N/A
Trichlorofluoromethane	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.7	5,000 x 10 ³	N/A
Benzene	1.1	ND	ND	0.97	ND	3.19 x 10 ³	3.0
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	ND	ND	1.3	ND	ND	N/A	N/A
Toluene	1.5	0.79	ND	ND	ND	37 x 10 ³	3.0 x 10 ²
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	1.3	ND	ND	ND	ND	125 x 10 ³	N/A
Naphthalene	1.2	ND	ND	ND	ND	50 x 10 ³	N/A

¹ Acute Inhalation Risk Assessment Health Value

² Chronic Inhalation Risk Assessment Health Value unless otherwise noted.

4. Discussion/Recommendations

1. Ammonia and amine compounds were not detected in any of the samples.
2. Results for all the chemicals measured were several orders of magnitude below OSHA PELs and all chemicals that had an OEHHA/ARB risk assessment health value were well below those values with the exception of benzene (detected only at the park and on Lincoln).
3. One the date of the sample collection, there was no indication that odorous chemicals associated with landfills were negatively affecting the Val Verde Community. All concentrations were low or not detected.
4. OSHA PELs are occupational exposure limits. They are not applicable to residential properties. Results have been compared to the OSHA PELs in this document to provide information to the client regarding the relative hazard of the constituents measured. If results had approached OSHA PELs, additional sampling would have been recommend to determine the source of the constituents.

It is our understanding that reported odors are intermittent and can be fleeting and that prior to June 22, 2015, persistent odors had not been detected by Val Verde Community members for over a month. It is possible that the landfill has changed its engineering and/or administrative procedures and has decreased the amount of odorous compounds that may be originating from its facility.

If conditions change, a tedlar bag can be used to collect reduced sulfur compounds and volatile organic compounds for further analysis.

198-235
cont'd

5. Representative Photos



Location A: Water Tank



Location B: Lincoln Avenue



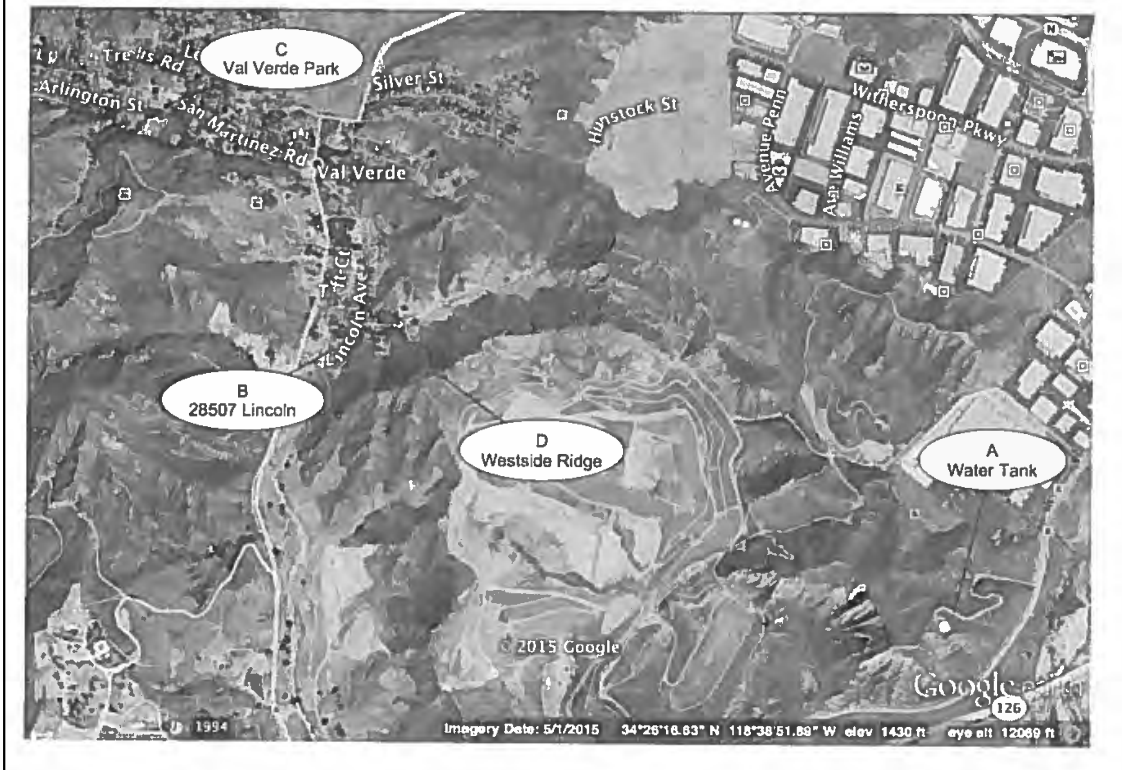
Location C: Park



Location D: West Ridge of Landfill, Sampling Set-up

198-235
cont'd

6. Sample Location Map



198-235
cont'd

7. Laboratory Analysis and Chain of Custody Forms

198-235
cont'd



2655 Park Center Dr., Suite A
Simi Valley, CA 93065
T: +1 805 526 7161
F: +1 805 526 7270
www.alsglobal.com

LABORATORY REPORT

July 7, 2015

Grace Rinck
Aurora Industrial Hygiene
1132 Mission St. Suite B
South Pasadena, CA 91030

RE: VAL VERDE / 26168

Dear Grace:

Enclosed are the results of the samples submitted to our laboratory on June 22, 2015. For your reference, these analyses have been assigned our service request number P1502506.

All analyses were performed according to our laboratory's NELAP and DoD-ELAP-approved quality assurance program. The test results meet requirements of the current NELAP and DoD-ELAP standards, where applicable, and except as noted in the laboratory case narrative provided. For a specific list of NELAP and DoD-ELAP-accredited analytes, refer to the certifications section at www.alsglobal.com. Results are intended to be considered in their entirety and apply only to the samples analyzed and reported herein.

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cont'd

If you have any questions, please call me at (805) 526-7161.

Respectfully submitted,

ALS | Environmental

By Samantha Henningsen at 2:58 pm, Jul 07, 2015

Samantha Henningsen
Project Manager



2655 Park Center Dr., Suite A
Simi Valley, CA 93065
T: +1 805 526 7161
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www.alsglobal.com

Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Project: VAL VERDE / 26168

Service Request No: P1502506

CASE NARRATIVE

The samples were received intact under chain of custody on June 22, 2015 and were stored in accordance with the analytical method requirements. Please refer to the sample acceptance check form for additional information. The results reported herein are applicable only to the condition of the samples at the time of sample receipt.

Amine Analysis

The Alumina tube samples were analyzed for amines using a gas chromatograph equipped with a nitrogen phosphorus detector (NPD). This method is not included on the laboratory's NELAP, DoD-ELAP, or AIHA-LAP scope of accreditation.

The minimum criterions for some compounds were not met in the Continuing Calibration Verification (CCV) analyzed on June 25, 2015. In accordance with ALS standard operating procedures, a Method Reporting Limit (MRL) check standard containing the analytes of concern was analyzed each day of analysis. The MRL check standard verified that instrument sensitivity was adequate to detect the compounds at the MRL on the day of analysis. Because the sensitivity was shown to be adequate to detect the analytes in question and the compounds were not detected in the field samples, the data quality has not been significantly affected. This procedure is a quantitative confirmation of non-detect results at or below the MRL. No further corrective action was necessary.

Ammonia Analysis

The Anasorb 747 tube samples were prepared in accordance with OSHA ID-188 and analyzed for ammonia in air by Ion Selective Electrode per OSHA ID-164. This method is not included on the laboratory's NELAP, DoD-ELAP, or AIHA-LAP scope of accreditation.

Sulfur Analysis

The Zefon bag samples were analyzed for twenty sulfur compounds per ASTM D 5504-12 using a gas chromatograph equipped with a sulfur chemiluminescence detector (SCD). All compounds with the exception of hydrogen sulfide and carbonyl sulfide are quantitated against the initial calibration curve for methyl mercaptan. This method is not included on the laboratory's NELAP, DoD-ELAP, or AIHA-LAP scope of accreditation.

Volatile Organic Compound Analysis

The Summa canister samples were analyzed for volatile organic compounds and tentatively identified compounds in accordance with EPA Method TO-15 from the Compendium of Methods

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Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Project: VAL VERDE / 26168

Service Request No: P1502506

CASE NARRATIVE

for the Determination of Toxic Organic Compounds in Ambient Air, Second Edition (EPA/625/R-96/010b), January, 1999. This procedure is described in laboratory SOP VOA-TO15. The analytical system was comprised of a gas chromatograph / mass spectrometer (GC/MS) interfaced to a whole-air preconcentrator. This method is included on the laboratory's NELAP and DoD-ELAP scope of accreditation, however it is not part of the AIHA-LAP accreditation. Any analytes flagged with an X are not included on the NELAP or DoD-ELAP accreditation.

The canisters were cleaned, prior to sampling, down to the method reporting limit (MRL) reported for this project. Please note, projects which require reporting below the MRL could have results between the MRL and method detection limit (MDL) that are biased high.

The results of analyses are given in the attached laboratory report. All results are intended to be considered in their entirety, and ALS Environmental (ALS) is not responsible for utilization of less than the complete report.

Use of ALS Environmental (ALS)'s Name. Client shall not use ALS's name or trademark in any marketing or reporting materials, press releases or in any other manner ("Materials") whatsoever and shall not attribute to ALS any test result, tolerance or specification derived from ALS's data ("Attribution") without ALS's prior written consent, which may be withheld by ALS for any reason in its sole discretion. To request ALS's consent, Client shall provide copies of the proposed Materials or Attribution and describe in writing Client's proposed use of such Materials or Attribution. If ALS has not provided written approval of the Materials or Attribution within ten (10) days of receipt from Client, Client's request to use ALS's name or trademark in any Materials or Attribution shall be deemed denied. ALS may, in its discretion, reasonably charge Client for its time in reviewing Materials or Attribution requests. Client acknowledges and agrees that the unauthorized use of ALS's name or trademark may cause ALS to incur irreparable harm for which the recovery of money damages will be inadequate. Accordingly, Client acknowledges and agrees that a violation shall justify preliminary injunctive relief. For questions contact the laboratory.

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cont'd



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 cont'd

ALS Environmental - Simi Valley

CERTIFICATIONS, ACCREDITATIONS, AND REGISTRATIONS

Agency	Web Site	Number
AIHA	http://www.aihaaccreditedlabs.org	101661
Arizona DHS	http://www.azdhs.gov/lab/license/env.htm	AZ0694
DoD ELAP	http://www.pjlab.com/search-accredited-labs	L14-2
Florida DOH (NELAP)	http://www.doh.state.fl.us/lab/EnvLabCert/WaterCert.htm	E871020
Maine DHHS	http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/mecdc/environmental-health/water/dwp-services/labcert/labcert.htm	2014025
Minnesota DOH (NELAP)	http://www.health.state.mn.us/accreditation	876241
New Jersey DEP (NELAP)	http://www.nj.gov/dep/oqa/	CA009
New York DOH (NELAP)	http://www.wadsworth.org/labcert/elap/elap.html	11221
Oregon PHD (NELAP)	http://public.health.oregon.gov/LaboratoryServices/EnvironmentalLaboratoryAccreditation/Pages/index.aspx	4068-001
Pennsylvania DEP	http://www.depweb.state.pa.us/labs	68-03307 (Registration)
Texas CEQ (NELAP)	http://www.tceq.texas.gov/field/qa/env_lab_accreditation.html	T104704413-15-6
Utah DOH (NELAP)	http://www.health.utah.gov/lab/labimp/certification/index.html	CA01627201 4-4
Washington DOE	http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/eap/labs/lab-accreditation.html	C946

Analyses were performed according to our laboratory's NELAP and DoD-ELAP approved quality assurance program. A complete listing of specific NELAP and DoD-ELAP certified analytes can be found in the certifications section at www.alsglobal.com, or at the accreditation body's website.

Each of the certifications listed above have an explicit Scope of Accreditation that applies to specific matrices/methods/analytes; therefore, please contact the laboratory for information corresponding to a particular certification.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL

DETAIL SUMMARY REPORT

Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
 Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

Service Request: P1502506

Date Received: 6/22/2015
 Time Received: 15:35

Amines - Amines	OSHA ID-164 Modified - Ammonia	ASTMD 5504-12 - Sulfur Bag	TO-15 - VOC Cans
-----------------	--------------------------------	----------------------------	------------------

Client Sample ID	Lab Code	Matrix	Date Collected	Time Collected	Container ID	P1 (psig)	P11 (psig)	Amines - Amines	OSHA ID-164 Modified - Ammonia	ASTMD 5504-12 - Sulfur Bag	TO-15 - VOC Cans
6862-WATER TANK	P1502506-001	Air	6/22/2015	00:00				X			
6863-28507 LINCOLN	P1502506-002	Air	6/22/2015	00:00				X			
6864-PARK	P1502506-003	Air	6/22/2015	00:00				X			
6865-LANDFILL	P1502506-004	Air	6/22/2015	00:00				X			
6866-BLANK	P1502506-005	Air	6/22/2015	00:00				X			
6867-WATER TANK	P1502506-006	Air	6/22/2015	00:00					X		
6868-28507 LINCOLN	P1502506-007	Air	6/22/2015	00:00					X		
6889-PARK	P1502506-008	Air	6/22/2015	00:00					X		
6870-LANDFILL	P1502506-009	Air	6/22/2015	00:00					X		
6871-BLANK	P1502506-010	Air	6/22/2015	00:00					X		
62201-28507 LINCOLN	P1502506-011	Air	6/22/2015	00:00						X	
62202-WATER TANK	P1502506-012	Air	6/22/2015	00:00						X	
62203-PARK #1	P1502506-013	Air	6/22/2015	00:00						X	
62204-PARK #2	P1502506-014	Air	6/22/2015	00:00						X	
62205-LANDFILL	P1502506-015	Air	6/22/2015	00:00						X	
AS00788-28507 LINCOLN	P1502506-016	Air	6/22/2015	00:00	AS00788	-1.90	3.60				X
AS00815-WATER TANK	P1502506-017	Air	6/22/2015	00:00	AS00815	-1.53	3.54				X
AS00575-PARK #1	P1502506-018	Air	6/22/2015	00:00	AS00575	-2.15	3.60				X
AC01049-PARK#2	P1502506-019	Air	6/22/2015	00:00	AC01049	-2.40	3.60				X
AS00838-LANDFILL	P1502506-020	Air	6/22/2015	00:00	AS00838	-1.55	3.65				X

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Air - Chain of Custody Record & Analytical Service Request

2656 Park Center Drive, Suite A
Simi Valley, California 93065
Phone (805) 526-7161
Fax (805) 526-7270



Company Name & Address (Reporting Information)

AURORA INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE
1132 MISSION ST. #B
SANTA ANA, CA 92701
Project Manager
GRACE RINCK 213 445-9826
Phone
526-409-4104
Fax
Email Address for Result Reporting
GRINCK@AURORA.IH.COM

Requested Turnaround Time in Business Days (Surcharges) please circle
1 Day (100%) 2 Day (75%) 3 Day (50%) 4 Day (25%) 5 Day (25%) 10-Day-Standard

Project Name

VAL KEYS
Project Number 26168
P.O. # / Billing Information

ALS Contact:

ALS Project No. PL502506

Analysis Method

Comments
e.g. Actual
Preservative
or
specific
instructions

Sampler (Print & Sign)

ROBERT RINCK

Client Sample ID	Laboratory ID Number	Date Collected	Time Collected	Canister ID (Bar code # - AC, SC, etc.)	Flow Controller ID (Bar code # - FC #)	Canister Start Pressure ¹ Hg	Canister End Pressure ¹ Hg/psig	Sample Volume	Comments
6862 - WATER TANK	1	6-22-15	100mins					100	AMINES - TARGET LIST OF 13
6863 - 28507 LINDBL	2	"	100					95	
6864 - PARK	3	"	95					62	
6865 - LANDFILL	4	"	62					N/A	
6866 - BLANK	5	"	N/A					22.9	AMMONIA OSHA 188
6867 - WATER TANK	6	"	100					24.8	
6868 - 28507 LINDBL	7	"	100					23.2	
6869 - PARK	8	"	95					15.4	
6870 - LANDFILL	9	"	63					N/A	
6871 - BLANK	10	"	N/A						
62201 - 28507 LINDBL	11	"							REDUCED SULFUR COMPOUNDS
62202 - WATER TANK	12	"							ASTMA D5504
62203 - PARK #1	13	"							
62204 - PARK #2	14	"							

Report Tier Levels - please select

Tier I - Results (Default in not specified)
Tier II (Results + OC Summaries)
Tier III (Results + OC & Calibration Summaries)
Tier IV (Data Validation Package) 10% Surcharge

EDD required YES / No

Type: _____ Units: _____

Relinquished by: (Signature) _____ Date: 6-22-15 Time: _____
Relinquished by: (Signature) _____ Date: _____ Time: _____

Received by: (Signature) _____ Date: _____ Time: _____
Received by: (Signature) _____ Date: _____ Time: _____

Chain of Custody Seal: (Circle)
INTACT BROKEN ASSENT

Project Requirements (MRLs, QAPP)
Cooler / Blank Temperature _____ °C



2655 Park Center Drive, Suite A
 Simi Valley, California 93065
 Phone (805) 528-7161
 Fax (805) 528-7270

Air - Chain of Custody Record & Analytical Service Request

Requested Turnaround Time in Business Days (Surcharges) please circle
 1 Day (100%) 2 Day (75%) 3 Day (50%) 4 Day (35%) 5 Day (25%) 10-Day-Standard

ALS Project # 150206

ALS Contact:

Project Name

Company Name & Address (Reporting Information)

Project Number

Analysis Method

P.O. # / Billing Information

Project Manager

Phone

Fax

Email Address for Result Reporting

Sampler (Print & Sign)

Client Sample ID	Laboratory ID Number	Date Collected	Time Collected	Canister ID (Bar code # - AC, SC, etc.)	Flow Controller ID (Bar code # - FC #)	Canister Start Pressure +Hg	Canister End Pressure +Hg/psig	Sample Volume	Comments e.g. Actual Preservative or specific instructions
622-05-LANDFILL	(18)	6-22-15	MIN						
A500788 - WATER TANK	(19)	"	66	A500788	FCA00814	-2F	-5		REDUCED SURGE
A500815 - WATER TANK #1	(19)	"	78	A500815	FCA00893	-30	0		VOC SCREEN
A500575 - PARK #1	(18)	"	70	A500575	FCA00945	-27	-3		EPA METHOD TO-15
ACC 1049 - PARK #2	(19)	"	67	AC01049	FCA00888	-27	-2		+ LIBRARY SEARCH
A500838 - LANDFILL	(20)	"	45	A500838	00879	-30	-3		

Report Tier Levels - please select
 Tier I - Results (Default in not specified)
 Tier II - Results + OC Summaries
 Tier III - Results + OC & Calibration Summaries
 Tier IV - Date Validation Package 10% Surcharge

EDD required YES / No
 Type: _____ Units: _____

Received by: (Signature) _____ Date: _____ Time: _____
 Received by: (Signature) _____ Date: _____ Time: _____

Chain of Custody Seal: (Circle)
 INTACT BROKEN ABSENT

Date: 6/27/15 Time: 3:30

Project Requirements (MRLs, OAPP)
 Cooler / Blank Temperature _____ °C

**ALS Environmental
Sample Acceptance Check Form**

Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene

Work order: P1502506

Project: VAL VERDE / 26168

Sample(s) received on: 6/22/15

Date opened: 6/22/15

by: ADAVID

Note: This form is used for all samples received by ALS. The use of this form for custody seals is strictly meant to indicate presence/absence and not as an indication of compliance or nonconformity. Thermal preservation and pH will only be evaluated either at the request of the client and/or as required by the method/SOP.

- | | | Yes | No | N/A |
|----|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | Were sample containers properly marked with client sample ID? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 | Container(s) supplied by ALS? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 | Did sample containers arrive in good condition? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 | Were chain-of-custody papers used and filled out? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 | Did sample container labels and/or tags agree with custody papers? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 | Was sample volume received adequate for analysis? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 | Are samples within specified holding times? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 | Was proper temperature (thermal preservation) of cooler at receipt adhered to? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 | Were blank tubes received? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10 | Were custody seals on outside of cooler/Box? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Location of seal(s)? _____ Sealing Lid? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | Were signature and date included? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | Were seals intact? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | Were custody seals on outside of sample container? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Location of seal(s)? _____ Sealing Lid? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | Were signature and date included? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | Were seals intact? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 11 | Do containers have appropriate preservation , according to method/SOP or Client specified information? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | Is there a client indication that the submitted samples are pH preserved? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | Were VOA vials checked for presence/absence of air bubbles? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | Does the client/method/SOP require that the analyst check the sample pH and <u>if necessary</u> alter it? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 12 | Tubes: Are the tubes capped and intact? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Do they contain moisture? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13 | Badges: Are the badges properly capped and intact? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | Are dual bed badges separated and individually capped and intact? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Lab Sample ID	Container Description	Required pH *	Received pH	Adjusted pH	VOA Headspace (Presence/Absence)	Receipt / Preservation Comments
P1502506-001.01	Treated Alumina Tube					
P1502506-002.01	Treated Alumina Tube					
P1502506-003.01	Treated Alumina Tube					
P1502506-004.01	Treated Alumina Tube					
P1502506-005.01	Treated Alumina Tube					
P1502506-006.01	Anasorb 747 Tube					
P1502506-007.01	Anasorb 747 Tube					
P1502506-008.01	Anasorb 747 Tube					

Explain any discrepancies: (include lab sample ID numbers): _____

Tubes were received in ambient temperature.

RSK - MEEPP, HCL (pH=2), RSK - CO2, (pH 5-8); Sulfur (pH=4)

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

Page 1 of 1

Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: 6862-WATER TANK
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506
 ALS Sample ID: P1502506-001

Test Code: GC/NPD
Instrument ID: Agilent 6890N/GC14/NPD
Analyst: Zheng Wang
Sampling Media: Treated Alumina Tube
Test Notes: BC, DE

Date Collected: 6/22/15
Date Received: 6/22/15
Date Analyzed: 6/25/15
Desorption Volume: 2.0 ml
Volume Sampled: 100 Liter(s)

CAS #	Compound	Result µg/Tube	Result µg/m³	MRL µg/m³	Result ppbV	MRL ppbV	Data Qualifier
124-40-3	Dimethylamine	< 1.0	ND	10	ND	5.6	V
75-04-7	Ethylamine	< 1.1	ND	11	ND	6.0	V
75-50-3	Trimethylamine	< 1.0	ND	10	ND	4.1	V
75-31-0	Isopropylamine	< 1.0	ND	10	ND	4.3	
75-64-9	tert-Butylamine	< 1.0	ND	10	ND	3.5	V
107-10-8	n-Propylamine	< 1.1	ND	11	ND	4.5	
109-89-7	Diethylamine	< 1.0	ND	10	ND	3.5	
13952-84-6	sec-Butylamine	< 1.1	ND	11	ND	3.5	
78-81-9	Isobutylamine	< 1.1	ND	11	ND	3.6	
109-73-9	n-Butylamine	< 1.1	ND	11	ND	3.7	
108-18-9	Diisopropylamine	< 1.0	ND	10	ND	2.5	
121-44-8	Triethylamine	< 1.0	ND	10	ND	2.5	
142-84-7	Dipropylamine	< 1.0	ND	10	ND	2.5	

ND = Compound was analyzed for, but not detected above the laboratory reporting limit.

MRL = Method Reporting Limit - The minimum quantity of a target analyte that can be confidently determined by the referenced method.

BC = Results reported are not blank corrected.

DE = Results reported are corrected for desorption efficiency.

V = The continuing calibration verification standard was outside (biased low) the specified limits for this compound.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

Page 1 of 1

Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: 6863-28507 LINCOLN
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506
ALS Sample ID: P1502506-002

Test Code: GC/NPD
Instrument ID: Agilent 6890N/GC14/NPD
Analyst: Zheng Wang
Sampling Media: Treated Alumina Tube
Test Notes: BC, DE

Date Collected: 6/22/15
Date Received: 6/22/15
Date Analyzed: 6/25/15
Desorption Volume: 2.0 ml
Volume Sampled: 100 Liter(s)

CAS #	Compound	Result µg/Tube	Result µg/m ³	MRL µg/m ³	Result ppbV	MRL ppbV	Data Qualifier
124-40-3	Dimethylamine	< 1.0	ND	10	ND	5.6	V
75-04-7	Ethylamine	< 1.1	ND	11	ND	6.0	V
75-50-3	Trimethylamine	< 1.0	ND	10	ND	4.1	V
75-31-0	Isopropylamine	< 1.0	ND	10	ND	4.3	
75-64-9	tert-Butylamine	< 1.0	ND	10	ND	3.5	V
107-10-8	n-Propylamine	< 1.1	ND	11	ND	4.5	
109-89-7	Diethylamine	< 1.0	ND	10	ND	3.5	
13952-84-6	sec-Butylamine	< 1.1	ND	11	ND	3.5	
78-81-9	Isobutylamine	< 1.1	ND	11	ND	3.6	
109-73-9	n-Butylamine	< 1.1	ND	11	ND	3.7	
108-18-9	Diisopropylamine	< 1.0	ND	10	ND	2.5	
121-44-8	Triethylamine	< 1.0	ND	10	ND	2.5	
142-84-7	Dipropylamine	< 1.0	ND	10	ND	2.5	

ND = Compound was analyzed for, but not detected above the laboratory reporting limit.

MRL = Method Reporting Limit - The minimum quantity of a target analyte that can be confidently determined by the referenced method.

BC = Results reported are not blank corrected.

DE = Results reported are corrected for desorption efficiency.

V = The continuing calibration verification standard was outside (biased low) the specified limits for this compound.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

Page 1 of 1

Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: 6864-PARK
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506
ALS Sample ID: P1502506-003

Test Code: GC/NPD
Instrument ID: Agilent 6890N/GC14/NPD
Analyst: Zheng Wang
Sampling Media: Treated Alumina Tube
Test Notes: BC, DE

Date Collected: 6/22/15
Date Received: 6/22/15
Date Analyzed: 6/25/15
Desorption Volume: 2.0 ml
Volume Sampled: 95 Liter(s)

CAS #	Compound	Result µg/Tube	Result µg/m³	MRL µg/m³	Result ppbV	MRL ppbV	Data Qualifier
124-40-3	Dimethylamine	< 1.0	ND	11	ND	5.9	V
75-04-7	Ethylamine	< 1.1	ND	12	ND	6.3	V
75-50-3	Trimethylamine	< 1.0	ND	11	ND	4.4	V
75-31-0	Isopropylamine	< 1.0	ND	11	ND	4.6	
75-64-9	tert-Butylamine	< 1.0	ND	11	ND	3.7	V
107-10-8	n-Propylamine	< 1.1	ND	11	ND	4.7	
109-89-7	Diethylamine	< 1.0	ND	11	ND	3.6	
13952-84-6	sec-Butylamine	< 1.1	ND	11	ND	3.7	
78-81-9	Isobutylamine	< 1.1	ND	11	ND	3.8	
109-73-9	n-Butylamine	< 1.1	ND	12	ND	3.9	
108-18-9	Diisopropylamine	< 1.0	ND	11	ND	2.6	
121-44-8	Triethylamine	< 1.0	ND	11	ND	2.6	
142-84-7	Dipropylamine	< 1.0	ND	11	ND	2.7	

ND = Compound was analyzed for, but not detected above the laboratory reporting limit.

MRL = Method Reporting Limit - The minimum quantity of a target analyte that can be confidently determined by the referenced method.

BC = Results reported are not blank corrected.

DE = Results reported are corrected for desorption efficiency.

V = The continuing calibration verification standard was outside (biased low) the specified limits for this compound.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

Page 1 of 1

Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: 6865-LANDFILL
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506
ALS Sample ID: P1502506-004

Test Code: GC/NPD
Instrument ID: Agilent 6890N/GC14/NPD
Analyst: Zheng Wang
Sampling Media: Treated Alumina Tube
Test Notes: BC, DE

Date Collected: 6/22/15
Date Received: 6/22/15
Date Analyzed: 6/25/15
Desorption Volume: 2.0 ml
Volume Sampled: 62 Liter(s)

CAS #	Compound	Result µg/Tube	Result µg/m ³	MRL µg/m ³	Result ppbV	MRL ppbV	Data Qualifier
124-40-3	Dimethylamine	< 1.0	ND	17	ND	9.1	V
75-04-7	Ethylamine	< 1.1	ND	18	ND	9.6	V
75-50-3	Trimethylamine	< 1.0	ND	16	ND	6.7	V
75-31-0	Isopropylamine	< 1.0	ND	17	ND	7.0	
75-64-9	tert-Butylamine	< 1.0	ND	17	ND	5.6	V
107-10-8	n-Propylamine	< 1.1	ND	17	ND	7.2	
109-89-7	Diethylamine	< 1.0	ND	17	ND	5.6	
13952-84-6	sec-Butylamine	< 1.1	ND	17	ND	5.7	
78-81-9	Isobutylamine	< 1.1	ND	17	ND	5.8	
109-73-9	n-Butylamine	< 1.1	ND	18	ND	6.0	
108-18-9	Diisopropylamine	< 1.0	ND	17	ND	4.0	
121-44-8	Triethylamine	< 1.0	ND	17	ND	4.0	
142-84-7	Dipropylamine	< 1.0	ND	17	ND	4.1	

ND = Compound was analyzed for, but not detected above the laboratory reporting limit.

MRL = Method Reporting Limit - The minimum quantity of a target analyte that can be confidently determined by the referenced method.

BC = Results reported are not blank corrected.

DE = Results reported are corrected for desorption efficiency.

V = The continuing calibration verification standard was outside (biased low) the specified limits for this compound.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

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Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: 6866-BLANK
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506
ALS Sample ID: P1502506-005

Test Code: GC/NPD
Instrument ID: Agilent 6890N/GC14/NPD
Analyst: Zheng Wang
Sampling Media: Treated Alumina Tube
Test Notes: BC, DE

Date Collected: 6/22/15
Date Received: 6/22/15
Date Analyzed: 6/25/15
Desorption Volume: 2.0 ml
Volume Sampled: NA Liter(s)

CAS #	Compound	Result µg/Tube	Result µg/m ³	MRL µg/m ³	Result ppbV	MRL ppbV	Data Qualifier
124-40-3	Dimethylamine	< 1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	V
75-04-7	Ethylamine	< 1.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	V
75-50-3	Trimethylamine	< 1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	V
75-31-0	Isopropylamine	< 1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	
75-64-9	tert-Butylamine	< 1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	V
107-10-8	n-Propylamine	< 1.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	
109-89-7	Diethylamine	< 1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	
13952-84-6	sec-Butylamine	< 1.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	
78-81-9	Isobutylamine	< 1.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	
109-73-9	n-Butylamine	< 1.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	
108-18-9	Diisopropylamine	< 1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	
121-44-8	Triethylamine	< 1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	
142-84-7	Dipropylamine	< 1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	

ND = Compound was analyzed for, but not detected above the laboratory reporting limit.

MRL = Method Reporting Limit - The minimum quantity of a target analyte that can be confidently determined by the referenced method.

NA = Not applicable.

BC = Results reported are not blank corrected.

DE = Results reported are corrected for desorption efficiency.

V = The continuing calibration verification standard was outside (biased low) the specified limits for this compound.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

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Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: Method Blank
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506
 ALS Sample ID: P150625-MB

Test Code: GC/NPD
Instrument ID: Agilent 6890N/GC14/NPD
Analyst: Zheng Wang
Sampling Media: Treated Alumina Tube
Test Notes: BC, DE

Date Collected: NA
Date Received: NA
Date Analyzed: 6/25/15
Desorption Volume: 2.0 ml
Volume Sampled: NA Liter(s)

CAS #	Compound	Result µg/Tube	Result µg/m ³	MRL µg/m ³	Result ppbV	MRL ppbV	Data Qualifier
124-40-3	Dimethylamine	< 1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	V
75-04-7	Ethylamine	< 1.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	V
75-50-3	Trimethylamine	< 1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	V
75-31-0	Isopropylamine	< 1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	
75-64-9	tert-Butylamine	< 1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	V
107-10-8	n-Propylamine	< 1.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	
109-89-7	Diethylamine	< 1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	
13952-84-6	sec-Butylamine	< 1.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	
78-81-9	Isobutylamine	< 1.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	
109-73-9	n-Butylamine	< 1.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	
108-18-9	Diisopropylamine	< 1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	
121-44-8	Triethylamine	< 1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	
142-84-7	Dipropylamine	< 1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	

ND = Compound was analyzed for, but not detected above the laboratory reporting limit.

MRL = Method Reporting Limit - The minimum quantity of a target analyte that can be confidently determined by the referenced method.

NA = Not applicable.

BC = Results reported are not blank corrected.

DE = Results reported are corrected for desorption efficiency.

V = The continuing calibration verification standard was outside (biased low) the specified limits for this compound.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL

LABORATORY CONTROL SAMPLE / DUPLICATE LABORATORY CONTROL SAMPLE SUMMARY

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Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: Duplicate Lab Control Sample
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506
 ALS Sample ID: P150625-DLCS

Test Code: GC/NPD
Instrument ID: Agilent 6890N/GC14/NPD
Analyst: Zheng Wang
Sampling Media: Treated Alumina Tube
Test Notes:

Date Collected: NA
Date Received: NA
Date Analyzed: 6/25/15
Volume(s) Analyzed: NA Liter(s)

CAS #	Compound	Spike Amount		Result		% Recovery		ALS	RPD	RPD	Data
		LCS / DLCS	LCS	DLCS	LCS	DLCS	Acceptance	RPD			
		µg/ml	µg/ml	µg/ml	LCS	DLCS	Limits	Limit	Qualifier		
124-40-3	Dimethylamine	9.10	6.44	6.58	71	72	63-117	1	21		
75-04-7	Ethylamine	8.47	5.23	5.26	62	62	55-112	0	28		
75-50-3	Trimethylamine	8.25	6.85	7.23	83	88	61-127	6	32		
75-31-0	Isopropylamine	9.56	6.92	7.58	72	79	48-132	9	17		
75-64-9	tert-Butylamine	8.84	7.06	7.35	80	83	70-122	4	18		
107-10-8	n-Propylamine	10.1	6.44	6.67	64	66	62-112	3	24		
109-89-7	Diethylamine	10.1	8.44	8.75	84	87	75-117	4	18		
13952-84-6	sec-Butylamine	9.95	7.76	7.88	78	79	73-116	1	17		
78-81-9	Isobutylamine	9.96	7.04	7.04	71	71	69-111	0	19		
109-73-9	n-Butylamine	9.61	6.60	6.65	69	69	64-113	0	23		
108-18-9	Diisopropylamine	8.57	8.15	8.16	95	95	74-118	0	20		
121-44-8	Triethylamine	9.05	8.30	8.42	92	93	70-122	1	22		
124-09-4	Dipropylamine	9.90	9.49	9.45	96	95	50-150	1	30		

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS
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Client: **Aurora Industrial Hygiene**
Client Project ID: **VAL VERDE / 26168**

ALS Project ID: P1502506

Ammonia

Test Code: OSHA ID-188/ID-164
Instrument ID: P1101/Thermo Orion 920A+/Ammonia ISE
Analyst: Sue Anderson
Sampling Media: Anasorb 747 Tube(s) (Sulfuric Treated)
Test Notes: BC, DE

Date(s) Collected: 6/22/15
Date Received: 6/22/15
Date Analyzed: 6/25/15
Desorption Volume: 0.10 Liter(s)

Client Sample ID	ALS Sample ID	Sample Volume Liter(s)	Dilution Factor	Result mg/Tube	Result mg/m ³	MRL mg/m ³	Result ppmV	MRL ppmV	Data Qualifier
6867-WATER TANK	P1502506-006	22.9	1.0	< 0.010	ND	0.45	ND	0.65	
6868-28507 LINCOLN	P1502506-007	24.8	1.0	< 0.010	ND	0.42	ND	0.60	
6889-PARK	P1502506-008	23.2	1.0	< 0.010	ND	0.44	ND	0.64	
6870-LANDFILL	P1502506-009	15.4	1.0	< 0.010	ND	0.67	ND	0.96	
6871-BLANK	P1502506-010	NA	1.0	< 0.010	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Method Blank	P150625-MB	NA	1.0	< 0.010	NA	NA	NA	NA	

ND = Compound was analyzed for, but not detected above the laboratory reporting limit.
NA = Not applicable.
BC = Results reported are not blank corrected.
DE = Results reported are corrected for desorption efficiency.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

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Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: Duplicate Lab Control Sample
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506
 ALS Sample ID: P150625-LCS,
 P150625-DLCS

Laboratory Control Sample/Duplicate Laboratory Control Sample Summary

Test Code: OSHA ID-188/ID-164
Instrument ID: PH01/Thermo Orion 920A+/Ammonia ISE
Analyst: Sue Anderson
Sampling Media: Anasorb 747 Tube(s) (Sulfuric Treated)
Test Notes:

Date Sampled: N/A
 Date Received: N/A
 Date Analyzed: 6/25/15
 Volume(s) Analyzed: N/A

Compound	Spike Amount		Result		% Recovery		ALS Acceptance Limits	Relative Percent Difference	RPD Limit	Data Qualifier
	LCS / DLCS mg/L		LCS mg/L	DLCS mg/L	LCS	DLCS				
Ammonia	1.00		0.956	0.959	96	96	88-112	0	4	

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

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Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: 62201-28507 LINCOLN
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506
 ALS Sample ID: P1502506-011

Test Code: ASTM D 5504-12
Instrument ID: Agilent 7890A/GC22/SCD
Analyst: Mike Conejo
Sample Type: 1 L Zefon Bag
Test Notes:

Date Collected: 6/22/15
Time Collected: NA
Date Received: 6/22/15
Date Analyzed: 6/23/15
Time Analyzed: 08:15
Volume(s) Analyzed: 1.0 ml(s)

CAS #	Compound	Result µg/m ³	MRL µg/m ³	Result ppbV	MRL ppbV	Data Qualifier
7783-06-4	Hydrogen Sulfide	ND	7.0	ND	5.0	
463-58-1	Carbonyl Sulfide	27	12	11	5.0	
74-93-1	Methyl Mercaptan	ND	9.8	ND	5.0	
75-08-1	Ethyl Mercaptan	ND	13	ND	5.0	
75-18-3	Dimethyl Sulfide	ND	13	ND	5.0	
75-15-0	Carbon Disulfide	9.1	7.8	2.9	2.5	
75-33-2	Isopropyl Mercaptan	ND	16	ND	5.0	
75-66-1	tert-Butyl Mercaptan	ND	18	ND	5.0	
107-03-9	n-Propyl Mercaptan	ND	16	ND	5.0	
624-89-5	Ethyl Methyl Sulfide	ND	16	ND	5.0	
110-02-1	Thiophene	ND	17	ND	5.0	
513-44-0	Isobutyl Mercaptan	ND	18	ND	5.0	
352-93-2	Diethyl Sulfide	ND	18	ND	5.0	
109-79-5	n-Butyl Mercaptan	ND	18	ND	5.0	
624-92-0	Dimethyl Disulfide	ND	9.6	ND	2.5	
616-44-4	3-Methylthiophene	ND	20	ND	5.0	
110-01-0	Tetrahydrothiophene	ND	18	ND	5.0	
638-02-8	2,5-Dimethylthiophene	ND	23	ND	5.0	
872-55-9	2-Ethylthiophene	ND	23	ND	5.0	
110-81-6	Diethyl Disulfide	ND	12	ND	2.5	

ND = Compound was analyzed for, but not detected above the laboratory reporting limit.

MRL = Method Reporting Limit - The minimum quantity of a target analyte that can be confidently determined by the referenced method.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

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Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: 62202-WATER TANK
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506
 ALS Sample ID: P1502506-012

Test Code: ASTM D 5504-12
Instrument ID: Agilent 7890A/GC22/SCD
Analyst: Mike Conejo
Sample Type: 1 L Zefon Bag
Test Notes:

Date Collected: 6/22/15
Time Collected: NA
Date Received: 6/22/15
Date Analyzed: 6/23/15
Time Analyzed: 08:31
Volume(s) Analyzed: 1.0 ml(s)

CAS #	Compound	Result µg/m ³	MRL µg/m ³	Result ppbV	MRL ppbV	Data Qualifier
7783-06-4	Hydrogen Sulfide	ND	7.0	ND	5.0	
463-58-1	Carbonyl Sulfide	25	12	10	5.0	
74-93-1	Methyl Mercaptan	ND	9.8	ND	5.0	
75-08-1	Ethyl Mercaptan	ND	13	ND	5.0	
75-18-3	Dimethyl Sulfide	ND	13	ND	5.0	
75-15-0	Carbon Disulfide	12	7.8	4.0	2.5	
75-33-2	Isopropyl Mercaptan	ND	16	ND	5.0	
75-66-1	tert-Butyl Mercaptan	ND	18	ND	5.0	
107-03-9	n-Propyl Mercaptan	ND	16	ND	5.0	
624-89-5	Ethyl Methyl Sulfide	ND	16	ND	5.0	
110-02-1	Thiophene	ND	17	ND	5.0	
513-44-0	Isobutyl Mercaptan	ND	18	ND	5.0	
352-93-2	Diethyl Sulfide	ND	18	ND	5.0	
109-79-5	n-Butyl Mercaptan	ND	18	ND	5.0	
624-92-0	Dimethyl Disulfide	ND	9.6	ND	2.5	
616-44-4	3-Methylthiophene	ND	20	ND	5.0	
110-01-0	Tetrahydrothiophene	ND	18	ND	5.0	
638-02-8	2,5-Dimethylthiophene	ND	23	ND	5.0	
872-55-9	2-Ethylthiophene	ND	23	ND	5.0	
110-81-6	Diethyl Disulfide	ND	12	ND	2.5	

ND = Compound was analyzed for, but not detected above the laboratory reporting limit.

MRL = Method Reporting Limit - The minimum quantity of a target analyte that can be confidently determined by the referenced method.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

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Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: 62203-PARK #1
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506
 ALS Sample ID: P1502506-013

Test Code: ASTM D 5504-12
Instrument ID: Agilent 7890A/GC22/SCD
Analyst: Mike Conejo
Sample Type: 1 L Zefon Bag
Test Notes:

Date Collected: 6/22/15
Time Collected: NA
Date Received: 6/22/15
Date Analyzed: 6/23/15
Time Analyzed: 08:46
Volume(s) Analyzed: 1.0 ml(s)

CAS #	Compound	Result µg/m ³	MRL µg/m ³	Result ppbV	MRL ppbV	Data Qualifier
7783-06-4	Hydrogen Sulfide	ND	7.0	ND	5.0	
463-58-1	Carbonyl Sulfide	ND	12	ND	5.0	
74-93-1	Methyl Mercaptan	ND	9.8	ND	5.0	
75-08-1	Ethyl Mercaptan	ND	13	ND	5.0	
75-18-3	Dimethyl Sulfide	ND	13	ND	5.0	
75-15-0	Carbon Disulfide	ND	7.8	ND	2.5	
75-33-2	Isopropyl Mercaptan	ND	16	ND	5.0	
75-66-1	tert-Butyl Mercaptan	ND	18	ND	5.0	
107-03-9	n-Propyl Mercaptan	ND	16	ND	5.0	
624-89-5	Ethyl Methyl Sulfide	ND	16	ND	5.0	
110-02-1	Thiophene	ND	17	ND	5.0	
513-44-0	Isobutyl Mercaptan	ND	18	ND	5.0	
352-93-2	Diethyl Sulfide	ND	18	ND	5.0	
109-79-5	n-Butyl Mercaptan	ND	18	ND	5.0	
624-92-0	Dimethyl Disulfide	ND	9.6	ND	2.5	
616-44-4	3-Methylthiophene	ND	20	ND	5.0	
110-01-0	Tetrahydrothiophene	ND	18	ND	5.0	
638-02-8	2,5-Dimethylthiophene	ND	23	ND	5.0	
872-55-9	2-Ethylthiophene	ND	23	ND	5.0	
110-81-6	Diethyl Disulfide	ND	12	ND	2.5	

ND = Compound was analyzed for, but not detected above the laboratory reporting limit.

MRL = Method Reporting Limit - The minimum quantity of a target analyte that can be confidently determined by the referenced method.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

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Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: 62204-PARK #2
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506
 ALS Sample ID: P1502506-014

Test Code: ASTM D 5504-12
Instrument ID: Agilent 7890A/GC22/SCD
Analyst: Mike Conejo
Sample Type: 1 L Zefon Bag
Test Notes:

Date Collected: 6/22/15
Time Collected: NA
Date Received: 6/22/15
Date Analyzed: 6/23/15
Time Analyzed: 09:36
Volume(s) Analyzed: 1.0 ml(s)

CAS #	Compound	Result µg/m ³	MRL µg/m ³	Result ppbV	MRL ppbV	Data Qualifier
7783-06-4	Hydrogen Sulfide	ND	7.0	ND	5.0	
463-58-1	Carbonyl Sulfide	ND	12	ND	5.0	
74-93-1	Methyl Mercaptan	ND	9.8	ND	5.0	
75-08-1	Ethyl Mercaptan	ND	13	ND	5.0	
75-18-3	Dimethyl Sulfide	ND	13	ND	5.0	
75-15-0	Carbon Disulfide	ND	7.8	ND	2.5	
75-33-2	Isopropyl Mercaptan	ND	16	ND	5.0	
75-66-1	tert-Butyl Mercaptan	ND	18	ND	5.0	
107-03-9	n-Propyl Mercaptan	ND	16	ND	5.0	
624-89-5	Ethyl Methyl Sulfide	ND	16	ND	5.0	
110-02-1	Thiophene	ND	17	ND	5.0	
513-44-0	Isobutyl Mercaptan	ND	18	ND	5.0	
352-93-2	Diethyl Sulfide	ND	18	ND	5.0	
109-79-5	n-Butyl Mercaptan	ND	18	ND	5.0	
624-92-0	Dimethyl Disulfide	ND	9.6	ND	2.5	
616-44-4	3-Methylthiophene	ND	20	ND	5.0	
110-01-0	Tetrahydrothiophene	ND	18	ND	5.0	
638-02-8	2,5-Dimethylthiophene	ND	23	ND	5.0	
872-55-9	2-Ethylthiophene	ND	23	ND	5.0	
110-81-6	Diethyl Disulfide	ND	12	ND	2.5	

ND = Compound was analyzed for, but not detected above the laboratory reporting limit.

MRL = Method Reporting Limit - The minimum quantity of a target analyte that can be confidently determined by the referenced method.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

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Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: 62205-LANDFILL
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506
 ALS Sample ID: P1502506-015

Test Code: ASTM D 5504-12
 Instrument ID: Agilent 7890A/GC22/SCD
 Analyst: Mike Conejo
 Sample Type: 1 L Zefon Bag
 Test Notes:

Date Collected: 6/22/15
 Time Collected: NA
 Date Received: 6/22/15
 Date Analyzed: 6/23/15
 Time Analyzed: 10:10
 Volume(s) Analyzed: 1.0 ml(s)

CAS #	Compound	Result µg/m ³	MRL µg/m ³	Result ppbV	MRL ppbV	Data Qualifier
7783-06-4	Hydrogen Sulfide	ND	7.0	ND	5.0	
463-58-1	Carbonyl Sulfide	ND	12	ND	5.0	
74-93-1	Methyl Mercaptan	ND	9.8	ND	5.0	
75-08-1	Ethyl Mercaptan	ND	13	ND	5.0	
75-18-3	Dimethyl Sulfide	ND	13	ND	5.0	
75-15-0	Carbon Disulfide	ND	7.8	ND	2.5	
75-33-2	Isopropyl Mercaptan	ND	16	ND	5.0	
75-66-1	tert-Butyl Mercaptan	ND	18	ND	5.0	
107-03-9	n-Propyl Mercaptan	ND	16	ND	5.0	
624-89-5	Ethyl Methyl Sulfide	ND	16	ND	5.0	
110-02-1	Thiophene	ND	17	ND	5.0	
513-44-0	Isobutyl Mercaptan	ND	18	ND	5.0	
352-93-2	Diethyl Sulfide	ND	18	ND	5.0	
109-79-5	n-Butyl Mercaptan	ND	18	ND	5.0	
624-92-0	Dimethyl Disulfide	ND	9.6	ND	2.5	
616-44-4	3-Methylthiophene	ND	20	ND	5.0	
110-01-0	Tetrahydrothiophene	ND	18	ND	5.0	
638-02-8	2,5-Dimethylthiophene	ND	23	ND	5.0	
872-55-9	2-Ethylthiophene	ND	23	ND	5.0	
110-81-6	Diethyl Disulfide	ND	12	ND	2.5	

ND = Compound was analyzed for, but not detected above the laboratory reporting limit.

MRL = Method Reporting Limit - The minimum quantity of a target analyte that can be confidently determined by the referenced method.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

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Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: Method Blank
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506
 ALS Sample ID: P150623-MB

Test Code: ASTM D 5504-12
Instrument ID: Agilent 7890A/GC22/SCD
Analyst: Mike Conejo
Sample Type: 1 L Zefon Bag
Test Notes:

Date Collected: NA
Time Collected: NA
Date Received: NA
Date Analyzed: 6/23/15
Time Analyzed: 07:39
Volume(s) Analyzed: 1.0 ml(s)

CAS #	Compound	Result µg/m ³	MRL µg/m ³	Result ppbV	MRL ppbV	Data Qualifier
7783-06-4	Hydrogen Sulfide	ND	7.0	ND	5.0	
463-58-1	Carbonyl Sulfide	ND	12	ND	5.0	
74-93-1	Methyl Mercaptan	ND	9.8	ND	5.0	
75-08-1	Ethyl Mercaptan	ND	13	ND	5.0	
75-18-3	Dimethyl Sulfide	ND	13	ND	5.0	
75-15-0	Carbon Disulfide	ND	7.8	ND	2.5	
75-33-2	Isopropyl Mercaptan	ND	16	ND	5.0	
75-66-1	tert-Butyl Mercaptan	ND	18	ND	5.0	
107-03-9	n-Propyl Mercaptan	ND	16	ND	5.0	
624-89-5	Ethyl Methyl Sulfide	ND	16	ND	5.0	
110-02-1	Thiophene	ND	17	ND	5.0	
513-44-0	Isobutyl Mercaptan	ND	18	ND	5.0	
352-93-2	Diethyl Sulfide	ND	18	ND	5.0	
109-79-5	n-Butyl Mercaptan	ND	18	ND	5.0	
624-92-0	Dimethyl Disulfide	ND	9.6	ND	2.5	
616-44-4	3-Methylthiophene	ND	20	ND	5.0	
110-01-0	Tetrahydrothiophene	ND	18	ND	5.0	
638-02-8	2,5-Dimethylthiophene	ND	23	ND	5.0	
872-55-9	2-Ethylthiophene	ND	23	ND	5.0	
110-81-6	Diethyl Disulfide	ND	12	ND	2.5	

ND = Compound was analyzed for, but not detected above the laboratory reporting limit.

MRL = Method Reporting Limit - The minimum quantity of a target analyte that can be confidently determined by the referenced method.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL

LABORATORY CONTROL SAMPLE SUMMARY

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Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: Lab Control Sample
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506
 ALS Sample ID: P150623-LCS

Test Code: ASTM D 5504-12
Instrument ID: Agilent 7890A/GC22/SCD
Analyst: Mike Conejo
Sample Type: 1 L Zefon Bag
Test Notes:

Date Collected: NA
Date Received: NA
Date Analyzed: 6/23/15
Volume(s) Analyzed: NA ml(s)

CAS #	Compound	Spike Amount ppbV	Result ppbV	% Recovery	ALS Acceptance Limits	Data Qualifier
7783-06-4	Hydrogen Sulfide	1,990	2,060	104	65-138	
463-58-1	Carbonyl Sulfide	2,030	1,990	98	60-135	
74-93-1	Methyl Mercaptan	2,020	2,040	101	57-140	

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Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: AS00788-28507 LINCOLN
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506
ALS Sample ID: P1502506-016

Test Code: EPA TO-15
Instrument ID: Tekmar AUTOCAN/Agilent 5975Binert/6890N/MS13
Analyst: Evelyn Alvarez
Sample Type: 6.0 L Silonite Canister
Test Notes:
Container ID: AS00788

Date Collected: 6/22/15
Date Received: 6/22/15
Date Analyzed: 7/1/15
Volume(s) Analyzed: 1.00 Liter(s)

Initial Pressure (psig): -1.90 Final Pressure (psig): 3.60

Canister Dilution Factor: 1.43

CAS #	Compound	Result µg/m ³	MRL µg/m ³	Result ppbV	MRL ppbV	Data Qualifier
115-07-1	Propene	1.9	0.72	1.1	0.42	
75-71-8	Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC 12)	2.0	0.72	0.40	0.14	
74-87-3	Chloromethane	ND	0.72	ND	0.35	
76-14-2	1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC 114)	ND	0.72	ND	0.10	
75-01-4	Vinyl Chloride	ND	0.72	ND	0.28	
106-99-0	1,3-Butadiene	ND	0.72	ND	0.32	
74-83-9	Bromomethane	ND	0.72	ND	0.18	
75-00-3	Chloroethane	ND	0.72	ND	0.27	
64-17-5	Ethanol	11	7.2	5.7	3.8	
75-05-8	Acetonitrile	ND	0.72	ND	0.43	
107-02-8	Acrolein	ND	2.9	ND	1.2	
67-64-1	Acetone	9.7	7.2	4.1	3.0	
75-69-4	Trichlorofluoromethane	1.2	0.72	0.22	0.13	
67-63-0	2-Propanol (Isopropyl Alcohol)	ND	7.2	ND	2.9	
107-13-1	Acrylonitrile	ND	0.72	ND	0.33	
75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethene	ND	0.72	ND	0.18	
75-09-2	Methylene Chloride	ND	0.72	ND	0.21	
107-05-1	3-Chloro-1-propene (Allyl Chloride)	ND	0.72	ND	0.23	
76-13-1	Trichlorotrifluoroethane	ND	0.72	ND	0.093	
75-15-0	Carbon Disulfide	ND	7.2	ND	2.3	
156-60-5	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND	0.72	ND	0.18	
75-34-3	1,1-Dichloroethane	ND	0.72	ND	0.18	
1634-04-4	Methyl tert-Butyl Ether	ND	0.72	ND	0.20	
108-05-4	Vinyl Acetate	ND	7.2	ND	2.0	
78-93-3	2-Butanone (MEK)	ND	7.2	ND	2.4	

ND = Compound was analyzed for, but not detected above the laboratory reporting limit.

MRL = Method Reporting Limit - The minimum quantity of a target analyte that can be confidently determined by the referenced method.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL

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Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: AS00788-28507 LINCOLN
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506
 ALS Sample ID: P1502506-016

Test Code: EPA TO-15
Instrument ID: Tekmar AUTOCAN/Agilent 5975Binert/6890N/MS13
Analyst: Evelyn Alvarez
Sample Type: 6.0 L Silonite Canister
Test Notes:
Container ID: AS00788

Date Collected: 6/22/15
Date Received: 6/22/15
Date Analyzed: 7/1/15
Volume(s) Analyzed: 1.00 Liter(s)

Initial Pressure (psig): -1.90 **Final Pressure (psig):** 3.60

Canister Dilution Factor: 1.43

CAS #	Compound	Result µg/m ³	MRL µg/m ³	Result ppbV	MRL ppbV	Data Qualifier
156-59-2	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND	0.72	ND	0.18	
141-78-6	Ethyl Acetate	ND	1.4	ND	0.40	
110-54-3	n-Hexane	ND	0.72	ND	0.20	
67-66-3	Chloroform	ND	0.72	ND	0.15	
109-99-9	Tetrahydrofuran (THF)	ND	0.72	ND	0.24	
107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane	ND	0.72	ND	0.18	
71-55-6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND	0.72	ND	0.13	
71-43-2	Benzene	1.1	0.72	0.34	0.22	
56-23-5	Carbon Tetrachloride	ND	0.72	ND	0.11	
110-82-7	Cyclohexane	ND	1.4	ND	0.42	
78-87-5	1,2-Dichloropropane	ND	0.72	ND	0.15	
75-27-4	Bromodichloromethane	ND	0.72	ND	0.11	
79-01-6	Trichloroethene	ND	0.72	ND	0.13	
123-91-1	1,4-Dioxane	ND	0.72	ND	0.20	
80-62-6	Methyl Methacrylate	ND	1.4	ND	0.35	
142-82-5	n-Heptane	ND	0.72	ND	0.17	
10061-01-5	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	0.72	ND	0.16	
108-10-1	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	ND	0.72	ND	0.17	
10061-02-6	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	0.72	ND	0.16	
79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ND	0.72	ND	0.13	
108-88-3	Toluene	1.5	0.72	0.39	0.19	
591-78-6	2-Hexanone	ND	0.72	ND	0.17	
124-48-1	Dibromochloromethane	ND	0.72	ND	0.084	
106-93-4	1,2-Dibromoethane	ND	0.72	ND	0.093	
123-86-4	n-Butyl Acetate	ND	0.72	ND	0.15	

ND = Compound was analyzed for, but not detected above the laboratory reporting limit.

MRL = Method Reporting Limit - The minimum quantity of a target analyte that can be confidently determined by the referenced method.

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RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

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Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: AS00788-28507 LINCOLN
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: PI502506
ALS Sample ID: PI502506-016

Test Code: EPA TO-15
Instrument ID: Tekmar AUTOCAN/Agilent 5975Binert/6890N/MS13
Analyst: Evelyn Alvarez
Sample Type: 6.0 L Silonite Canister
Test Notes:
Container ID: AS00788

Date Collected: 6/22/15
Date Received: 6/22/15
Date Analyzed: 7/1/15
Volume(s) Analyzed: 1.00 Liter(s)

Initial Pressure (psig): -1.90 Final Pressure (psig): 3.60

Canister Dilution Factor: 1.43

CAS #	Compound	Result µg/m ³	MRL µg/m ³	Result ppbV	MRL ppbV	Data Qualifier
111-65-9	n-Octane	ND	0.72	ND	0.15	
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethene	ND	0.72	ND	0.11	
108-90-7	Chlorobenzene	ND	0.72	ND	0.16	
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	ND	0.72	ND	0.16	
179601-23-1	m,p-Xylenes	ND	1.4	ND	0.33	
75-25-2	Bromoform	ND	0.72	ND	0.069	
100-42-5	Styrene	ND	0.72	ND	0.17	
95-47-6	o-Xylene	ND	0.72	ND	0.16	
111-84-2	n-Nonane	ND	0.72	ND	0.14	
79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	0.72	ND	0.10	
98-82-8	Cumene	ND	0.72	ND	0.15	
80-56-8	alpha-Pinene	ND	0.72	ND	0.13	
103-65-1	n-Propylbenzene	ND	0.72	ND	0.15	
622-96-8	4-Ethyltoluene	ND	0.72	ND	0.15	
108-67-8	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	ND	0.72	ND	0.15	
95-63-6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	1.3	0.72	0.26	0.15	
100-44-7	Benzyl Chloride	ND	0.72	ND	0.14	
541-73-1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.72	ND	0.12	
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.72	ND	0.12	
95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.72	ND	0.12	
5989-27-5	d-Limonene	ND	0.72	ND	0.13	
96-12-8	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	ND	0.72	ND	0.074	
120-82-1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ND	0.72	ND	0.096	
91-20-3	Naphthalene	1.2	0.72	0.22	0.14	
87-68-3	Hexachlorobutadiene	ND	0.72	ND	0.067	

ND = Compound was analyzed for, but not detected above the laboratory reporting limit.

MRL = Method Reporting Limit - The minimum quantity of a target analyte that can be confidently determined by the referenced method.

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Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: AS00788-28507 LINCOLN
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506
 ALS Sample ID: P1502506-016

Tentatively Identified Compounds

Test Code: EPA TO-15
Instrument ID: Tekmar AUTOCAN/Agilent 5975Binert/6890N/MS13
Analyst: Evelyn Alvarez
Sample Type: 6.0 L Silonite Canister
Test Notes: T
Container ID: AS00788

Date Collected: 6/22/15
Date Received: 6/22/15
Date Analyzed: 7/1/15
Volume(s) Analyzed: 1.00 Liter(s)

Initial Pressure (psig): -1.90 Final Pressure (psig): 3.60

Canister Dilution Factor: 1.43

GC/MS Retention Time	Compound Identification	Concentration µg/m³	Data Qualifier
3.78	Norflurane	3.3	
5.19	n-Butane	3.7	
8.67	Formic acid	14	
9.29	unknown	3.1	
9.93	Trimethylsilanol	7.4	
10.54	Acetic Acid	11	
17.09	Hexamethylcyclotrisiloxane	6.3	
21.32	n-Nonanal	6.8	
22.00	Unidentified Siloxane	4.8	

T = Analyte is a tentatively identified compound, result is estimated.

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Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: AS00815-WATER TANK
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506
 ALS Sample ID: P1502506-017

Test Code: EPA TO-15
Instrument ID: Tekmar AUTOCAN/Agilent 5975Binert/6890N/MS13
Analyst: Evelyn Alvarez
Sample Type: 6.0 L Silonite Canister
Test Notes:
Container ID: AS00815

Date Collected: 6/22/15
Date Received: 6/22/15
Date Analyzed: 7/1/15
Volume(s) Analyzed: 1.00 Liter(s)

Initial Pressure (psig): -1.53 Final Pressure (psig): 3.54

Canister Dilution Factor: 1.38

CAS #	Compound	Result µg/m ³	MRL µg/m ³	Result ppbV	MRL ppbV	Data Qualifier
115-07-1	Propene	ND	0.69	ND	0.40	
75-71-8	Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC 12)	2.0	0.69	0.40	0.14	
74-87-3	Chloromethane	ND	0.69	ND	0.33	
76-14-2	1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC 114)	ND	0.69	ND	0.099	
75-01-4	Vinyl Chloride	ND	0.69	ND	0.27	
106-99-0	1,3-Butadiene	ND	0.69	ND	0.31	
74-83-9	Bromomethane	ND	0.69	ND	0.18	
75-00-3	Chloroethane	ND	0.69	ND	0.26	
64-17-5	Ethanol	ND	6.9	ND	3.7	
75-05-8	Acetonitrile	ND	0.69	ND	0.41	
107-02-8	Acrolein	ND	2.8	ND	1.2	
67-64-1	Acetone	9.0	6.9	3.8	2.9	
75-69-4	Trichlorofluoromethane	1.2	0.69	0.21	0.12	
67-63-0	2-Propanol (Isopropyl Alcohol)	ND	6.9	ND	2.8	
107-13-1	Acrylonitrile	ND	0.69	ND	0.32	
75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethene	ND	0.69	ND	0.17	
75-09-2	Methylene Chloride	ND	0.69	ND	0.20	
107-05-1	3-Chloro-1-propene (Allyl Chloride)	ND	0.69	ND	0.22	
76-13-1	Trichlorotrifluoroethane	ND	0.69	ND	0.090	
75-15-0	Carbon Disulfide	ND	6.9	ND	2.2	
156-60-5	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND	0.69	ND	0.17	
75-34-3	1,1-Dichloroethane	ND	0.69	ND	0.17	
1634-04-4	Methyl tert-Butyl Ether	ND	0.69	ND	0.19	
108-05-4	Vinyl Acetate	ND	6.9	ND	2.0	
78-93-3	2-Butanone (MEK)	ND	6.9	ND	2.3	

ND = Compound was analyzed for, but not detected above the laboratory reporting limit.

MRL = Method Reporting Limit - The minimum quantity of a target analyte that can be confidently determined by the referenced method.

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RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

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Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: AS00815-WATER TANK
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506
ALS Sample ID: P1502506-017

Test Code: EPA TO-15
Instrument ID: Tekmar AUTOCAN/Agilent 5975Binert/6890N/MS13
Analyst: Evelyn Alvarez
Sample Type: 6.0 L Silonite Canister
Test Notes:
Container ID: AS00815

Date Collected: 6/22/15
Date Received: 6/22/15
Date Analyzed: 7/1/15
Volume(s) Analyzed: 1.00 Liter(s)

Initial Pressure (psig): -1.53 Final Pressure (psig): 3.54

Canister Dilution Factor: 1.38

CAS #	Compound	Result µg/m³	MRL µg/m³	Result ppbV	MRL ppbV	Data Qualifier
156-59-2	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND	0.69	ND	0.17	
141-78-6	Ethyl Acetate	ND	1.4	ND	0.38	
110-54-3	n-Hexane	ND	0.69	ND	0.20	
67-66-3	Chloroform	ND	0.69	ND	0.14	
109-99-9	Tetrahydrofuran (THF)	ND	0.69	ND	0.23	
107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane	ND	0.69	ND	0.17	
71-55-6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND	0.69	ND	0.13	
71-43-2	Benzene	ND	0.69	ND	0.22	
56-23-5	Carbon Tetrachloride	ND	0.69	ND	0.11	
110-82-7	Cyclohexane	ND	1.4	ND	0.40	
78-87-5	1,2-Dichloropropane	ND	0.69	ND	0.15	
75-27-4	Bromodichloromethane	ND	0.69	ND	0.10	
79-01-6	Trichloroethene	ND	0.69	ND	0.13	
123-91-1	1,4-Dioxane	ND	0.69	ND	0.19	
80-62-6	Methyl Methacrylate	ND	1.4	ND	0.34	
142-82-5	n-Heptane	ND	0.69	ND	0.17	
10061-01-5	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	0.69	ND	0.15	
108-10-1	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	ND	0.69	ND	0.17	
10061-02-6	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	0.69	ND	0.15	
79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ND	0.69	ND	0.13	
108-88-3	Toluene	0.79	0.69	0.21	0.18	
591-78-6	2-Hexanone	ND	0.69	ND	0.17	
124-48-1	Dibromochloromethane	ND	0.69	ND	0.081	
106-93-4	1,2-Dibromoethane	ND	0.69	ND	0.090	
123-86-4	n-Butyl Acetate	ND	0.69	ND	0.15	

ND = Compound was analyzed for, but not detected above the laboratory reporting limit.

MRL = Method Reporting Limit - The minimum quantity of a target analyte that can be confidently determined by the referenced method.

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RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

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Client: **Aurora Industrial Hygiene**
 Client Sample ID: **AS00815-WATER TANK**
 Client Project ID: **VAL VERDE / 26168**

ALS Project ID: P1502506
 ALS Sample ID: P1502506-017

Test Code: EPA TO-15
 Instrument ID: Tekmar AUTOCAN/Agilent 5975Binert/6890N/MS13
 Analyst: Evelyn Alvarez
 Sample Type: 6.0 L Silonite Canister
 Test Notes:
 Container ID: AS00815

Date Collected: 6/22/15
 Date Received: 6/22/15
 Date Analyzed: 7/1/15
 Volume(s) Analyzed: 1.00 Liter(s)

Initial Pressure (psig): -1.53 Final Pressure (psig): 3.54

Canister Dilution Factor: 1.38

CAS #	Compound	Result µg/m³	MRL µg/m³	Result ppbV	MRL ppbV	Data Qualifier
111-65-9	n-Octane	ND	0.69	ND	0.15	
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethene	ND	0.69	ND	0.10	
108-90-7	Chlorobenzene	ND	0.69	ND	0.15	
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	ND	0.69	ND	0.16	
179601-23-1	m,p-Xylenes	ND	1.4	ND	0.32	
75-25-2	Bromoform	ND	0.69	ND	0.067	
100-42-5	Styrene	ND	0.69	ND	0.16	
95-47-6	o-Xylene	ND	0.69	ND	0.16	
111-84-2	n-Nonane	ND	0.69	ND	0.13	
79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	0.69	ND	0.10	
98-82-8	Cumene	ND	0.69	ND	0.14	
80-56-8	alpha-Pinene	ND	0.69	ND	0.12	
103-65-1	n-Propylbenzene	ND	0.69	ND	0.14	
622-96-8	4-Ethyltoluene	ND	0.69	ND	0.14	
108-67-8	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	ND	0.69	ND	0.14	
95-63-6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ND	0.69	ND	0.14	
100-44-7	Benzyl Chloride	ND	0.69	ND	0.13	
541-73-1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.69	ND	0.11	
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.69	ND	0.11	
95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.69	ND	0.11	
5989-27-5	d-Limonene	ND	0.69	ND	0.12	
96-12-8	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	ND	0.69	ND	0.071	
120-82-1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ND	0.69	ND	0.093	
91-20-3	Naphthalene	ND	0.69	ND	0.13	
87-68-3	Hexachlorobutadiene	ND	0.69	ND	0.065	

ND = Compound was analyzed for, but not detected above the laboratory reporting limit.

MRL = Method Reporting Limit - The minimum quantity of a target analyte that can be confidently determined by the referenced method.

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RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

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Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: AS00815-WATER TANK
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506
 ALS Sample ID: P1502506-017

Tentatively Identified Compounds

Test Code: EPA TO-15
 Instrument ID: Tekmar AUTOCAN/Agilent 5975Biner/6890N/MS13
 Analyst: Evelyn Alvarez
 Sample Type: 6.0 L Silonite Canister
 Test Notes: T
 Container ID: AS00815

Date Collected: 6/22/15
 Date Received: 6/22/15
 Date Analyzed: 7/1/15
 Volume(s) Analyzed: 1.00 Liter(s)

Initial Pressure (psig): -1.53 Final Pressure (psig): 3.54

Canister Dilution Factor: 1.38

GC/MS Retention Time	Compound Identification	Concentration µg/m ³	Data Qualifier
9.94	Trimethylsilanol	3.0	
17.09	Hexamethylcyclotrisiloxane	8.4	
20.09	unknown	4.4	
21.32	n-Nonanal	4.4	
22.00	Unidentified Siloxane	3.8	

T = Analyte is a tentatively identified compound, result is estimated.

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Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: AS00575-PARK #1
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506
 ALS Sample ID: P1502506-018

Test Code: EPA TO-15
Instrument ID: Tekmar AUTOCAN/Agilent 5975Binert/6890N/MS13
Analyst: Evelyn Alvarez
Sample Type: 6.0 L Silonite Canister
Test Notes:
Container ID: AS00575

Date Collected: 6/22/15
Date Received: 6/22/15
Date Analyzed: 7/1/15
Volume(s) Analyzed: 1.00 Liter(s)

Initial Pressure (psig): -2.15 Final Pressure (psig): 3.60

Canister Dilution Factor: 1.46

CAS #	Compound	Result µg/m ³	MRL µg/m ³	Result ppbV	MRL ppbV	Data Qualifier
115-07-1	Propene	0.93	0.73	0.54	0.42	
75-71-8	Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC 12)	1.9	0.73	0.39	0.15	
74-87-3	Chloromethane	ND	0.73	ND	0.35	
76-14-2	1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC 114)	ND	0.73	ND	0.10	
75-01-4	Vinyl Chloride	ND	0.73	ND	0.29	
106-99-0	1,3-Butadiene	ND	0.73	ND	0.33	
74-83-9	Bromomethane	ND	0.73	ND	0.19	
75-00-3	Chloroethane	ND	0.73	ND	0.28	
64-17-5	Ethanol	16	7.3	8.2	3.9	
75-05-8	Acetonitrile	ND	0.73	ND	0.43	
107-02-8	Acrolein	ND	2.9	ND	1.3	
67-64-1	Acetone	10	7.3	4.2	3.1	
75-69-4	Trichlorofluoromethane	1.1	0.73	0.20	0.13	
67-63-0	2-Propanol (Isopropyl Alcohol)	ND	7.3	ND	3.0	
107-13-1	Acrylonitrile	ND	0.73	ND	0.34	
75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethene	ND	0.73	ND	0.18	
75-09-2	Methylene Chloride	ND	0.73	ND	0.21	
107-05-1	3-Chloro-1-propene (Allyl Chloride)	ND	0.73	ND	0.23	
76-13-1	Trichlorotrifluoroethane	ND	0.73	ND	0.095	
75-15-0	Carbon Disulfide	ND	7.3	ND	2.3	
156-60-5	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND	0.73	ND	0.18	
75-34-3	1,1-Dichloroethane	ND	0.73	ND	0.18	
1634-04-4	Methyl tert-Butyl Ether	ND	0.73	ND	0.20	
108-05-4	Vinyl Acetate	ND	7.3	ND	2.1	
78-93-3	2-Butanone (MEK)	ND	7.3	ND	2.5	

ND = Compound was analyzed for, but not detected above the laboratory reporting limit.

MRL = Method Reporting Limit - The minimum quantity of a target analyte that can be confidently determined by the referenced method.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

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Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: AS00575-PARK #1
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506
ALS Sample ID: P1502506-018

Test Code: EPA TO-15
Instrument ID: Tekmar AUTOCAN/Agilent 5975Binert/6890N/MS13
Analyst: Evelyn Alvarez
Sample Type: 6.0 L Silonite Canister
Test Notes:
Container ID: AS00575

Date Collected: 6/22/15
Date Received: 6/22/15
Date Analyzed: 7/1/15
Volume(s) Analyzed: 1.00 Liter(s)

Initial Pressure (psig): -2.15 Final Pressure (psig): 3.60

Canister Dilution Factor: 1.46

CAS #	Compound	Result µg/m³	MRL µg/m³	Result ppbV	MRL ppbV	Data Qualifier
156-59-2	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND	0.73	ND	0.18	
141-78-6	Ethyl Acetate	ND	1.5	ND	0.41	
110-54-3	n-Hexane	ND	0.73	ND	0.21	
67-66-3	Chloroform	ND	0.73	ND	0.15	
109-99-9	Tetrahydrofuran (THF)	ND	0.73	ND	0.25	
107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane	ND	0.73	ND	0.18	
71-55-6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND	0.73	ND	0.13	
71-43-2	Benzene	ND	0.73	ND	0.23	
56-23-5	Carbon Tetrachloride	ND	0.73	ND	0.12	
110-82-7	Cyclohexane	ND	1.5	ND	0.42	
78-87-5	1,2-Dichloropropane	ND	0.73	ND	0.16	
75-27-4	Bromodichloromethane	ND	0.73	ND	0.11	
79-01-6	Trichloroethene	ND	0.73	ND	0.14	
123-91-1	1,4-Dioxane	ND	0.73	ND	0.20	
80-62-6	Methyl Methacrylate	ND	1.5	ND	0.36	
142-82-5	n-Heptane	ND	0.73	ND	0.18	
10061-01-5	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	0.73	ND	0.16	
108-10-1	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	1.3	0.73	0.32	0.18	
10061-02-6	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	0.73	ND	0.16	
79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ND	0.73	ND	0.13	
108-88-3	Toluene	ND	0.73	ND	0.19	
591-78-6	2-Hexanone	ND	0.73	ND	0.18	
124-48-1	Dibromochloromethane	ND	0.73	ND	0.086	
106-93-4	1,2-Dibromoethane	ND	0.73	ND	0.095	
123-86-4	n-Butyl Acetate	ND	0.73	ND	0.15	

ND = Compound was analyzed for, but not detected above the laboratory reporting limit.

MRL = Method Reporting Limit - The minimum quantity of a target analyte that can be confidently determined by the referenced method.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

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Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: AS00575-PARK #1
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506
 ALS Sample ID: P1502506-018

Test Code: EPA TO-15
Instrument ID: Tekmar AUTOCAN/Agilent 5975Binert/6890N/MS13
Analyst: Evelyn Alvarez
Sample Type: 6.0 L Silonite Canister
Test Notes:
Container ID: AS00575

Date Collected: 6/22/15
Date Received: 6/22/15
Date Analyzed: 7/1/15
Volume(s) Analyzed: 1.00 Liter(s)

Initial Pressure (psig): -2.15 **Final Pressure (psig):** 3.60

Canister Dilution Factor: 1.46

CAS #	Compound	Result µg/m ³	MRL µg/m ³	Result ppbV	MRL ppbV	Data Qualifier
111-65-9	n-Octane	ND	0.73	ND	0.16	
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethene	ND	0.73	ND	0.11	
108-90-7	Chlorobenzene	ND	0.73	ND	0.16	
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	ND	0.73	ND	0.17	
179601-23-1	m,p-Xylenes	ND	1.5	ND	0.34	
75-25-2	Bromoform	ND	0.73	ND	0.071	
100-42-5	Styrene	ND	0.73	ND	0.17	
95-47-6	o-Xylene	ND	0.73	ND	0.17	
111-84-2	n-Nonane	ND	0.73	ND	0.14	
79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	0.73	ND	0.11	
98-82-8	Cumene	ND	0.73	ND	0.15	
80-56-8	alpha-Pinene	ND	0.73	ND	0.13	
103-65-1	n-Propylbenzene	ND	0.73	ND	0.15	
622-96-8	4-Ethyltoluene	ND	0.73	ND	0.15	
108-67-8	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	ND	0.73	ND	0.15	
95-63-6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ND	0.73	ND	0.15	
100-44-7	Benzyl Chloride	ND	0.73	ND	0.14	
541-73-1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.73	ND	0.12	
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.73	ND	0.12	
95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.73	ND	0.12	
5989-27-5	d-Limonene	ND	0.73	ND	0.13	
96-12-8	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	ND	0.73	ND	0.076	
120-82-1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ND	0.73	ND	0.098	
91-20-3	Naphthalene	ND	0.73	ND	0.14	
87-68-3	Hexachlorobutadiene	ND	0.73	ND	0.068	

ND = Compound was analyzed for, but not detected above the laboratory reporting limit.

MRL = Method Reporting Limit - The minimum quantity of a target analyte that can be confidently determined by the referenced method.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

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Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: AS00575-PARK #1
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506
 ALS Sample ID: P1502506-018

Tentatively Identified Compounds

Test Code: EPA TO-15
Instrument ID: Tekmar AUTOCAN/Agilent 5975Binert/6890N/MS13
Analyst: Evelyn Alvarez
Sample Type: 6.0 L Silonite Canister
Test Notes: T
Container ID: AS00575

Date Collected: 6/22/15
Date Received: 6/22/15
Date Analyzed: 7/1/15
Volume(s) Analyzed: 1.00 Liter(s)

Initial Pressure (psig): -2.15 Final Pressure (psig): 3.60

Canister Dilution Factor: 1.46

GC/MS Retention Time	Compound Identification	Concentration µg/m ³	Data Qualifier
7.83	Isoprene	6.2	
9.93	Trimethylsilanol	6.4	
12.69	1-Butanol	37	
17.09	Hexamethylcyclotrisiloxane	5.2	
20.30	2,2,4,6,6-Pentamethylheptane	3.4	
20.41	2-Ethyl-1-hexanol	4.3	
22.00	Unidentified Siloxane	4.6	
22.48	n-Dodecane	3.9	

T = Analyte is a tentatively identified compound, result is estimated.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

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Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: AC01049-PARK#2
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506
 ALS Sample ID: P1502506-019

Test Code: EPA TO-15
Instrument ID: Tekmar AUTOCAN/Agilent 5975Binert/6890N/MS13
Analyst: Evelyn Alvarez
Sample Type: 6.0 L Summa Canister
Test Notes:
Container ID: AC01049

Date Collected: 6/22/15
Date Received: 6/22/15
Date Analyzed: 7/1/15
Volume(s) Analyzed: 1.00 Liter(s)

Initial Pressure (psig): -2.40 Final Pressure (psig): 3.60

Canister Dilution Factor: 1.49

CAS #	Compound	Result µg/m ³	MRL µg/m ³	Result ppbV	MRL ppbV	Data Qualifier
115-07-1	Propene	ND	0.75	ND	0.43	
75-71-8	Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC 12)	1.9	0.75	0.39	0.15	
74-87-3	Chloromethane	ND	0.75	ND	0.36	
76-14-2	1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC 114)	ND	0.75	ND	0.11	
75-01-4	Vinyl Chloride	ND	0.75	ND	0.29	
106-99-0	1,3-Butadiene	ND	0.75	ND	0.34	
74-83-9	Bromomethane	ND	0.75	ND	0.19	
75-00-3	Chloroethane	ND	0.75	ND	0.28	
64-17-5	Ethanol	ND	7.5	ND	4.0	
75-05-8	Acetonitrile	ND	0.75	ND	0.44	
107-02-8	Acrolein	ND	3.0	ND	1.3	
67-64-1	Acetone	11	7.5	4.4	3.1	
75-69-4	Trichlorofluoromethane	1.2	0.75	0.20	0.13	
67-63-0	2-Propanol (Isopropyl Alcohol)	ND	7.5	ND	3.0	
107-13-1	Acrylonitrile	ND	0.75	ND	0.34	
75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethene	ND	0.75	ND	0.19	
75-09-2	Methylene Chloride	ND	0.75	ND	0.21	
107-05-1	3-Chloro-1-propene (Allyl Chloride)	ND	0.75	ND	0.24	
76-13-1	Trichlorotrifluoroethane	ND	0.75	ND	0.097	
75-15-0	Carbon Disulfide	ND	7.5	ND	2.4	
156-60-5	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND	0.75	ND	0.19	
75-34-3	1,1-Dichloroethane	ND	0.75	ND	0.18	
1634-04-4	Methyl tert-Butyl Ether	ND	0.75	ND	0.21	
108-05-4	Vinyl Acetate	ND	7.5	ND	2.1	
78-93-3	2-Butanone (MEK)	ND	7.5	ND	2.5	

ND = Compound was analyzed for, but not detected above the laboratory reporting limit.

MRL = Method Reporting Limit - The minimum quantity of a target analyte that can be confidently determined by the referenced method.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

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Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: AC01049-PARK#2
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506
 ALS Sample ID: P1502506-019

Test Code: EPA TO-15
Instrument ID: Tekmar AUTOCAN/Agilent 5975Binert/6890N/MS13
Analyst: Evelyn Alvarez
Sample Type: 6.0 L Summa Canister
Test Notes:
Container ID: AC01049

Date Collected: 6/22/15
Date Received: 6/22/15
Date Analyzed: 7/1/15
Volume(s) Analyzed: 1.00 Liter(s)

Initial Pressure (psig): -2.40 **Final Pressure (psig):** 3.60

Canister Dilution Factor: 1.49

CAS #	Compound	Result µg/m ³	MRL µg/m ³	Result ppbV	MRL ppbV	Data Qualifier
156-59-2	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND	0.75	ND	0.19	
141-78-6	Ethyl Acetate	ND	1.5	ND	0.41	
110-54-3	n-Hexane	ND	0.75	ND	0.21	
67-66-3	Chloroform	ND	0.75	ND	0.15	
109-99-9	Tetrahydrofuran (THF)	ND	0.75	ND	0.25	
107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane	ND	0.75	ND	0.18	
71-55-6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND	0.75	ND	0.14	
71-43-2	Benzene	0.97	0.75	0.30	0.23	
56-23-5	Carbon Tetrachloride	ND	0.75	ND	0.12	
110-82-7	Cyclohexane	ND	1.5	ND	0.43	
78-87-5	1,2-Dichloropropane	ND	0.75	ND	0.16	
75-27-4	Bromodichloromethane	ND	0.75	ND	0.11	
79-01-6	Trichloroethene	ND	0.75	ND	0.14	
123-91-1	1,4-Dioxane	ND	0.75	ND	0.21	
80-62-6	Methyl Methacrylate	ND	1.5	ND	0.36	
142-82-5	n-Heptane	ND	0.75	ND	0.18	
10061-01-5	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	0.75	ND	0.16	
108-10-1	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	ND	0.75	ND	0.18	
10061-02-6	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	0.75	ND	0.16	
79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ND	0.75	ND	0.14	
108-88-3	Toluene	ND	0.75	ND	0.20	
591-78-6	2-Hexanone	ND	0.75	ND	0.18	
124-48-1	Dibromochloromethane	ND	0.75	ND	0.087	
106-93-4	1,2-Dibromoethane	ND	0.75	ND	0.097	
123-86-4	n-Butyl Acetate	ND	0.75	ND	0.16	

ND = Compound was analyzed for, but not detected above the laboratory reporting limit.

MRL = Method Reporting Limit - The minimum quantity of a target analyte that can be confidently determined by the referenced method.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

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Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: AC01049-PARK#2
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506
 ALS Sample ID: P1502506-019

Test Code: EPA TO-15
Instrument ID: Tekmar AUTOCAN/Agilent 5975Binert/6890N/MS13
Analyst: Evelyn Alvarez
Sample Type: 6.0 L Summa Canister
Test Notes:
Container ID: AC01049

Date Collected: 6/22/15
Date Received: 6/22/15
Date Analyzed: 7/1/15
Volume(s) Analyzed: 1.00 Liter(s)

Initial Pressure (psig): -2.40 **Final Pressure (psig):** 3.60

Canister Dilution Factor: 1.49

CAS #	Compound	Result µg/m ³	MRL µg/m ³	Result ppbV	MRL ppbV	Data Qualifier
111-65-9	n-Octane	ND	0.75	ND	0.16	
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethene	ND	0.75	ND	0.11	
108-90-7	Chlorobenzene	ND	0.75	ND	0.16	
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	ND	0.75	ND	0.17	
179601-23-1	m,p-Xylenes	ND	1.5	ND	0.34	
75-25-2	Bromoform	ND	0.75	ND	0.072	
100-42-5	Styrene	ND	0.75	ND	0.18	
95-47-6	o-Xylene	ND	0.75	ND	0.17	
111-84-2	n-Nonane	ND	0.75	ND	0.14	
79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	0.75	ND	0.11	
98-82-8	Cumene	ND	0.75	ND	0.15	
80-56-8	alpha-Pinene	ND	0.75	ND	0.13	
103-65-1	n-Propylbenzene	ND	0.75	ND	0.15	
622-96-8	4-Ethyltoluene	ND	0.75	ND	0.15	
108-67-8	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	ND	0.75	ND	0.15	
95-63-6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ND	0.75	ND	0.15	
100-44-7	Benzyl Chloride	ND	0.75	ND	0.14	
541-73-1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.75	ND	0.12	
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.75	ND	0.12	
95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.75	ND	0.12	
5989-27-5	d-Limonene	ND	0.75	ND	0.13	
96-12-8	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	ND	0.75	ND	0.077	
120-82-1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ND	0.75	ND	0.10	
91-20-3	Naphthalene	ND	0.75	ND	0.14	
87-68-3	Hexachlorobutadiene	ND	0.75	ND	0.070	

ND = Compound was analyzed for, but not detected above the laboratory reporting limit.

MRL = Method Reporting Limit - The minimum quantity of a target analyte that can be confidently determined by the referenced method.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

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Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: AC01049-PARK#2
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506
 ALS Sample ID: P1502506-019

Tentatively Identified Compounds

Test Code: EPA TO-15
Instrument ID: Tekmar AUTOCAN/Agilent 5975Binert/6890N/MS13
Analyst: Evelyn Alvarez
Sample Type: 6.0 L Summa Canister
Test Notes: T
Container ID: AC01049

Date Collected: 6/22/15
Date Received: 6/22/15
Date Analyzed: 7/1/15
Volume(s) Analyzed: 1.00 Liter(s)

Initial Pressure (psig): -2.40 Final Pressure (psig): 3.60

Canister Dilution Factor: 1.49

GC/MS Retention Time	Compound Identification	Concentration µg/m ³	Data Qualifier
4.71	Acetaldehyde	4.1	
7.83	Isoprene	9.2	
9.94	Trimethylsilanol	3.7	

T = Analyte is a tentatively identified compound, result is estimated.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

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Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: AS00838-LANDFILL
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506
 ALS Sample ID: P1502506-020

Test Code: EPA TO-15
Instrument ID: Tekmar AUTOCAN/Agilent 5975Binert/6890N/MS13
Analyst: Evelyn Alvarez
Sample Type: 6.0 L Silonite Canister
Test Notes:
Container ID: AS00838

Date Collected: 6/22/15
Date Received: 6/22/15
Date Analyzed: 7/1/15
Volume(s) Analyzed: 1.00 Liter(s)

Initial Pressure (psig): -1.55 **Final Pressure (psig):** 3.65

Canister Dilution Factor: 1.40

CAS #	Compound	Result µg/m ³	MRL µg/m ³	Result ppbV	MRL ppbV	Data Qualifier
115-07-1	Propene	0.71	0.70	0.41	0.41	
75-71-8	Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC 12)	1.9	0.70	0.39	0.14	
74-87-3	Chloromethane	ND	0.70	ND	0.34	
76-14-2	1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC 114)	ND	0.70	ND	0.10	
75-01-4	Vinyl Chloride	ND	0.70	ND	0.27	
106-99-0	1,3-Butadiene	ND	0.70	ND	0.32	
74-83-9	Bromomethane	ND	0.70	ND	0.18	
75-00-3	Chloroethane	ND	0.70	ND	0.27	
64-17-5	Ethanol	ND	7.0	ND	3.7	
75-05-8	Acetonitrile	ND	0.70	ND	0.42	
107-02-8	Acrolein	ND	2.8	ND	1.2	
67-64-1	Acetone	9.0	7.0	3.8	2.9	
75-69-4	Trichlorofluoromethane	1.7	0.70	0.30	0.12	
67-63-0	2-Propanol (Isopropyl Alcohol)	ND	7.0	ND	2.8	
107-13-1	Acrylonitrile	ND	0.70	ND	0.32	
75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethene	ND	0.70	ND	0.18	
75-09-2	Methylene Chloride	ND	0.70	ND	0.20	
107-05-1	3-Chloro-1-propene (Allyl Chloride)	ND	0.70	ND	0.22	
76-13-1	Trichlorotrifluoroethane	ND	0.70	ND	0.091	
75-15-0	Carbon Disulfide	ND	7.0	ND	2.2	
156-60-5	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND	0.70	ND	0.18	
75-34-3	1,1-Dichloroethane	ND	0.70	ND	0.17	
1634-04-4	Methyl tert-Butyl Ether	ND	0.70	ND	0.19	
108-05-4	Vinyl Acetate	ND	7.0	ND	2.0	
78-93-3	2-Butanone (MEK)	ND	7.0	ND	2.4	

ND = Compound was analyzed for, but not detected above the laboratory reporting limit.

MRL = Method Reporting Limit - The minimum quantity of a target analyte that can be confidently determined by the referenced method.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

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Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: AS00838-LANDFILL
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506
 ALS Sample ID: P1502506-020

Test Code: EPA TO-15
Instrument ID: Tekmar AUTOCAN/Agilent 5975Binert/6890N/MS13
Analyst: Evelyn Alvarez
Sample Type: 6.0 L Silonite Canister
Test Notes:
Container ID: AS00838

Date Collected: 6/22/15
Date Received: 6/22/15
Date Analyzed: 7/1/15
Volume(s) Analyzed: 1.00 Liter(s)

Initial Pressure (psig): -1.55 Final Pressure (psig): 3.65

Canister Dilution Factor: 1.40

CAS #	Compound	Result µg/m ³	MRL µg/m ³	Result ppbV	MRL ppbV	Data Qualifier
156-59-2	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND	0.70	ND	0.18	
141-78-6	Ethyl Acetate	ND	1.4	ND	0.39	
110-54-3	n-Hexane	ND	0.70	ND	0.20	
67-66-3	Chloroform	ND	0.70	ND	0.14	
109-99-9	Tetrahydrofuran (THF)	ND	0.70	ND	0.24	
107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane	ND	0.70	ND	0.17	
71-55-6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND	0.70	ND	0.13	
71-43-2	Benzene	ND	0.70	ND	0.22	
56-23-5	Carbon Tetrachloride	ND	0.70	ND	0.11	
110-82-7	Cyclohexane	ND	1.4	ND	0.41	
78-87-5	1,2-Dichloropropane	ND	0.70	ND	0.15	
75-27-4	Bromodichloromethane	ND	0.70	ND	0.10	
79-01-6	Trichloroethene	ND	0.70	ND	0.13	
123-91-1	1,4-Dioxane	ND	0.70	ND	0.19	
80-62-6	Methyl Methacrylate	ND	1.4	ND	0.34	
142-82-5	n-Heptane	ND	0.70	ND	0.17	
10061-01-5	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	0.70	ND	0.15	
108-10-1	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	ND	0.70	ND	0.17	
10061-02-6	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	0.70	ND	0.15	
79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ND	0.70	ND	0.13	
108-88-3	Toluene	ND	0.70	ND	0.19	
591-78-6	2-Hexanone	ND	0.70	ND	0.17	
124-48-1	Dibromochloromethane	ND	0.70	ND	0.082	
106-93-4	1,2-Dibromoethane	ND	0.70	ND	0.091	
123-86-4	n-Butyl Acetate	ND	0.70	ND	0.15	

ND = Compound was analyzed for, but not detected above the laboratory reporting limit.

MRL = Method Reporting Limit - The minimum quantity of a target analyte that can be confidently determined by the referenced method.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

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Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: AS00838-LANDFILL
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: PI502506
ALS Sample ID: PI502506-020

Test Code: EPA TO-15
Instrument ID: Tekmar AUTOCAN/Agilent 5975Binert/6890N/MS13
Analyst: Evelyn Alvarez
Sample Type: 6.0 L Silonite Canister
Test Notes:
Container ID: AS00838

Date Collected: 6/22/15
Date Received: 6/22/15
Date Analyzed: 7/1/15
Volume(s) Analyzed: 1.00 Liter(s)

Initial Pressure (psig): -1.55 **Final Pressure (psig):** 3.65

Canister Dilution Factor: 1.40

CAS #	Compound	Result µg/m³	MRL µg/m³	Result ppbV	MRL ppbV	Data Qualifier
111-65-9	n-Octane	ND	0.70	ND	0.15	
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethene	ND	0.70	ND	0.10	
108-90-7	Chlorobenzene	ND	0.70	ND	0.15	
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	ND	0.70	ND	0.16	
179601-23-1	m,p-Xylenes	ND	1.4	ND	0.32	
75-25-2	Bromoform	ND	0.70	ND	0.068	
100-42-5	Styrene	ND	0.70	ND	0.16	
95-47-6	o-Xylene	ND	0.70	ND	0.16	
111-84-2	n-Nonane	ND	0.70	ND	0.13	
79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	0.70	ND	0.10	
98-82-8	Cumene	ND	0.70	ND	0.14	
80-56-8	alpha-Pinene	ND	0.70	ND	0.13	
103-65-1	n-Propylbenzene	ND	0.70	ND	0.14	
622-96-8	4-Ethyltoluene	ND	0.70	ND	0.14	
108-67-8	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	ND	0.70	ND	0.14	
95-63-6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ND	0.70	ND	0.14	
100-44-7	Benzyl Chloride	ND	0.70	ND	0.14	
541-73-1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.70	ND	0.12	
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.70	ND	0.12	
95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.70	ND	0.12	
5989-27-5	d-Limonene	ND	0.70	ND	0.13	
96-12-8	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	ND	0.70	ND	0.072	
120-82-1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ND	0.70	ND	0.094	
91-20-3	Naphthalene	ND	0.70	ND	0.13	
87-68-3	Hexachlorobutadiene	ND	0.70	ND	0.066	

ND = Compound was analyzed for, but not detected above the laboratory reporting limit.

MRL = Method Reporting Limit - The minimum quantity of a target analyte that can be confidently determined by the referenced method.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

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Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: AS00838-LANDFILL
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506
 ALS Sample ID: P1502506-020

Tentatively Identified Compounds

Test Code: EPA TO-15
Instrument ID: Tekmar AUTOCAN/Agilent 5975Binert/6890N/MS13
Analyst: Evelyn Alvarez
Sample Type: 6.0 L Silonite Canister
Test Notes: T
Container ID: AS00838

Date Collected: 6/22/15
Date Received: 6/22/15
Date Analyzed: 7/1/15
Volume(s) Analyzed: 1.00 Liter(s)

Initial Pressure (psig): -1.55 Final Pressure (psig): 3.65

Canister Dilution Factor: 1.40

GC/MS Retention Time	Compound Identification	Concentration µg/m ³	Data Qualifier
9.93	Trimethylsilanol	5.6	
17.09	Hexamethylcyclotrisiloxane	8.2	
20.09	unknown	2.9	
21.32	n-Nonanal	6.5	
22.39	n-Decanal	3.2	

T = Analyte is a tentatively identified compound, result is estimated.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

Page 1 of 4

Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: Method Blank
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506
 ALS Sample ID: P150701-MB

Test Code: EPA TO-15
Instrument ID: Tekmar AUTOCAN/Agilent 5975Binert/6890N/MS13
Analyst: Evelyn Alvarez
Sample Type: 6.0 L Silonite Canister
Test Notes:

Date Collected: NA
Date Received: NA
Date Analyzed: 7/1/15
Volume(s) Analyzed: 1.00 Liter(s)

Canister Dilution Factor: 1.00

CAS #	Compound	Result µg/m ³	MRL µg/m ³	Result ppbV	MRL ppbV	Data Qualifier
115-07-1	Propene	ND	0.50	ND	0.29	
75-71-8	Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC 12)	ND	0.50	ND	0.10	
74-87-3	Chloromethane	ND	0.50	ND	0.24	
76-14-2	1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC 114)	ND	0.50	ND	0.072	
75-01-4	Vinyl Chloride	ND	0.50	ND	0.20	
106-99-0	1,3-Butadiene	ND	0.50	ND	0.23	
74-83-9	Bromomethane	ND	0.50	ND	0.13	
75-00-3	Chloroethane	ND	0.50	ND	0.19	
64-17-5	Ethanol	ND	5.0	ND	2.7	
75-05-8	Acetonitrile	ND	0.50	ND	0.30	
107-02-8	Acrolein	ND	2.0	ND	0.87	
67-64-1	Acetone	ND	5.0	ND	2.1	
75-69-4	Trichlorofluoromethane	ND	0.50	ND	0.089	
67-63-0	2-Propanol (Isopropyl Alcohol)	ND	5.0	ND	2.0	
107-13-1	Acrylonitrile	ND	0.50	ND	0.23	
75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethene	ND	0.50	ND	0.13	
75-09-2	Methylene Chloride	ND	0.50	ND	0.14	
107-05-1	3-Chloro-1-propene (Allyl Chloride)	ND	0.50	ND	0.16	
76-13-1	Trichlorotrifluoroethane	ND	0.50	ND	0.065	
75-15-0	Carbon Disulfide	ND	5.0	ND	1.6	
156-60-5	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND	0.50	ND	0.13	
75-34-3	1,1-Dichloroethane	ND	0.50	ND	0.12	
1634-04-4	Methyl tert-Butyl Ether	ND	0.50	ND	0.14	
108-05-4	Vinyl Acetate	ND	5.0	ND	1.4	
78-93-3	2-Butanone (MEK)	ND	5.0	ND	1.7	

ND = Compound was analyzed for, but not detected above the laboratory reporting limit.

MRL = Method Reporting Limit - The minimum quantity of a target analyte that can be confidently determined by the referenced method.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

Page 2 of 4

Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: Method Blank
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506
 ALS Sample ID: P150701-MB

Test Code: EPA TO-15
Instrument ID: Tekmar AUTOCAN/Agilent 5975Binert/6890N/MS13
Analyst: Evelyn Alvarez
Sample Type: 6.0 L Silonite Canister
Test Notes:

Date Collected: NA
Date Received: NA
Date Analyzed: 7/1/15
Volume(s) Analyzed: 1.00 Liter(s)

Canister Dilution Factor: 1.00

CAS #	Compound	Result µg/m ³	MRL µg/m ³	Result ppbV	MRL ppbV	Data Qualifier
156-59-2	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND	0.50	ND	0.13	
141-78-6	Ethyl Acetate	ND	1.0	ND	0.28	
110-54-3	n-Hexane	ND	0.50	ND	0.14	
67-66-3	Chloroform	ND	0.50	ND	0.10	
109-99-9	Tetrahydrofuran (THF)	ND	0.50	ND	0.17	
107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane	ND	0.50	ND	0.12	
71-55-6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND	0.50	ND	0.092	
71-43-2	Benzene	ND	0.50	ND	0.16	
56-23-5	Carbon Tetrachloride	ND	0.50	ND	0.080	
110-82-7	Cyclohexane	ND	1.0	ND	0.29	
78-87-5	1,2-Dichloropropane	ND	0.50	ND	0.11	
75-27-4	Bromodichloromethane	ND	0.50	ND	0.075	
79-01-6	Trichloroethene	ND	0.50	ND	0.093	
123-91-1	1,4-Dioxane	ND	0.50	ND	0.14	
80-62-6	Methyl Methacrylate	ND	1.0	ND	0.24	
142-82-5	n-Heptane	ND	0.50	ND	0.12	
10061-01-5	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	0.50	ND	0.11	
108-10-1	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	ND	0.50	ND	0.12	
10061-02-6	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	0.50	ND	0.11	
79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ND	0.50	ND	0.092	
108-88-3	Toluene	ND	0.50	ND	0.13	
591-78-6	2-Hexanone	ND	0.50	ND	0.12	
124-48-1	Dibromochloromethane	ND	0.50	ND	0.059	
106-93-4	1,2-Dibromoethane	ND	0.50	ND	0.065	
123-86-4	n-Butyl Acetate	ND	0.50	ND	0.11	

ND = Compound was analyzed for, but not detected above the laboratory reporting limit.

MRL = Method Reporting Limit - The minimum quantity of a target analyte that can be confidently determined by the referenced method.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

Page 3 of 4

Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene

Client Sample ID: Method Blank

Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506

ALS Sample ID: P150701-MB

Test Code: EPA TO-15

Instrument ID: Tekmar AUTOCAN/Agilent 5975Binert/6890N/MS13

Analyst: Evelyn Alvarez

Sample Type: 6.0 L Silonite Canister

Test Notes:

Date Collected: NA

Date Received: NA

Date Analyzed: 7/1/15

Volume(s) Analyzed: 1.00 Liter(s)

Canister Dilution Factor: 1.00

CAS #	Compound	Result $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	MRL $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Result ppbV	MRL ppbV	Data Qualifier
111-65-9	n-Octane	ND	0.50	ND	0.11	
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethene	ND	0.50	ND	0.074	
108-90-7	Chlorobenzene	ND	0.50	ND	0.11	
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	ND	0.50	ND	0.12	
179601-23-1	m,p-Xylenes	ND	1.0	ND	0.23	
75-25-2	Bromoform	ND	0.50	ND	0.048	
100-42-5	Styrene	ND	0.50	ND	0.12	
95-47-6	o-Xylene	ND	0.50	ND	0.12	
111-84-2	n-Nonane	ND	0.50	ND	0.095	
79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	0.50	ND	0.073	
98-82-8	Cumene	ND	0.50	ND	0.10	
80-56-8	alpha-Pinene	ND	0.50	ND	0.090	
103-65-1	n-Propylbenzene	ND	0.50	ND	0.10	
622-96-8	4-Ethyltoluene	ND	0.50	ND	0.10	
108-67-8	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	ND	0.50	ND	0.10	
95-63-6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ND	0.50	ND	0.10	
100-44-7	Benzyl Chloride	ND	0.50	ND	0.097	
541-73-1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.50	ND	0.083	
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.50	ND	0.083	
95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.50	ND	0.083	
5989-27-5	d-Limonene	ND	0.50	ND	0.090	
96-12-8	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	ND	0.50	ND	0.052	
120-82-1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ND	0.50	ND	0.067	
91-20-3	Naphthalene	ND	0.50	ND	0.095	
87-68-3	Hexachlorobutadiene	ND	0.50	ND	0.047	

ND = Compound was analyzed for, but not detected above the laboratory reporting limit.

MRL = Method Reporting Limit - The minimum quantity of a target analyte that can be confidently determined by the referenced method.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

Page 4 of 4

Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: Method Blank
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506
 ALS Sample ID: P150701-MB

Tentatively Identified Compounds

Test Code: EPA TO-15
Instrument ID: Tekmar AUTOCAN/Agilent 5975Binert/6890N/MS13
Analyst: Evelyn Alvarez
Sample Type: 6.0 L Silonite Canister
Test Notes:

Date Collected: NA
Date Received: NA
Date Analyzed: 7/1/15
Volume(s) Analyzed: 1.00 Liter(s)

Canister Dilution Factor: 1.00

GC/MS Retention Time	Compound Identification	Concentration µg/m ³	Data Qualifier
No Compounds Detected			

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL

SURROGATE SPIKE RECOVERY RESULTS

Page 1 of 1

Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506

Test Code: EPA TO-15
Instrument ID: Tekmar AUTOCAN/Agilent 5975Binert/6890N/MS13
Analyst: Evelyn Alvarez
Sample Type: 6.0 L Silonite Canister(s)
Test Notes:

Date(s) Collected: 6/22/15
Date(s) Received: 6/22/15
Date(s) Analyzed: 7/1/15

Client Sample ID	ALS Sample ID	1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	Toluene-d8	Bromofluorobenzene	Acceptance Limits	Data Qualifier
		Percent Recovered	Percent Recovered	Percent Recovered		
Method Blank	P150701-MB	93	103	110	70-130	
Lab Control Sample	P150701-LCS	93	102	113	70-130	
AS00788-28507 LINCOLN	P1502506-016	92	104	111	70-130	
AS00788-28507 LINCOLN	P1502506-016DUP	92	103	112	70-130	
AS00815-WATER TANK	P1502506-017	90	103	112	70-130	
AS00575-PARK #1	P1502506-018	90	104	113	70-130	
AC01049-PARK#2	P1502506-019	90	104	114	70-130	
AS00838-LANDFILL	P1502506-020	90	103	115	70-130	

Surrogate percent recovery is verified and accepted based on the on-column result.

Reported results are shown in concentration units and as a result of the calculation, may vary slightly from the on-column percent recovery.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL

LABORATORY CONTROL SAMPLE SUMMARY

Page 1 of 3

Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: Lab Control Sample
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506
 ALS Sample ID: P150701-LCS

Test Code: EPA TO-15
Instrument ID: Tekmar AUTOCAN/Agilent 5975Binert/6890N/MS13
Analyst: Evelyn Alvarez
Sample Type: 6.0 L Silonite Canister
Test Notes:

Date Collected: NA
Date Received: NA
Date Analyzed: 7/1/15
Volume(s) Analyzed: 0.125 Liter(s)

CAS #	Compound	Spike Amount µg/m ³	Result µg/m ³	% Recovery	ALS Acceptance Limits	Data Qualifier
115-07-1	Propene	200	191	96	50-128	
75-71-8	Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC 12)	204	171	84	66-117	
74-87-3	Chloromethane	198	170	86	51-133	
76-14-2	1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC 114)	206	184	89	65-117	
75-01-4	Vinyl Chloride	202	181	90	61-127	
106-99-0	1,3-Butadiene	214	189	88	65-132	
74-83-9	Bromomethane	202	196	97	62-114	
75-00-3	Chloroethane	202	195	97	64-122	
64-17-5	Ethanol	1,020	907	89	57-131	
75-05-8	Acetonitrile	204	184	90	52-135	
107-02-8	Acrolein	214	230	107	64-124	
67-64-1	Acetone	1,080	908	84	60-113	
75-69-4	Trichlorofluoromethane	198	191	96	64-112	
67-63-0	2-Propanol (Isopropyl Alcohol)	420	364	87	62-129	
107-13-1	Acrylonitrile	208	209	100	69-133	
75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethene	214	199	93	70-114	
75-09-2	Methylene Chloride	216	190	88	63-103	
107-05-1	3-Chloro-1-propene (Allyl Chloride)	218	194	89	57-135	
76-13-1	Trichlorotrifluoroethane	216	198	92	69-116	
75-15-0	Carbon Disulfide	196	185	94	66-118	
156-60-5	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	212	196	92	69-123	
75-34-3	1,1-Dichloroethane	208	188	90	65-118	
1634-04-4	Methyl tert-Butyl Ether	212	193	91	57-125	
108-05-4	Vinyl Acetate	1,020	1020	100	69-131	
78-93-3	2-Butanone (MEK)	216	194	90	63-121	

Laboratory Control Sample percent recovery is verified and accepted based on the on-column result.
 Reported results are shown in concentration units and as a result of the calculation, may vary slightly.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL

LABORATORY CONTROL SAMPLE SUMMARY

Page 2 of 3

Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: Lab Control Sample
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506
 ALS Sample ID: P150701-LCS

Test Code: EPA TO-15
Instrument ID: Tekmar AUTOCAN/Agilent 5975Binert/6890N/MS13
Analyst: Evelyn Alvarez
Sample Type: 6.0 L Silonite Canister
Test Notes:

Date Collected: NA
Date Received: NA
Date Analyzed: 7/1/15
Volume(s) Analyzed: 0.125 Liter(s)

CAS #	Compound	Spike Amount µg/m ³	Result µg/m ³	% Recovery	ALS Acceptance Limits	Data Qualifier
156-59-2	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	214	190	89	69-119	
141-78-6	Ethyl Acetate	428	413	96	65-129	
110-54-3	n-Hexane	210	183	87	55-116	
67-66-3	Chloroform	216	187	87	68-111	
109-99-9	Tetrahydrofuran (THF)	206	185	90	69-120	
107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane	210	175	83	67-117	
71-55-6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	208	177	85	74-116	
71-43-2	Benzene	220	185	84	61-109	
56-23-5	Carbon Tetrachloride	214	206	96	76-120	
110-82-7	Cyclohexane	422	379	90	72-115	
78-87-5	1,2-Dichloropropane	212	193	91	67-119	
75-27-4	Bromodichloromethane	216	195	90	78-124	
79-01-6	Trichloroethene	208	195	94	69-115	
123-91-1	1,4-Dioxane	218	196	90	69-127	
80-62-6	Methyl Methacrylate	420	403	96	76-128	
142-82-5	n-Heptane	214	193	90	66-118	
10061-01-5	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	226	218	96	77-124	
108-10-1	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	218	207	95	66-134	
10061-02-6	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	216	212	98	80-130	
79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	212	193	91	75-119	
108-88-3	Toluene	212	191	90	68-114	
591-78-6	2-Hexanone	222	212	95	60-136	
124-48-1	Dibromochloromethane	220	216	98	75-132	
106-93-4	1,2-Dibromoethane	216	212	98	72-122	
123-86-4	n-Butyl Acetate	224	232	104	60-137	

Laboratory Control Sample percent recovery is verified and accepted based on the on-column result.
 Reported results are shown in concentration units and as a result of the calculation, may vary slightly.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL

LABORATORY CONTROL SAMPLE SUMMARY

Page 3 of 3

Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: Lab Control Sample
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506
 ALS Sample ID: P150701-LCS

Test Code: EPA TO-15
Instrument ID: Tekmar AUTOCAN/Agilent 5975Binert/6890N/MS13
Analyst: Evelyn Alvarez
Sample Type: 6.0 L Silonite Canister
Test Notes:

Date Collected: NA
Date Received: NA
Date Analyzed: 7/1/15
Volume(s) Analyzed: 0.125 Liter(s)

CAS #	Compound	Spike Amount µg/m ³	Result µg/m ³	% Recovery	ALS	Data Qualifier
					Acceptance Limits	
111-65-9	n-Octane	208	192	92	66-120	
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethene	198	189	95	67-120	
108-90-7	Chlorobenzene	216	205	95	69-114	
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	212	196	92	71-117	
179601-23-1	m,p-Xylenes	420	385	92	71-118	
75-25-2	Bromoform	216	247	114	76-149	
100-42-5	Styrene	218	219	100	71-128	
95-47-6	o-Xylene	206	190	92	72-118	
111-84-2	n-Nonane	204	189	93	63-123	
79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	202	203	100	73-124	
98-82-8	Cumene	204	192	94	71-118	
80-56-8	alpha-Pinene	208	200	96	71-123	
103-65-1	n-Propylbenzene	202	193	96	71-120	
622-96-8	4-Ethyltoluene	212	209	99	71-121	
108-67-8	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	212	200	94	72-121	
95-63-6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	210	209	100	71-122	
100-44-7	Benzyl Chloride	218	235	108	79-143	
541-73-1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	218	229	105	67-121	
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	212	213	100	68-121	
95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	214	227	106	68-121	
5989-27-5	d-Limonene	210	220	105	69-137	
96-12-8	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	206	233	113	73-145	
120-82-1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	210	222	106	60-135	
91-20-3	Naphthalene	196	232	118	63-142	
87-68-3	Hexachlorobutadiene	214	225	105	65-127	

Laboratory Control Sample percent recovery is verified and accepted based on the on-column result.
 Reported results are shown in concentration units and as a result of the calculation, may vary slightly.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL

LABORATORY DUPLICATE SUMMARY RESULTS

Page 1 of 3

Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: AS00788-28507 LINCOLN
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506
 ALS Sample ID: P1502506-016DUP

Test Code: EPA TO-15
Instrument ID: Tekmar AUTOCAN/Agilent 5975Binert/6890N/MS13
Analyst: Evelyn Alvarez
Sample Type: 6.0 L Silonite Canister
Test Notes:
Container ID: AS00788

Date Collected: 6/22/15
Date Received: 6/22/15
Date Analyzed: 7/1/15
Volume(s) Analyzed: 1.00 Liter(s)

Initial Pressure (psig): -1.90 **Final Pressure (psig):** 3.60

Canister Dilution Factor: 1.43

Compound	Sample Result		Duplicate		Average µg/m³	% RPD	RPD Limit	Data Qualifier
	µg/m³	ppbV	µg/m³	ppbV				
Propene	1.91	1.11	1.91	1.11	1.91	0	25	
Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC 12)	1.97	0.399	1.96	0.396	1.965	0.5	25	
Chloromethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC 114)	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
Vinyl Chloride	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
1,3-Butadiene	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
Bromomethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
Chloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
Ethanol	10.8	5.74	10.7	5.69	10.75	0.9	25	
Acetonitrile	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
Acrolein	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
Acetone	9.67	4.07	9.60	4.04	9.635	0.7	25	
Trichlorofluoromethane	1.25	0.222	1.24	0.220	1.245	0.8	25	
2-Propanol (Isopropyl Alcohol)	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
Acrylonitrile	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
1,1-Dichloroethene	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
Methylene Chloride	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
3-Chloro-1-propene (Allyl Chloride)	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
Trichlorotrifluoroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
Carbon Disulfide	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
1,1-Dichloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
Methyl tert-Butyl Ether	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
Vinyl Acetate	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
2-Butanone (MEK)	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	

ND = Compound was analyzed for, but not detected above the laboratory reporting limit.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL

LABORATORY DUPLICATE SUMMARY RESULTS

Page 2 of 3

Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: AS00788-28507 LINCOLN
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506
 ALS Sample ID: P1502506-016DUP

Test Code: EPA TO-15
Instrument ID: Tekmar AUTOCAN/Agilent 5975Binert/6890N/MS13
Analyst: Evelyn Alvarez
Sample Type: 6.0 L Silonite Canister
Test Notes:
Container ID: AS00788

Date Collected: 6/22/15
Date Received: 6/22/15
Date Analyzed: 7/1/15
Volume(s) Analyzed: 1.00 Liter(s)

Initial Pressure (psig): -1.90

Final Pressure (psig): 3.60

Canister Dilution Factor: 1.43

Compound	Sample Result		Duplicate Sample Result		Average µg/m ³	% RPD	RPD Limit	Data Qualifier
	µg/m ³	ppbV	µg/m ³	ppbV				
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
Ethyl Acetate	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
n-Hexane	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
Chloroform	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
Tetrahydrofuran (THF)	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
1,2-Dichloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
Benzene	1.09	0.340	1.08	0.337	1.085	0.9	25	
Carbon Tetrachloride	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
Cyclohexane	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
1,2-Dichloropropane	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
Bromodichloromethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
Trichloroethene	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
1,4-Dioxane	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
Methyl Methacrylate	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
n-Heptane	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
Toluene	1.47	0.391	1.47	0.391	1.47	0	25	
2-Hexanone	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
Dibromochloromethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
1,2-Dibromoethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
n-Butyl Acetate	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	

ND = Compound was analyzed for, but not detected above the laboratory reporting limit.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL

LABORATORY DUPLICATE SUMMARY RESULTS

Page 3 of 3

Client: Aurora Industrial Hygiene
Client Sample ID: AS00788-28507 LINCOLN
Client Project ID: VAL VERDE / 26168

ALS Project ID: P1502506
 ALS Sample ID: P1502506-016DUP

Test Code: EPA TO-15
Instrument ID: Tekmar AUTOCAN/Agilent 5975Binert/6890N/MS13
Analyst: Evelyn Alvarez
Sample Type: 6.0 L Silonite Canister
Test Notes:
Container ID: AS00788

Date Collected: 6/22/15
Date Received: 6/22/15
Date Analyzed: 7/1/15
Volume(s) Analyzed: 1.00 Liter(s)

Initial Pressure (psig): -1.90

Final Pressure (psig): 3.60

Canister Dilution Factor: 1.43

Compound	Sample Result		Duplicate		Average µg/m ³	% RPD	RPD Limit	Data Qualifier
	µg/m ³	ppbV	µg/m ³	ppbV				
n-Octane	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
Tetrachloroethene	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
Chlorobenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
Ethylbenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
m,p-Xylenes	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
Bromoform	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
Styrene	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
o-Xylene	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
n-Nonane	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
Cumene	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
alpha-Pinene	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
n-Propylbenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
4-Ethyltoluene	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	1.30	0.264	1.29	0.262	1.295	0.8	25	
Benzyl Chloride	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
d-Limonene	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	
Naphthalene	1.16	0.222	1.18	0.225	1.17	2	25	
Hexachlorobutadiene	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	25	

ND = Compound was analyzed for, but not detected above the laboratory reporting limit.

Letter No. 198

LA County Department of Regional Planning Public Hearing
RE: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT
26255 Valencia Blvd.
Stevenson Ranch, CA 91381

Response to Comment No. 198-1

Comment acknowledged.

Response to Comment No. 198-2

Comment acknowledged.

Response to Comment No. 198-3

Comment acknowledged.

Response to Comment No. 198-4

Comment acknowledged.

Response to Comment No. 198-5

Comment acknowledged.

Response to Comment No. 198-6

Comment acknowledged.

Response to Comment No. 198-7

Comment acknowledged.

Response to Comment No. 198-8

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 198-9

Please see Topical Response #25, Traffic, and Topical Response #27, Visual Resources.

Response to Comment No. 198-10

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 198-11

Please see Topical Response #19, Project Need, and Topical Response #31, Clean Hands Waiver.

Response to Comment No. 198-12

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 198-13

Comment noted.

Response to Comment No. 198-14

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor. Please also see Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 198-15

This comment does not refer to a significant environmental topic included in the Draft EIR for the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 198-16

Please see Topical Response #1c, Emission Sources Associated with the Proposed Project and Methods Used to Calculate Emissions; and Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods. Please also see Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 198-17

Please see the Visual Resources Supplement included with the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR, as well as Topical Response #27 for a discussion of Visual Resources. Topical Response #27 includes a figure that illustrates the Castaic Area Community Standards District protected ridgelines and grading limits for the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 198-18

Please see Topical Response #22, Public Scoping and Public Outreach, and Topical Response #10, Environmental Monitoring.

Response to Comment No. 198-19

This comment does not refer to a significant environmental topic related to the analysis included in the Draft EIR for the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 198-20

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 198-21

This comment does not refer to a significant environmental topic related to the analysis included in the Draft EIR for the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 198-22

Please see Topical Response #22, Public Scoping and Public Outreach.

Response to Comment No. 198-23

This comment does not refer to a significant environmental topic related to the analysis included in the Draft EIR for the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 198-24

Please see Topical Response #1c, Emission Sources Associated with the Proposed Project and Methods Used to Calculate Emissions; and Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods. Please also see Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 198-25

This comment does not refer to a significant environmental topic related to the analysis included in the Draft EIR for the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 198-26

Please see Topical Response #18, Project Alternatives, and Topical Response #12, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change.

Response to Comment No. 198-27

Please see Topical Response #1a, Existing Air Quality and Emissions, Monitoring, and Health Effects.

Response to Comment No. 198-28

Please see Topical Response #1, Air Quality; Topical Response #10, Environmental Monitoring; Topical Response #21, Public Health; and Topical Response #30, Water Quality.

Response to Comment No. 198-29

Please see Topical Response #18, Project Alternatives, Topical Response #19, Project Need, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 198-30

This comment does not refer to a significant environmental topic related to the analysis included in the Draft EIR for the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 198-31

CEQA requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft EIR is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 198-32

The EIR prepared is for an expansion of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL), allowed under the current Conditional Use Permit (CUP) for CCL. There are no conditions of CCL's existing CUP that specifically mention a closure plan, only that no further waste shall be received once the termination date of the CUP or the tonnage limit is reached, whichever occurs first. Los Angeles County does not maintain or review a landfill closure plan. The landfill closure plan is kept by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle). A Preliminary Closure and Post-Closure Maintenance Plan is available on CalRecycle's website, along with correspondence related to the landfill closure plan and a 5-Year Solid Waste Facility Permit Review, which contains revised closure and post-closure cost estimates.

Response to Comment No. 198-33

Please see Topical Response #18, Project Alternatives.

Response to Comment No. 198-34

Please see Topical Response #9, Environmental Justice, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 198-35

Please see Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 198-36

Please see Topical Response #1c, Emission Sources Associated with the Proposed Project and Methods Used to Calculate Emissions; and Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods. Please also see Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 198-37

Please see Topical Response #21, Public Health, Topical Response #30, Water Quality, and Topical Response #18, Project Alternatives.

Response to Comment No. 198-38

Please see Chapter 11, Air Quality, of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR, which includes an odor and health risk assessment, as well as Topical Response #1, Air Quality, Topical Response #17, Odor, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 198-39

Please see Topical Response #9, Environmental Justice, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 198-40

CEQA requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft EIR is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 198-41

The Hearing Examiner position was created by County Ordinance in 2008 for major projects, such as landfills, so that a public hearing can be held in the community prior to the Regional Planning Commission (RPC) hearing. The authority and duties of the Hearing Examiner are contained in Sections 22.60.030 and 22.60.040 of the Los Angeles County Code. The Hearing Examiner reports to the RPC, and the RPC will hold a public hearing in the local community on the Proposed Project, including the CUP, Oak Tree Permit, and Final EIR. The RPC will receive all public comments on the Proposed Project, including those presented at the Hearing Examiner hearing, and the public will again be given the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Project at the future RPC hearing.

Response to Comment No. 198-42

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 198-43

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 198-44

Please see Topical Response #1a, Existing Air Quality and Emissions, Monitoring, and Health Effects; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 198-45

This comment does not refer to a significant environmental topic related to the analysis included in the Draft EIR for the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 198-46

Please see Topical Response #18, Project Alternatives.

Response to Comment No. 198-47

This comment does not refer to a significant environmental topic related to the analysis included in the Draft EIR for the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 198-48

Please see Topical Response #1a, Existing Air Quality and Emissions, Monitoring, and Health Effects.

Response to Comment No. 198-49

Please see Topical Response #18, Project Alternatives.

Response to Comment No. 198-50

Please see Topical Response #25, Traffic, and Topical Response #29a, Wastes to be Disposed.

Response to Comment No. 198-51

This comment does not refer to a significant environmental topic related to the analysis included in the Draft EIR for the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 198-52

CCL is unaware of waste being received from Tijuana.

Response to Comment No. 198-53

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 198-54

This comment does not refer to a significant environmental topic related to the analysis included in the Draft EIR for the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 198-55

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 198-56

This comment does not refer to a significant environmental topic related to the analysis included in the Draft EIR for the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 198-57

The Hearing Examiner position was created by County Ordinance in 2008 for major projects, such as landfills, so that a public hearing can be held in the community prior to the RPC hearing. The authority and duties of the Hearing Examiner are contained in Sections 22.60.030 and 22.60.040 of the Los Angeles County Code. The Hearing Examiner reports to the RPC, and the RPC will hold a public hearing in the local community on the Proposed Project, including the CUP, Oak Tree Permit, and Final EIR. The RPC will receive all public comments on the Proposed Project, including those presented at the Hearing Examiner hearing, and the public will again be given the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Project at the future RPC hearing.

Response to Comment No. 198-58

Please see Topical Response #5, Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement, and Topical Response #22, Public Scoping and Public Outreach.

Response to Comment No. 198-59

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 198-60

Please see Topical Response #5, Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 198-61

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 198-62

The Hearing Examiner position was created by County Ordinance in 2008 for major projects, such as landfills, so that a public hearing can be held in the community prior to the RPC hearing. The authority

and duties of the Hearing Examiner are contained in Sections 22.60.030 and 22.60.040 of the Los Angeles County Code. The Hearing Examiner reports to the RPC, and the RPC will hold a public hearing in the local community on the Proposed Project, including the CUP, Oak Tree Permit, and Final EIR. The RPC will receive all public comments on the Proposed Project, including those presented at the Hearing Examiner hearing, and the public will again be given the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Project at the future RPC hearing.

Response to Comment No. 198-63

CEQA requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft EIR is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 198-64

This comment does not refer to a significant environmental topic related to the analysis included in the Draft EIR for the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 198-65

Please see Topical Response #9, Environmental Justice.

Response to Comment No. 198-66

Please see Topical Response #25, Traffic.

Response to Comment No. 198-67

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 198-68

Please see Topical Response #5, Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement, and Topical Response #22, Public Scoping and Public Outreach.

Response to Comment No. 198-69

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 198-70

Please see Topical Response #9, Environmental Justice.

Response to Comment No. 198-71

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods. Please also see Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 198-72

Please see Topical Response #22, Public Scoping and Public Outreach.

Response to Comment No. 198-73

Please see Topical Response #25, Traffic.

Response to Comment No. 198-74

Please see Topical Response #5, Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 198-75

This comment does not refer to a significant environmental topic related to the analysis included in the Draft EIR for the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 198-76

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 198-77

CEQA requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft EIR is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

The Hearing Examiner position was created by County Ordinance in 2008 for major projects, such as landfills, so that a public hearing can be held in the community prior to the RPC hearing. The authority and duties of the Hearing Examiner are contained in Sections 22.60.030 and 22.60.040 of the Los Angeles County Code. The Hearing Examiner reports to the RPC, and the RPC will hold a public hearing in the local community on the Proposed Project, including the CUP, Oak Tree Permit, and Final EIR. The RPC will receive all public comments on the Proposed Project, including those presented at the Hearing Examiner hearing, and the public will again be given the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Project at the future RPC hearing.

Response to Comment No. 198-78

Please see Topical Response #1c, Emission Sources Associated with the Proposed Project and Methods Used to Calculate Emissions; and Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods. Please also see Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 198-79

Please see Topical Response #24, Source of Waste/Importation of Out-of-County Waste.

Response to Comment No. 198-80

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Los Angeles County does not maintain or review a landfill closure plan. The landfill closure plan is kept by CalRecycle. A Preliminary Closure and Post-Closure Maintenance Plan is available on CalRecycle's website, along with correspondence related to the landfill closure plan and a 5-Year Solid Waste Facility Permit Review, which contains revised closure and post-closure cost estimates.

Response to Comment No. 198-81

Please see Topical Response #18, Project Alternatives.

Response to Comment No. 198-82

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 198-83

CEQA requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft EIR is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 198-84

Please see Topical Response #1c, Emission Sources Associated with the Proposed Project and Methods Used to Calculate Emissions; and Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods. Please also see Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 198-85

Please see Topical Response #18, Project Alternatives.

Response to Comment No. 198-86

Please see Topical Response #22, Public Scoping and Public Outreach.

Response to Comment No. 198-87

This comment does not refer to a significant environmental topic related to the analysis included in the Draft EIR for the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 198-88

Please see Topical Response #18, Project Alternatives.

Response to Comment No. 198-89

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 198-90

Please see Topical Response #18, Project Alternatives.

Response to Comment No. 198-91

This comment does not refer to a significant environmental topic related to the analysis included in the Draft EIR for the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 198-92

The Hearing Examiner position was created by County Ordinance in 2008 for major projects, such as landfills, so that a public hearing can be held in the community prior to the RPC hearing. The authority and duties of the Hearing Examiner are contained in Sections 22.60.030 and 22.60.040 of the Los Angeles County Code. The Hearing Examiner reports to the RPC, and the RPC will hold a public hearing in the local community on the Proposed Project, including the CUP, Oak Tree Permit, and Final EIR. The RPC will receive all public comments on the Proposed Project, including those presented at the Hearing Examiner hearing, and the public will again be given the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Project at the future RPC hearing.

Response to Comment No. 198-93

There are no conditions of CCL's existing CUP that specifically mention a closure plan, only that no further waste shall be received once the termination date of the CUP or the tonnage limit is reached, whichever occurs first. Los Angeles County does not maintain or review a landfill closure plan. The landfill closure plan is kept by CalRecycle. A Preliminary Closure and Post-Closure Maintenance Plan is available on CalRecycle's website, along with correspondence related to the landfill closure plan and a 5-Year Solid Waste Facility Permit Review, which contains revised closure and post-closure cost estimates.

Response to Comment No. 198-94

The Hearing Examiner position was created by County Ordinance in 2008 for major projects, such as landfills, so that a public hearing can be held in the community prior to the RPC hearing. The authority and duties of the Hearing Examiner are contained in Sections 22.60.030 and 22.60.040 of the Los Angeles County Code. The Hearing Examiner reports to the RPC, and the RPC will hold a public hearing in the local community on the Proposed Project, including the CUP, Oak Tree Permit, and Final EIR. The RPC will receive all public comments on the Proposed Project, including those presented at the Hearing Examiner hearing, and the public will again be given the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Project at the future RPC hearing.

Response to Comment No. 198-95

No response required.

Response to Comment No. 198-96

Project opposition noted.

Response to Comment No. 198-97

Project opposition noted.

Response to Comment No. 198-98

Please see Topical Response #5, Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 198-99

Project opposition noted.

Response to Comment No. 198-100

Project opposition noted. Please see Topical Response #5, Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 198-101

Project opposition noted.

Response to Comment No. 198-102

Project opposition noted. Please see Topical Response #5, Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 198-103

No response required.

Response to Comment No. 198-104

Project opposition noted.

Response to Comment No. 198-105

Project opposition noted.

Response to Comment No. 198-106

Project opposition noted. Please see Topical Response #1, Air Quality.

Response to Comment No. 198-107

Project opposition noted.

Response to Comment No. 198-108

Project opposition noted.

Response to Comment No. 198-109

Project opposition noted.

Response to Comment No. 198-110

Project opposition noted. Please see Topical Response #5, Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 198-111

Project opposition noted.

Response to Comment No. 198-112

Project opposition noted.

Response to Comment No. 198-113

No response required.

Response to Comment No. 198-114

No response required.

Response to Comment No. 198-115

Project opposition noted.

Response to Comment No. 198-116

Project opposition noted.

Response to Comment No. 198-117

Project opposition noted. Please see Topical Response #5, Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement, and Topical Response #1, Air Quality.

Response to Comment No. 198-118

Project opposition noted. Please see Topical Response #5, Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 198-119

Project opposition noted. Please see Topical Response #25, Traffic.

Response to Comment No. 198-120

Project opposition noted.

Response to Comment No. 198-121

Project opposition noted.

Response to Comment No. 198-122

Project opposition noted.

Response to Comment No. 198-123

Project opposition noted.

CEQA requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft EIR is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

The Hearing Examiner position was created by County Ordinance in 2008 for major projects, such as landfills, so that a public hearing can be held in the community prior to the RPC hearing. The authority and duties of the Hearing Examiner are contained in Sections 22.60.030 and 22.60.040 of the Los Angeles County Code. The Hearing Examiner reports to the RPC, and the RPC will hold a public hearing in the local community on the Proposed Project, including the CUP, Oak Tree Permit, and Final EIR. The RPC will receive all public comments on the Proposed Project, including those presented at the Hearing Examiner hearing, and the public will again be given the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Project at the future RPC hearing.

Please see the following Topical Responses:

- #1, Air Quality
- #21, Public Health
- #30, Water Quality

Response to Comment No. 198-124

Project opposition noted. Please see Topical Response #18, Project Alternatives.

Response to Comment No. 198-125

Project opposition noted.

Response to Comment No. 198-126

Project opposition noted.

Response to Comment No. 198-127

Project opposition noted.

Response to Comment No. 198-128

Project opposition noted.

Response to Comment No. 198-129

Project opposition noted. Please see Topical Response #5, Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement, Topical Response #25, Traffic, and Topical Response #1, Air Quality.

Response to Comment No. 198-130

Project support acknowledged.

Response to Comment No. 198-131

Project support acknowledged.

Response to Comment No. 198-132

Project support acknowledged.

Response to Comment No. 198-133

Project support acknowledged.

Response to Comment No. 198-134

Project support acknowledged.

Response to Comment No. 198-135

Project support acknowledged.

Response to Comment No. 198-136

Project support acknowledged.

Response to Comment No. 198-137

Project support acknowledged.

Response to Comment No. 198-138

Project support acknowledged.

Response to Comment No. 198-139

Project opposition noted.

Response to Comment No. 198-140

Project opposition noted. Please see Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 198-141

Project opposition noted. Please see Topical Response #18, Project Alternatives, and Topical Response #19, Project Need.

Response to Comment No. 198-142

Project opposition noted. Please see Topical Response #17, Odor, Topical Response #29a, Wastes to be Disposed, Topical Response #29b, Waste Screening and Acceptance Program, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

CEQA requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft EIR is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 198-143

Project opposition noted.

Response to Comment No. 198-144

Project opposition noted. Please see Topical Response #5, Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement, and Topical Response #1, Air Quality.

Response to Comment No. 198-145

Project opposition noted. Please see Topical Response #5, Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 198-146

Project opposition noted.

Response to Comment No. 198-147

Project opposition noted.

Response to Comment No. 198-148

Project opposition noted.

CEQA requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft EIR is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 198-149

Project opposition noted.

CEQA requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft EIR is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

In addition, see Topical Response #5, Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 198-150

No response required.

Response to Comment No. 198-151

Project opposition noted.

Response to Comment No. 198-152

Project opposition noted. Please see Topical Response #22, Public Scoping and Public Outreach.

Response to Comment No. 198-153

The Hearing Examiner position was created by County Ordinance in 2008 for major projects, such as landfills, so that a public hearing can be held in the community prior to the RPC hearing. The authority and duties of the Hearing Examiner are contained in Sections 22.60.030 and 22.60.040 of the

Los Angeles County Code. The Hearing Examiner reports to the RPC, and the RPC will hold a public hearing in the local community on the Proposed Project, including the CUP, Oak Tree Permit, and Final EIR. The RPC will receive all public comments on the Proposed Project, including those presented at the Hearing Examiner hearing, and the public will again be given the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Project at the future RPC hearing.

Response to Comment No. 198-154

The Hearing Examiner position was created by County Ordinance in 2008 for major projects, such as landfills, so that a public hearing can be held in the community prior to the RPC hearing. The authority and duties of the Hearing Examiner are contained in Sections 22.60.030 and 22.60.040 of the Los Angeles County Code. The Hearing Examiner reports to the RPC, and the RPC will hold a public hearing in the local community on the Proposed Project, including the CUP, Oak Tree Permit, and Final EIR. The RPC will receive all public comments on the Proposed Project, including those presented at the Hearing Examiner hearing, and the public will again be given the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Project at the future RPC hearing.

Response to Comment No. 198-155

CEQA requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft EIR is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 198-156

Please see Topical Response #22, Public Scoping and Public Outreach.

CEQA requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft EIR is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 198-157

Please see Topical Response #22, Public Scoping and Public Outreach.

Response to Comment No. 198-158

CEQA requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft EIR is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed

Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 198-159

The Hearing Examiner position was created by County Ordinance in 2008 for major projects, such as landfills, so that a public hearing can be held in the community prior to the RPC hearing. The authority and duties of the Hearing Examiner are contained in Sections 22.60.030 and 22.60.040 of the Los Angeles County Code. The Hearing Examiner reports to the RPC, and the RPC will hold a public hearing in the local community on the Proposed Project, including the CUP, Oak Tree Permit, and Final EIR. The RPC will receive all public comments on the Proposed Project, including those presented at the Hearing Examiner hearing, and the public will again be given the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Project at the future RPC hearing.

Response to Comment No. 198-160

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 198-161

CEQA requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft EIR is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 198-162

Project opposition noted.

Response to Comment No. 198-163

Please see Topical Response #25, Traffic.

Response to Comment No. 198-164

Please see Topical Response #16, Noise.

Response to Comment No. 198-165

Please see Topical Response #25, Traffic.

Response to Comment No. 198-166

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 198-167

Please see Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 198-168

Please see Topical Response #10, Environmental Monitoring.

Response to Comment No. 198-169

Please see Topical Response #11, Geologic Hazards.

Response to Comment No. 198-170

Please see Topical Response #25, Traffic.

Response to Comment No. 198-171

Please see Topical Response #1, Air Quality, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 198-172

Please see Topical Response #5, Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement, and Topical Response #20, Property Values.

Response to Comment No. 198-173

Please see Topical Response #18, Project Alternatives.

Response to Comment No. 198-174

Please see Topical Response #19, Project Need, and Topical Response #29a, Wastes to be Disposed.

Response to Comment No. 198-175

Please see Topical Response #18, Project Alternatives, and Topical Response #10, Environmental Monitoring.

Response to Comment No. 198-176

Please see the following Topical Responses:

- #30, Water Quality
- #1, Air Quality
- #25, Traffic
- #18, Project Alternatives

In addition, see the Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change chapter of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 198-177

CEQA requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft EIR is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 198-178

The Hearing Examiner position was created by County Ordinance in 2008 for major projects, such as landfills, so that a public hearing can be held in the community prior to the RPC hearing. The authority and duties of the Hearing Examiner are contained in Sections 22.60.030 and 22.60.040 of the Los Angeles County Code. The Hearing Examiner reports to the RPC, and the RPC will hold a public hearing in the local community on the Proposed Project, including the CUP, Oak Tree Permit, and Final EIR. The RPC will receive all public comments on the Proposed Project, including those presented at the Hearing Examiner hearing, and the public will again be given the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Project at the future RPC hearing.

Response to Comment No. 198-179

Please see Topical Response #31, Clean Hands Waiver.

Response to Comment No. 198-180

There are no conditions of CCL's existing CUP that specifically mention a closure plan, only that no further waste shall be received once the termination date of the CUP or the tonnage limit is reached, whichever occurs first. Los Angeles County does not maintain or review a landfill closure plan. The landfill closure plan is kept by CalRecycle. A Preliminary Closure and Post-Closure Maintenance Plan is available on CalRecycle's website, along with correspondence related to the landfill closure plan and a 5-Year Solid Waste Facility Permit Review, which contains revised closure and post-closure cost estimates.

Response to Comment No. 198-181

Please see Topical Response #31, Clean Hands Waiver.

Response to Comment No. 198-182

Please see Topical Response #27, Visual Resources, which includes a figure depicting the protected ridgelines of the Castaic Area Community Standards District and grading limits for the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 198-183

Please see Topical Response #22, Public Scoping and Public Outreach.

Response to Comment No. 198-184

Please see Topical Response #10, Environmental Monitoring, and Topical Response #30, Water Quality.

Response to Comment No. 198-185

CEQA requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft EIR is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 198-186

Project support acknowledged.

Response to Comment No. 198-187

Please see the following Topical Responses:

- #9, Environmental Justice
- #5, Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement

Response to Comment No. 198-188

Please see the following Topical Responses:

- #21, Public Health
- #25, Traffic
- #11, Geologic Hazards
- #27, Visual Resources
- #4, Conditional Use Permit Compliance
- #17, Odor

Response to Comment No. 198-189

Please see Topical Response #18, Project Alternatives, and Topical Response #19, Project Need.

Response to Comment No. 198-190

The Hearing Examiner position was created by County Ordinance in 2008 for major projects, such as landfills, so that a public hearing can be held in the community prior to the RPC hearing. The authority and duties of the Hearing Examiner are contained in Sections 22.60.030 and 22.60.040 of the Los Angeles County Code. The Hearing Examiner reports to the RPC, and the RPC will hold a public hearing in the local community on the Proposed Project, including the CUP, Oak Tree Permit, and Final EIR. The RPC will receive all public comments on the Proposed Project, including those presented at the Hearing Examiner hearing, and the public will again be given the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Project at the future RPC hearing.

Response to Comment No. 198-191

No response required.

Response to Comment No. 198-192

Please see Topical Response #22, Public Scoping and Public Outreach.

Response to Comment No. 198-193

There are many incorrect statements included in this comment. Please see the following Topical Responses:

- #4, Conditional Use Permit Compliance
- #26, Treated Auto Shredder Waste and Shredded Tires
- #29a, Wastes to be Disposed
- #29b, Waste Screening and Acceptance Program

Response to Comment No. 198-194

Please see Topical Response #5, Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 198-195

Please see Topical Response #31, Clean Hands Waiver.

Response to Comment No. 198-196

Please see Topical Response #22, Public Scoping and Public Outreach, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 198-197

Comment noted.

Response to Comment No. 198-198

Comment noted.

Response to Comment No. 198-199

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 198-200

The current CUP limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 198-201

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 198-202

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 198-203

The current CUP limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 198-204

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 198-205

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 198-206

The current CUP limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 198-207

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 198-208

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 198-209

The current CUP limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 198-210

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 198-211

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 198-212

The current CUP limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 198-213

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 198-214

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 198-215

The current CUP limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 198-216

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 198-217

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 198-218

The current CUP limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 198-219

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 198-220

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 198-221

The current CUP limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 198-222

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 198-223

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 198-224

The current CUP limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 198-225

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 198-226

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 198-227

The current CUP limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 198-228

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 198-229

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 198-230

The current CUP limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 198-231

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 198-232

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 198-233

The current CUP limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 198-234

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 198-235

The Chiquita Canyon Landfill Air Sampling Report was submitted by a commenter at the public hearing. No response is required.

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Janice Hahn, and Kathryn Barge.

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration

500 W. Temple Street

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,

ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348

Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning

320 W. Temple St.

Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

I believe that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) should not be allowed to continue operating because of the contract they entered into twenty years ago with the community of Val Verde. They promised that if they were allowed to increase to 23 million tons they would shut down upon reaching it. Section 9g states, "Nothing in this condition shall permit the maximum landfill capacity of 23 million tons to be increased." I also find the total disregard for the contract with the community of Val Verde and the contract with Los Angeles County is enough reason for them to be shut down permanently.

199-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

199-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

199-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Cynthia L. Gise Date: 12-23-16

Print Name: Cynthia L. Gise

Address: 19527 Goldstream Way, Newhall CA 91321

Letter No. 199

Cynthia L. Gise
19527 Goldstream Way
Newhall, CA 91321

Response to Comment No. 199-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 199-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 199-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Janice Hahn, and Kathryn Barge.

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration

500 W. Temple Street

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov, rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov, ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348

Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning

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Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

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200-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

200-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

200-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Eric Logan Date: 12/23/16

Print Name: ERIC LOGAN

Address: 27152 Bidwell Lane
Valencia CA 91354

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Janice Hahn, and Kathryn Barge.

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration

500 W. Temple Street

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348

Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning

320 W. Temple St.

Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

I believe that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) should not be allowed to continue operating because of the contract they entered into twenty years ago with the community of Val Verde. They promised that if they were allowed to increase to 23 million tons they would shut down upon reaching it. Section 9g states, "Nothing in this condition shall permit the maximum landfill capacity of 23 million tons to be increased." I also find the total disregard for the contract with the community of Val Verde and the contract with Los Angeles County is enough reason for them to be shut down permanently.

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Eric Lujan Date: 12/23/16

Print Name: ERIC LUJAN

Address: 27152 Bidwell Lane

Valencia CA 91354

Letter No. 200

Eric Logan
27152 Bidwell Lane
Valencia, CA 91354

Response to Comment No. 200-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 200-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 200-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Janice Hahn, and Kathryn Barge.

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration

500 W. Temple Street

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rlaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov, rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov, ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348

Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning

320 W. Temple St.

Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

I believe that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) should not be allowed to continue operating because of the contract they entered into twenty years ago with the community of Val Verde. They promised that if they were allowed to increase to 23 million tons they would shut down upon reaching it. Section 9g states, "Nothing in this condition shall permit the maximum landfill capacity of 23 million tons to be increased." I also find the total disregard for the contract with the community of Val Verde and the contract with Los Angeles County is enough reason for them to be shut down permanently.

201-1

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201-2

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For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

201-3

Thank you,

Signature: Louise Logan Date: Dec. 23, 2016

Print Name: Louise Logan

Address: 27152 Bidwell Lane,
Valencia CA 91354

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Janice Hahn, and Kathryn Barge.

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration

500 W. Temple Street

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348

Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning

320 W. Temple St.

Los Angeles CA 90012

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Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

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Thank you,

Signature: Louise Logan Date: Dec 23, 2016
Print Name: Louise Logan
Address: 27152 Bidwell Lane
Valencia, CA 91354

Letter No. 201

Louise Logan
27152 Bidwell Lane
Valencia, CA 91354

Response to Comment No. 201-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 201-2

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Response to Comment No. 201-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Richard Claghorn

From: VVCABoard Directors <vvcivic@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, December 27, 2016 11:30 AM
To: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov; Kathryn Barger
Subject: Val Verde Civic Association - Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion and Clean Hands Waiver
Attachments: 12-27-2016_VVCA_ChiquitaCynExpansion.pdf

Honorable Supervisors,

Please read the attached letter from the Val Verde Civic Association serving as the advisory committee to the community of Val Verde, CA.

Please reply acknowledging your receipt of this email. Also please feel free to reach out to the group with any further inquiries, questions, concerns, etc. 202-1

You can find the supporting document 5-20-1997 Board of Supervisors Minutes here:
https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B_xrqEeSZ0bdMHp0WllvTEdmdk0/view?usp=sharing

Thank you so much for your time.

Happy Holidays,

The Val Verde Civic Association Executive Board



VAL VERDE CIVIC ASSOCIATION

VAL VERDE, CA | VVCIVIC@GMAIL.COM | WWW.FACEBOOK.COM/VVCIVIC

December 27, 2016

Supervisor Hilda Solis,
Supervisor Sheila Kuehl
Supervisor Mark Ridley Thomas
Supervisor Janice Hahn
Supervisor Kathryn Barger
Executive Office
Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors
500 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Sent via email to: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please copy all Supervisors

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill "Clean Hand's Waiver" and Expansion Proposal

Honorable Supervisors,

At this time, the Val Verde Civic Association (VVCA) would like to express its opposition to the proposed Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion, particularly the "Clean Hands Waiver," which was approved behind closed doors and without notifying the community or our board, a critical stakeholder in the Chiquita Canyon Landfill expansion proposal.

In 1997 when the last expansion of this landfill was permitted, your Board set up a method for communication regarding the landfill. As stated in our bylaws and articles of incorporation and referred to in the 1997 Chiquita Canyon Landfill Conditional Use Permit Number 89-081-(5) [see attached], the VVCA is the "liaison between the community, government and business agencies" and its purposes include "to consider and review questions and projects of mutual interest and concern to Val Verde, the county, state and federal entities of the corporation, to assist in development of policy and action recommendations of an advisory nature only." Our Civic Association board members are elected by the community of Val Verde.

Community members have expressed a multitude of concerns and grievances with the current scale of the expansion as well as vocally opposed an expansion at our meetings. On September 11, 2014 our then land use committee, hosted a vote on approving or opposing the expansion. At this meeting there was a unanimous vote of those present to oppose the expansion of one hundred and twelve **(112) to zero (0)**. In addition to this, we held a vote on August 11, 2016 at our general community meeting where the community again voted unanimously to support VVCA action to oppose this expansion forty-two **(42) to zero (0)**.

Several Val Verde residents have given public testimony at your board meetings throughout the process and have brought various issues to your attention including issues with the lack of Spanish translation on County notifications on this project, continuous odor emissions from the landfill, lack of monitoring or health studies, the lack of a regional planning commissioners' presence at the public hearings, and the breach of the agreement we hold with the landfill operator.

In addition to these issues, residents have presented frustrations with; the odor reporting process, violations of Chiquito Canyon Road viewshed, transparency with county involvement in the project, the lack of response to questions and requests asked of the landfill via the Val Verde Community Advisory Committee (VVCAC), health issues, CUP enforcement via County representation, the Local Enforcement Agency and the Southern California Air Quality Management District, and recently a capacity enforcement issue via questionable methods of a clean hands waiver issuance by the director of Regional Planning and more.

Aside from the list of issues surrounding this landfill, the VVCA would like to bring special attention to the Statement of Agreements and Understandings By and Between the VVCA and Waste Connections (via Laidlaw) created in 1997 when the last Chiquita Canyon Landfill expansion occurred. Val Verde community leaders determined closure limits and further conditions to secure our community's well being and to solidify the site's closure. These modifications were conditions of approval by the Board of Supervisors which were indeed approved and included in the Chiquita Canyon Landfill CUP.

In June 2016, the landfill exceeded the 23 million ton limit on their CUP. The tonnage limit exceedance was discovered by a Val Verde resident who presented findings to the VVCAC in July 2016. Representatives from both the landfill and the county made no mention of the waiver in that meeting. It took 11 days from the date of that meeting (and 5 months from the issuing of the waiver) to inform the community that a "clean hands waiver" was issued.

This waiver was accomplished with negotiations by the landfill operator with the Director of Regional Planning. No one in the community or general public was notified of this action so that we/they could participate. And addendum was approved ONLY by the director of Regional Planning.

When issuing the Clean Hands Waiver, the Director of Regional Planning stated that there are no health issues or greenhouse gas impacts. This statement is clearly inaccurate and does not account for known carcinogens and greenhouse gasses found in waste traffic emissions. Nor was there any mention that the project is located in a nonattainment zone for multiple criteria pollutants. Also, the Clean Hands Waiver gives the landfill potentially a 20-percent increase in their permit, and permission to increase greenhouse gas emissions and airborne pollutants without complying with California Environmental Quality Act procedures and regulations.

It is concerning to us that the Director of Regional Planning, a person in a decision-making role, could easily disregard and/or circumvent crucial procedures meant to protect our environment at such a critical time.

We believe that by not notifying the Val Verde Civic Association, the Val Verde Community Advisory Committee or the public that the 23-million-ton contract had been exceeded, and by issuing the Clean Hands Waiver, the Department of Regional Planning abused its discretion.

The VVCA feels this decision has been a great disservice to our residents and the environment.

County representatives and Local Enforcement Agency representatives came to our general meeting in September 2016 where many of our community member's educated questions and concerns were diverted and left unanswered. During this meeting, Edel Viscarra from the County told the VVCA to just "sue the landfill" which is a completely insensitive statement for an impoverished community and is also extremely questionable advice considering condition #47 of the CUP which states " as a result of a lawsuit, the permittee may continue to operate the existing landfill under CUP 1809-(5) beyond the November 24, 1997 expiration date". Community members also presented contradictions to the Local Enforcement Agency's failure to enforce the most stringent standards as they are claimed to do.

At our October 2016 meeting the Southern California Air Quality Management District stated they were not able to come out to verify numerous odor calls in the previous months due to under staffing. They are working to hire individuals who live in the nearby area yet until this happens many residents shared major concerns about how the odors are getting worse and the process to report them is hindered by lack of a timely response and possible human error.

Based on these factors, the vocal opposition of the Community of Val Verde to an expansion based on odors, health issues, and overall impressions of disempowerment and exploitation, it is without a doubt the landfill operators fail item B in the determinations for approval of the Conditional Use Permit Number 89-0819(5):

BASED ON THE FOREGOING, THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS CONCLUDES:

- A. **The use as modified and conditioned is consistent with the adopted general plan.**
- B. **As modified and with the attached restrictions and conditions, the requested use will not adversely affect the health, peace, comfort or welfare of persons residing or working in the surrounding area and will not be materially detrimental to the use, enjoyment, or valuation of property of other persons located in the vicinity of the site and will not jeopardize, endanger or otherwise constitute a menace to the public health, safety or general welfare.**

The WVCA calls upon you, our representatives, to support our community's efforts to protect itself from another expansion by acknowledging the authority of *the Statement of Agreement and Understandings*. We ask you to enforce these conditions as it is also a requirement of approval for the Conditional Use Permit 89-081(5):

- 44. **Permittee shall comply with the Statement of Agreements and Understandings it entered into with certain community representatives on February 21 and 24, 1997, as that agreement has been amended and as it may be amended according to its terms. County enforcement of this condition shall be limited to a revocation or modification proceeding under County Code Section 22.56.1780 et seq., which may be commenced only in the event that a court or other decision maker of competent jurisdiction determines that the Permittee has breached its obligations under the Statement of Agreements and Understandings.**

The community of Val Verde has been burdened with this landfill since its establishment in **1973**. Our residents took measures to prohibit another expansion in 1997. To this date, the 1997 document continues to be ignored and disregarded by the Waste Connections Staff as well as County representatives.

In view of the above concerns we request that the Board of Supervisors:

- 1) Immediately investigate the approval of a “clean hands waiver” made behind closed doors between the Director of Regional Planning and the landfill operator**
- 2) Hold a public hearing on the Clean Hands Waiver**
- 3) Require the landfill operator to provide a closure plan for this facility**
- 4) Halt the Chiquita Canyon Landfill proposal process.**
- 5) Oppose the proposed Chiquita Canyon Landfill expansion if or when it comes before you.**
- 6) Initiate and accelerate alternative waste streams ending far from residential areas, particularly the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, Mesquite Regional Landfill.**

We have been informed of a recent motion by the Board of Supervisors to investigate the odor complaints at Chiquita Canyon Landfill and are grateful of this effort yet there is community skepticism of its intentions to actively support the residents of Val Verde and neighboring communities being affected by the landfill. We hope the community's health is a priority over profits gained from the landfill.

Please respond at your soonest convenience, we are eager to report an update to the community and thank you for your time and consideration regarding this serious matter.

Please also include this document into the administrative record.

Thank you for your time,

VVCA Executive Board

Steven Howse, President

Terri Harrah, Programs & Development Director

Kevan Smalley, Projects Director

Erica E. Larsen, Public Relations Director

Chris Morris, Secretary

Sara Sage, Treasurer

Letter No. 202

Val Verde Civic Association
Attn: Executive Board
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 202-1

Non-California Environmental Quality Act comment.

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Janice Hahn, and Kathryn Barge.

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration

500 W. Temple Street

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov, rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov, ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348

Please Forward!

Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning

320 W. Temple St.

Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

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203-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

203-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

203-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Kathy B. Date: 12/27/16
Print Name: Kathy Brown
Address: 25815 Mc Bean Pkwy
Valencia, CA 91355

Letter No. 203

Kathy Brown
25815 McBean Pkwy.
Valencia, CA 91355

Response to Comment No. 203-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 203-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 203-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Janice Hahn, and Kathryn Barge.

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration

500 W. Temple Street

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghom@planning.lacounty.gov, rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov,

ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348

Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning

320 W. Temple St.

Los Angeles CA 90012

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204-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: *Laura Logan* Date: 12/27/16

Print Name: Laura Logan

Address: 27152 Bidwell Lane
Valencia, Ca 91354

Letter No. 204

Laura Logan
27152 Bidwell Lane
Valencia, CA 91354

Response to Comment No. 204-1

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Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Janice Hahn, and Kathryn Barge.

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration

500 W. Temple Street

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov , ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348

Please forward.

Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning

320 W. Temple St.

Los Angeles CA 90012

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205-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature:



Date:

12/27/16

Print Name:

Douglas Brown

Address:

*25815 McBean Parkway #161
Valencia, CA 91355*

Letter No. 205

Douglas Brown
25815 McBean Parkway #161
Valencia, CA 91355

Response to Comment No. 205-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 205-2

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Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

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Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration

500 W. Temple Street

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Please forward

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348

Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning

320 W. Temple St.

Los Angeles CA 90012

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For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

206-3

Thank you,

Signature: David W. Brown Date: 12/27/2016
Print Name: DAVID W. BROWN
Address: 25815 McBean Pkwy
Valencia CA 91355

Letter No. 206

David W. Brown
25815 McBean Pkwy.
Valencia, CA 91355

Response to Comment No. 206-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 206-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 206-3

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Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

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500 W. Temple Street

Los Angeles, CA 90012

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Thank you,

Signature:



Date:

12/27/16

Print Name:

Michael Brown

Address:

25815 McBean Pkwy
Valencia CA 91355

Letter No. 207

Michael Brown
25815 McBean Pkwy.
Valencia, CA 91355

Response to Comment No. 207-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

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Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
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Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

I believe that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) should not be allowed to continue operating because of the contract they entered into twenty years ago with the community of Val Verde. They promised that if they were allowed to increase to 23 million tons they would shut down upon reaching it. Section 9g states, "Nothing in this condition shall permit the maximum landfill capacity of 23 million tons to be increased." I also find the total disregard for the contract with the community of Val Verde and the contract with Los Angeles County is enough reason for them to be shut down permanently.

208-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

208-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

208-3

Thank you,

Signature: *Geoffrey Brown* Date: 12/27/16

Print Name: Geoffrey Brown

Address: 25815 McBean Apt 161
Valencia CA 91355

Letter No. 208

Geoffrey Brown
25815 McBean, Apt. 161
Valencia, CA 91355

Response to Comment No. 208-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 208-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 208-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Janice Hahn, and Kathryn Barge.

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration

500 W. Temple Street

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov , ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348 *Please Forward*

Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning

320 W. Temple St.

Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

I believe that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) should not be allowed to continue operating because of the contract they entered into twenty years ago with the community of Val Verde. They promised that if they were allowed to increase to 23 million tons they would shut down upon reaching it. Section 9g states, "Nothing in this condition shall permit the maximum landfill capacity of 23 million tons to be increased." I also find the total disregard for the contract with the community of Val Verde and the contract with Los Angeles County is enough reason for them to be shut down permanently.

209-1

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209-2

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209-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Theresa Brown Date: 12/27/2016

Print Name: Theresa Brown

Address: 25815 Mc Bean Apt 161
Valencia, CA 91355

Letter No. 209

Theresa Brown
25815 McBean, Apt. 161
Valencia, CA 91355

Response to Comment No. 209-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 209-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 209-3

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500 W. Temple Street

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov, rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348

Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning

320 W. Temple St.

Los Angeles CA 90012

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210-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

210-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

210-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature:  Date: 12-27-16

Print Name: Michelle Logan

Address: 27152 Bidwell Lane
Valencia CA 91354

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Janice Hahn, and Kathryn Barge.

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration

500 W. Temple Street

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov, rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348

Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning

320 W. Temple St.

Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

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For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature:  Date: 12-27-16
Print Name: Michelle Logan
Address: 27152 Bidwell Lane
Valencia CA 91354

Letter No. 210

Michelle Logan
27152 Bidwell Lane
Valencia, CA 91354

Response to Comment No. 210-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 210-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 210-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Richard Claghorn

From: Dee Porter <herbert1@sbcglobal.net>
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2016 7:48 AM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita Canyon Landfill

Dear Mr. Claghorn,

Please make the landfill adhere to the contract they signed in 1997 with Val Verde to close in 2019 or when 23 million tons have been reached, whichever comes first. As of July 2016 they are now OVER the 23 million tons. They are now in breach of contract!

The trash should be sent to the Mesquite Regional Landfill which is more than capable to take in trash for the next 100 years.

Please CLOSE the Chiquita Canyon "DUMP"!!

Thank you, Mardeen Porter - A Val Verde Resident

211-1

Letter No. 211

Mardeen Porter
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 211-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 211-2

Please see Topical Response #18, Project Alternatives.

Richard Claghorn

From: Gavin Klinger <gklinger@sbcglobal.net>
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2016 8:25 AM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita Landfill Expansion

Hello,

I wanted to voice my concerns about the potential expansion of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill. As a longtime resident of Santa Clarita, I value the community we have, and am concerned about the negative impact that such a huge facility will have on us. Regardless of the management of the facility, transporting almost 50% of the county's garbage to our area is bound to have negative effects including increased traffic, air pollution, and potential for contamination of ground water. Please keep us from becoming home to one of the largest landfills in the world and having to endure these negative changes.

212-1

Thank you,
Gavin Klinger

Letter No. 212

Gavin Klinger
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

Response to Comment No. 212-1

Please see the following Topical Responses:

- #1, Air Quality
- #9, Environmental Justice
- #25, Traffic
- #30, Water Quality

Richard Claghorn

From: debbiegarber <debbiegarber@me.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2016 8:35 AM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita landfill expansion

Please add my name to those who emphatically oppose any expansion of the chiquita canyon landfill.

Much is made, rightly so, of the environmental effects but my husband travels the 126 to work each day and has seen 3 head-on collisions in the last six months nearby the chiquita location. I cannot imagine the danger of so many added trucks.

213-1

Please, do not allow this to proceed.

Respectfully,

Deborah Garber

Letter No. 213

Deborah Garber

Response to Comment No. 213-1

Please see Topical Response #25, Traffic.

Richard Claghorn

From: Patrick & Julie-Anne <omalleyman@att.net>
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2016 8:37 AM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Val Verde dump

Please don't allow the expansion to happen.

Since moving to Val Verde, I have developed a chronic cough. I have to take several prescriptions to keep it under control.

We went to Arizona for Christmas. I barely coughed when I was away from Val Verde.

When we walk the dog down Lincoln Street, it often stinks.

Please make the dump stick to the original agreement.

214-1

Thank you.

Julie-Anne Anthony

Letter No. 214

Julie-Anne Anthony
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 214-1

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Richard Claghorn

#215

From: Scott Ervin <scottervinketw@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2016 8:46 AM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita Canyon Landfill

We've had enough. We're tired of being ignored and lied to.
Stop the landfill expansion NOW!

215-1

Scott R Ervin
Resident, City of Santa Clarita

Sent from my iPad

Letter No. 215

Scott R. Ervin
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

Response to Comment No. 215-1

Comment noted.

Richard Claghorn

From: Diane Morfino <morfino4@msn.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2016 9:20 AM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita Landfill Expansion

I strongly oppose the expansion of Chiquita Landfill. We have enough pollution and traffic as it is in our community. This will also strongly effect our home values and the community as a whole.

216-1

Diane Morfino

Letter No. 216

Diane Morfino

Response to Comment No. 216-1

Please see the following Topical Responses:

- #1, Air Quality
- #20, Property Values
- #25, Traffic

Richard Claghorn

From: Maria Farias <mfarias@settlementstructures.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2016 9:26 AM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: DUMP EXPANSION

Hello,

I live in Santa Clarita with two small children and my husband. We hope that our children can grow up in Santa Clarita with clean air and not have to worry about getting cancer. I would hope they can live here for many years to come and raise a family of their own some day in the SCV. I have a long commute as it is now, adding more trucks to the road would almost make it impossible to continue to have a long distance job, PLEASE STOP THE EXPANSION. 217-1

The Farias Family, Noah, Maria, Nathan & Sofia.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to reach us at 323-806-9242.

Sincerely,

Maria E. Farias, M. S.



NATIONAL SETTLEMENT CONSULTANTS

Passionate Advocates. Proven Approach.

Steve Chapman/Stefanie Plotkin
12069 Jefferson Blvd.
Culver City, CA 90230

Letter No. 217

Maria E. Farias, M.S.
National Settlement Consultants
12069 Jefferson Blvd.
Culver City, CA 90230

Response to Comment No. 217-1

Please see the following Topical Responses:

- #1, Air Quality
- #21, Public Health
- #25, Traffic

Richard Claghorn

From: Courtney Kang <courtneykang@sbcglobal.net>
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2016 9:28 AM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita landfill

To whom it concerns

I am a resident of Stevenson Ranch and are appalled that there is any consideration of expanding a landfill that is so close to so many homes and such a large community. How can anyone in their right mind think this is ok? What are the repercussions for our children, our families? This is disgusting and needs to be stopped. There is plenty of open land that can be used that is not close to a large and growing community! Horrible. This needs to be and will be stopped.

218-1

Courtney Kang

Letter No. 218

Courtney Kang
Stevenson Ranch, CA 91381

Response to Comment No. 218-1

Please see Topical Response #18, Project Alternatives.

Richard Claghorn

From: Stephanie <stephanie.berry@ix.netcom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2016 9:33 AM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita Canyon Landfill

I wanted to voice my concerns that LA County planning would consider allowing the Chiquita Canyon Landfill to expand in Val Verde, CA.

This landfill is far too close to families to be safely expanded. The environmental considerations along with the vastly increased traffic that this would include make this unsafe for the people of Val Verde and Santa Clarita. Our area is fairly densely built and is a suburban haven for families. In Val Verde, many families are low income. This proposal to expand the landfill to be one of the largest in the world is not taking into consideration the health of all of these families, as if they do not matter. I am appalled that anyone in public service would allow this to be expanded, and I am writing to request that you represent the people of Santa Clarita and Val Verde in opposing the expansion of this landfill.

219-1

Thank you,
Stephanie Berry
24943 Greensbrier Drive
Stevenson Ranch, CA 91381

Letter No. 219

Stephanie Berry
24943 Greensbrier Drive
Stevenson Ranch, CA 91381

Response to Comment No. 219-1

Please see the following Topical Responses:

- #9, Environmental Justice
- #21, Public Health
- #25, Traffic

Richard Claghorn

From: Andrea Pilkington <andreap153@me.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2016 9:37 AM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita Canyon Landfill

Dear Mr Claghorn

As a resident of the Westridge community in Valencia I am very concerned about the proposed expansion of the landfill at Chiquita Canyon. Along with the many health risks associated with poor air quality I am also concerned about the volume of traffic carrying waste from all over the greater Los Angeles area to the site. Our local freeways are already congested and I feel that quality of life for all local residents will be negatively impacted.

220-1

Please consider our concerns and our future generations when determining whether to grant this proposed expansion.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Andrea Pilkington
26864 Greenleaf court
Valencia
CA 91381

Sent from my iPhone

Letter No. 220

Andrea Pilkington
26864 Greenleaf Court
Valencia, CA 91381

Response to Comment No. 220-1

Please see the following Topical Responses:

- #1, Air Quality
- #21, Public Health
- #25, Traffic

Richard Claghorn

From: April McKenzie <april@grayart.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2016 9:44 AM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: No landfill expansion

Please do not expand the landfill near Val Verde!

221-1

April McKenzie
Stevenson Ranch resident

Sent from my iPhone

Letter No. 221

April McKenzie
Stevenson Ranch, CA 91381

Response to Comment No. 221-1

Comment noted.

Richard Claghorn

From: depasqualecpa@sbcglobal.net
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2016 10:05 AM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita not so chiquita

Please stop the expansion of the dump.

222-1

Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows 10

Letter No. 222

depasqualecpa

Response to Comment No. 222-1

Comment noted.

Richard Claghorn

From: Jordana <jsklar3@aol.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2016 10:13 AM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Opposition to Waste Connection Expansion

To Whom It May Concern:

I have been a resident of Santa Clarita for 32 years and I am opposed to the expansion of the Waste Connection landfill. I am extremely concerned about the increased health risks to the people of Santa Clarita that the expansion will definitely create. As my government representatives, I hope you will put the best interest of people first and profit second.

Sincerely,
Jordana Sklar

Sent from my iPhone

Letter No. 223

Jordana Sklar
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

Response to Comment No. 223-1

Please see Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Richard Claghorn

From: Jay Hilliard <jay.hilliard@disneyanimation.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2016 10:17 AM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Close it. It's beyond capacity

Close it. It's beyond capacity.

Or I'll set Trump on you

224-1

Letter No. 224

Jay Hilliard

Response to Comment No. 224-1

Comment noted.

Richard Claghorn

From: Jay Hilliard <jaydhilliard@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2016 10:18 AM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Close it. It's beyond capacity

Close it. It's beyond capacity!

225-1

Letter No. 225

Jay Hilliard

Response to Comment No. 225-1

Comment noted.

Richard Claghorn

From: Tiffni Altes <tiffnialtes@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2016 10:29 AM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita Canyon Landfill expansion

I am a 10 year resident of the Santa Clarita Valley.

My neighbors and I are vehemently opposed to the landfill expansion in Chiquita Canyon. We are ready and willing to fight to ensure our children's health and to prevent the traffic and pollution that would follow an expansion.

226-1

Thank you for your time.

Tiffni Altes
Santa Clarita resident

Letter No. 226

Tiffni Altes
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

Response to Comment No. 226-1

Please see the following Topical Responses:

- #21, Public Health
- #25, Traffic

Richard Claghorn

From: Nancy Walker yakshe <nancywalkeryakshe@icloud.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2016 10:45 AM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita landfill expansion

To whom it may concern,

My name is Nancy Yakshe and I have lived in Stevenson Ranch for the last twenty years. I love it here and have raised my kids here because of the fresh air and overall better quality of life that Santa Clarita provides. I am deeply concerned about the proposed expansion of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill. This would bring even more traffic to our already crowded freeways and greatly decrease our quality of air and as a person that deals with Asthma, that will be difficult. Please do not approve this expansion of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

227-1

Sincerely,

Nancy Yakshe, a concerned citizen
Njwy@yahoo.com

Sent from my iPad

Letter No. 227

Nancy Yakshe
Stevenson Ranch, CA 91381

Response to Comment No. 227-1

Please see the following Topical Responses:

- #1, Air Quality
- #21, Public Health
- #25, Traffic

Richard Claghorn

From: Rose Marie Narciso <rosenarciso_91381@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2016 10:46 AM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Expansion of Chiquita Landfill

As a Santa Clarita resident, I am against the expansion because of health and traffic concerns.
Sent from my iPhone

228-1

Letter No. 228

Rose Marie Narciso
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

Response to Comment No. 228-1

Please see the following Topical Responses:

- #1, Air Quality
- #21, Public Health
- #25, Traffic

Richard Claghorn

From: kanakri@ca.rr.com
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2016 10:58 AM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita Landfill

Dear sir:

I want to express my strong support in favor of the expansion of the Chiquita Landfill. They have been a good neighbor, and landfill space is very much needed to meet the future needs of L.A. County residents.

229-1

Those who oppose the landfill knew it was there when they moved there. I urge the county to approve the expansion with some regulations to ensure public safety.

Thank you.

Terry Kanakri
Castaic, CA

Letter No. 229

Terry Kanakri

Response to Comment No. 229-1

Comment acknowledged.

Richard Claghorn

From: Kelly Wasserman <kjw0124@icloud.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2016 11:24 AM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita Canyon landfill

The Chiquita Canyon Landfill opened in 1972, and since 1997 it has operated under a conditional use permit that allowed it to continue operating until it accepted 23 million tons of trash.

It is not right to extend this agreement.

I am writing to you to go on record to not extend the landfill agreement.

230-1

Kelly Wasserman
26128 Carroll Lane
Stevenson Ranch, 91381

661 254-0128

Sent from my iPhone

Letter No. 230

Kelly Wasserman
26128 Carroll Lane
Stevenson Ranch, CA 91381

Response to Comment No. 230-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Richard Claghorn

From: Jackie <nicejunglady@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2016 12:41 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion -- NO!

Dear Mr. Richard Claghorn,

I am writing to express concern over the proposed expansion of the Chiquita Canyon landfill, which has applied for permission to expand. Chiquita would like to increase it's daily trash limit to 12,000 tons. Please note for the record my official OBJECTION. This is more trash per day than the largest landfill in the United States (Puente Hills Landfill), whose daily limit was 10,000 tons. I do NOT want the landfill expanded. This facility is 9 miles from my new home.

231-1

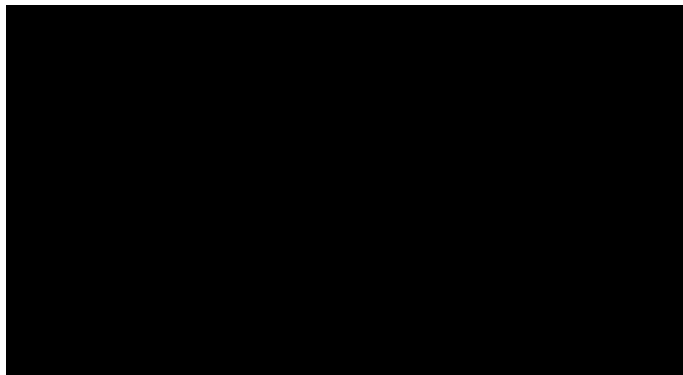
There is also an issue of environmental justice for the residents of Val Verde, whose homes are within 2 to 3 miles of this landfill. I do NOT approve of an expansion into a neighborhood with residents who are among the most vulnerable in our County.

I am alarmed to think that this request is being considered. I ask you to deny the request for expansion, and instead CLOSE the facility, as what was done in Puente Hills. Please immediately authorize the diversion of this trash to another landfill while the County completes it's long-term planning.

Thank you for your kind consideration.

Jackie Thomas
22519 Brightwood Place
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

[Puente Hills Landfill will close forever Thursday](#)



Puente Hills Landfill will close forever Thursday

For the first time in more than half a century, garbage will no longer be buried at the Puente Hills Landfill.Th...

Letter No. 231

Jackie Thomas
22519 Brightwood Place
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

Response to Comment No. 231-1

Please see Topical Response #9, Environmental Justice.

Richard Claghorn

From: Maureen Hinton <mhinton86@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2016 1:20 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita Canyon Landfill

Dear Mr. Claghorn,

I have just read an article about the plans to expand the Chiquita Canyon Landfill. I am absolutely appalled that this is a possibility! As a SCV resident, I am completely against any expansion! Our roads are already too busy without adding additional trucks and the air we breathe is too important to risk the environmental impact expanding the Landfill will have. Never mind the increased cancer risks you will subject us to.

232-1

Please do not go ahead with the expansion!

Sincerely,

Maureen Hinton
Stevenson Ranch

Letter No. 232

Maureen Hinton
Stevenson Ranch, CA 91381

Response to Comment No. 232-1

Please see the following Topical Responses:

- #1, Air Quality
- #21, Public Health
- #25, Traffic

Richard Claghorn

From: Rose Marie Narciso <rosenarciso_91381@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2016 1:41 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Re Chiquita Canyon Landfill

I would like to express my opposition of the expansion of the landfill due to the traffic impact, environmental and health concerns. Thank you for your kind consideration.

233-1

Sent from my iPhone

Letter No. 233

Rose Marie Narciso
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

Response to Comment No. 233-1

Please see the following Topical Responses:

- #1, Air Quality
- #21, Public Health
- #25, Traffic

Richard Claghorn

From: Nathan Munson <nkmunson@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2016 1:44 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita canyon expansion

I wanted to raise my voice in OPPOSITION to any expansion of Chiquita Canyon. I live a few miles away in Stevenson ranch and commute to downtown LA. Traffic is already a huge problem, especially at the intersection of the 5 and 14 freeways. We do not need any more vehicles in that area. Also, landfills should be further away from population as there is a lot of desert in all directions. Please do not approve any expansion.

234-1

Nate Munson
Stevenson Ranch, CA

Letter No. 234

Nate Munson
Stevenson Ranch, CA 91381

Response to Comment No. 234-1

Please see Topical Response #25, Traffic.

Richard Claghorn

#235

From: overlook4 <overlook4@roadrunner.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2016 2:44 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Dump

Stop this expansion. Too close to residents and at the very least will negatively impact quality of life here

235-1

Sent via the Samsung GALAXY S®4, an AT&T 4G LTE smartphone

Letter No. 235

Overlook4

Response to Comment No. 235-1

Please see the following Topical Responses:

- #1, Air Quality
- #21, Public Health
- #25, Traffic

From: Todd Smith <tsmith@rubiconproject.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2016 3:50 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita

Hello sir

I'm writing to voice my displeasure of the proposed Chiquita expansion. I'm a long time Santa Clarita resident and feel that there are other, more viable alternatives that we should consider, rather than expanding that site.

236-1

Kind regards

Todd Smith

Letter No. 236

Todd Smith

Response to Comment No. 236-1

Please see Topical Response #18, Project Alternatives.

Richard Claghorn

From: Shannon Etheridge <shannonetheridge@mac.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2016 4:00 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita Canyon Landfill

This is the first time I have ever written to an official but I feel I must since this is a frightening situation for the future of my community.

Please, please do something to stop this dump from continuing operations. As a resident of Castaic, I fear that the increased volume of trash and waste will be harmful for myself, my children and the future of our beautiful area. There has to be a solution that wouldn't undermine the citizens wants and needs. We have taken our fair share of LA County's trash!!!! Enough is enough.

237-1

We need a clean, safe environment and not to see a dump encroach further into our backyards. Please listen to the citizens and act in our favor.

Thank you,

Shannon Trudell
Castaic Resident

Sent from my iPhone

Letter No. 237

Shannon Trudell
Castaic, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 237-1

Comment noted.

Richard Claghorn

From: Shawn and Cathy Walther <sandcwal@msn.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2016 4:07 PM
To: Richard Claghorn

To whom it may concern. Please do not authorize an expansion approval to the Val Verde landfill! Not in residents back yards. Find a location that is not so close to children and families.

238-1

Letter No. 238

Shawn and Cathy Walther

Response to Comment No. 238-1

Comment noted.

Richard Claghorn

From: Wesley Furr <wesley.advancedcommercialdoors@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2016 4:34 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita Canyon Landfill

The Residents of Santa Clarita do not want to be the county dumping grounds! we already have clogged freeways and rough roads from the current trucking down the I, with out adding an increased flow from more garbage. We didn't move Santa Clarita to raise our Children on a trash heap or to expose them to higher cancer risk! We do not want our City to be known for as the home of Magic Mountain and "Garbage Mountain" too!

239-1

Wesley Furr

Letter No. 239

Wesley Furr
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

Response to Comment No. 239-1

Please see the following Topical Responses:

- #1, Air Quality
- #21, Public Health
- #25, Traffic

Richard Claghorn

From: Gisela Belacic <belagisi@hotmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2016 4:59 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita Canyon Landfill

Dear Mr. Claghorn,

I am very concerned about Waste Connections' plan to use Chiquita Canyon as a landfill for a large part of LA county. The number of trucks rumbling through out small community will be a nightmare, fighting for space with the already clogged freeways and highways. Our air quality will go down and so will our quality of life. Please reconsider this plan.

240-1

In appreciation,
Gisela Belacic

Letter No. 240

Gisela Belacic

Response to Comment No. 240-1

Please see the following Topical Responses:

- #1, Air Quality
- #21, Public Health
- #25, Traffic

From: Eric Etheridge <ewe519@me.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2016 5:23 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita Canyon Landfill

Mr. Claghorn,

This is the first time I have ever written to an official but I feel I must since this is a frightening situation for the future of my community.

Please, please do something to stop this dump from continuing operations. As a resident of Castaic, I fear that the increased volume of trash and waste will be harmful for myself, my children and the future of our beautiful area. There has to be a solution that wouldn't undermine the citizens wants and needs. We have taken our fair share of LA County's trash!!!! Enough is enough.

We need a clean, safe environment and not to see a dump encroach further into our backyards. Please listen to the citizens and act in our favor.

Thank you,

Eric Etheridge
Extremely Concerned Castaic Resident

241-1

Letter No. 241

Eric Etheridge
Castaic, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 241-1

Comment noted.

Richard Claghorn

From: David Ortiz <mrdees2000@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2016 6:23 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Landfill expansion

I do not support the expansion of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

242-1

Sent from my iPhone

Letter No. 242

David Ortiz

Response to Comment No. 242-1

Comment noted.

#243

Richard Claghorn

From: Jose Carranza <joalcar4@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2016 6:30 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Please stop expansion!!!

I'm a resident of Valverde since 2007 and when I made a decision to move here, it was with the understanding that the Chiquita Landfill would be closing. Instead, the landfill wants to double in size. In your hands is a decision that will affect my 4 children and all residents of Valverde. I demand that this landfill closes as it was promised to the community years ago. If you allow the landfill to continue its operation, you are condoning the poisoning of our air, an increase in diseases such as cancer, and an endless traffic jam on our freeways.

243-1

Concern Citizen,

Jose Carranza
Valverde Resident

Letter No. 243

Jose Carranza
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 243-1

Please see the following Topical Responses:

- #1, Air Quality
- #5, Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement
- #21, Public Health
- #25, Traffic

From: Kathy Howse <howsemom@sbcglobal.net>
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2016 8:19 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita Canyon Landfill

I am a resident of Val Verde among some of the closest to the Chiquita Canyon Landfill. I would like to register my comment against extending and expanding this landfill.

Our disillusionment comes from the years of patient endurance waiting for the landfills' promised closure. We honestly believed the signed document stating a planned closure date when we choose to build our house in lovely Val Verde. There's no good explanation for not honoring and supporting that agreement.

We chose to be good neighbors over the years by keeping our complaints to a minimum. I will say on the worse days when I contacted the landfill about their odor and they did something to correct whatever it was they were doing and it helped reduce the odor that day.

But it gets old complaining and many of us chose in good faith to just wait it out rather than to continuously file complaints, which could account for the lack of complaints on record. Lack of complaints does not mean no odors nor concerns.

However, it is true and important for people to know, there are odors that affect people and it's not just an unpleasant smell we are dealing with, but headaches, asthma and nausea. It's embarrassing when a guest visits and starts feeling bad and they are totally unaware of the landfill issues.

I readily admit there are pleasant complaint free days, depending on the season and the wind patterns, but these good days don't discount the fact there are smelly uncomfortable days, along with the concerns of the noted possible as well as unknown health risks.

I appreciate the struggle in this decision the county needs to make but honestly the only right decision is to close the landfill, honoring the signed agreement to close, not only for the benefit of Val Verde but for all the new growth developments planned as well as all the existing surrounding areas that would be impacted in various ways.

Landfills don't belong close to populated residential or business areas. There are very real and long lasting affects to take seriously.

Please don't approve the continuation of this landfill. Please recommend and support the closure and a relocation of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

244-1

Kathy Howse
30014 Buchanan Way
Val Verde, Ca 91384

Sent from my iPad

Letter No. 244

Kathy Howse
30014 Buchanan Way
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 244-1

Please see the following Topical Responses:

- #1, Air Quality
- #5, Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement
- #17, Odor
- #21, Public Health

Richard Claghorn

From: Courtney Cook <cdcook5@icloud.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2016 9:39 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita Landfill

Please do not approve an expansion of the Chiquita landfill. We live in Castaic and are raising our kids here. We plan to grow old here and welcome the next generations here. If the landfill is expanded it puts all of us now and any future generations at an unnecessary risk. Our health, air quality, traffic and road conditions will be put in jeopardy if this landfill is allowed to expand. It is time to open a new landfill further from residences, schools and businesses.

245-1

Sent from my iPhone

Letter No. 245

Courtney Cook
Castaic, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 245-1

Please see the following Topical Responses:

- #1, Air Quality
- #21, Public Health
- #25, Traffic

Richard Claghorn

From: Aimee Merrilees <aimeemerrilees@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2016 11:00 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Expansion of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill

Richard,

- | | |
|---|-------|
| This email is my official notice of my opposition of the expansion of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill in the Santa Clarita Valley.

I would like a health study done in a 5 mile radius of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill. | 246-1 |
| Why are you not looking more into waste by rail? | 246-2 |
| Please also send me a study that has been done that will show the impact to the 5 fwy both north and south by doubling the size of this landfill. | 246-3 |
| And the study that has been done to show the impact on increase of cancer. Because from what I have researched this would be the largest landfill in our nation so I'm not sure how you would be able to calculate this? | 246-4 |
| Please also send me the written minutes and power point of the hearing that was held on 12.15.16 at West Ranch High School. | 246-5 |

Thank You,

Aimee Merrilees
Stevenson Ranch 91381

Sent from my iPhone

Sent from my iPhone

Letter No. 246

Aimee Merrilees
Stevenson Ranch, CA 91381

Response to Comment No. 246-1

Project opposition noted. Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 246-2

Please see Topical Response #18, Project Alternatives.

Response to Comment No. 246-3

Please see Topical Response #25, Traffic, which addresses potential impacts to Interstate 5.

Response to Comment No. 246-4

Please see Topical Response #9, Environmental Justice; Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 246-5

The transcript of the December 15, 2016, Hearing Examiner meeting held at West Ranch High School is included as Letter No. 198.

Richard Claghorn

From: Sheila Schultz <sheilams70@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 29, 2016 6:05 AM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Stop Dump Expansion at Val Verde

As a citizen of Santa Clarita I do not want to see the Val Verde dump expanded. We should not be the location to accept over 40% of LA's trash. 247-1

Sheila M. Schultz
sheilams70@gmail.com

Letter No. 247

Sheila M. Schultz
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

Response to Comment No. 247-1

Comment noted.

Richard Claghorn

From: Pam Ivy <pam.ivy@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 29, 2016 8:47 AM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: No dump expansion in val verde

Do not allow the expansion of the dump in Val verde.

248-1

Letter No. 248

Pam Ivy

Response to Comment No. 248-1

Comment noted.

Richard Claghorn

From: Carson <carson@buddha-jones.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 29, 2016 10:21 AM
To: Richard Claghorn; fifthdistrict@lacbos.org; firstdistrict@bos.lacounty.gov; markridley-thomas@bos.lacounty.gov; sheila@bos.lacounty.gov; FourthDistrict@bos.lacounty.gov
Subject: Opposition of the expansion of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill in the Santa Clarita Valley

Richard,

This email is my official notice of my opposition of the expansion of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill in the Santa Clarita Valley.

249-1

I would like a health study done in a 5 mile radius of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Why are you not looking more into waste by rail?

249-2

Please also send me a study that has been done that will show the impact to the 5 fwy both north and south by doubling the size of this landfill.

249-3

And the study that has been done to show the impact on increase of cancer.

249-4

Please give me three examples of landfills that accept 12,000 metric tons of solid waste in a single day.

249-5

What is the largest landfill in the US daily maximum metric tons of solid waste in one single day? And where is it? And how close is the nearest community of homes?

Ms. Barger,

We don't appreciate Los Angeles County always using our valley as the dumping ground for unwanted waste. As history has shown with the Deep Well Injection we fight hard to protect our community, families and business owners. We are not going to allow you to easily approve to put the largest dump in the United States less than 5 miles away from our homes!

249-6

Thank You,

(818)606-9112

Letter No. 249

Carson

Response to Comment No. 249-1

Comment noted. Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 249-2

Please see Topical Response #18, Project Alternatives.

Response to Comment No. 249-3

Please see Topical Response #25, Traffic.

Response to Comment No. 249-4

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 249-5

Please see Topical Response #9, Environmental Justice.

Response to Comment No. 249-6

Comment noted.

Richard Claghorn

From: Stephanie Smith <smisteph@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 29, 2016 10:33 AM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Proposed Expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill

To Whom it May Concern,

I am writing today to express my extreme opposition to the expansion of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill. As a 10 year resident of Val Verde, my husband and I felt it was no longer safe to raise our three children so close to a dump that was accepting more trash than it had been permitted to receive, as well as illegal toxic waste it was unpermitted (and unequipped) to accept. While trying to sell our home, it fell out of escrow when we disclosed our proximity to the Chiquita Canyon Landfill. We were only finally able to sell the home when an employee of a trash company put in an offer. My biggest concern is for the remaining residents of Val Verde who will be subjected to higher rates of illness and cancer, and who will be stuck there, unable to sell their homes due to plunging property values and health/safety concerns inflicted upon them by this dump that SHOULD HAVE ALREADY BEEN CLOSED. PLEASE, I beg of you, do what is right for this community, and for the whole of the Santa Clarita Valley and close this dump - AS WAS PROMISED.

Sincerely hoping you will do the right thing!

Stephanie Smith

250-1

Letter No. 250

Stephanie Smith
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 250-1

Please see the following Topical Responses:

- #4, Conditional Use Permit Compliance
- #5, Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement
- #20, Property Values
- #21, Public Health

Richard Claghorn

From: Sara Schaaf <saraherk@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 29, 2016 11:04 AM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Please do not expand the dump.

Please do not expand the dump site in Chiquita canyon near Val Verde and Santa Clarita. This growing economy will start to feel health effects and commuting effects through increased traffic and trash quantities. SCV property values and lifestyle/health would greatly impact our community. From a homeowner and mother concerned about the long term effects on our community and families.
Sara Schaaf

251-1

Letter No. 251

Sara Schaaf

Response to Comment No. 251-1

Please see the following Topical Responses:

- #21, Public Health
- #25, Traffic

Richard Claghorn

From: regalado.kathy@gmail.com
Sent: Thursday, December 29, 2016 11:12 AM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita Landfill

To whom it may concern:
As a resident of Santa Clarita, I humbly ask that you deny Waste Connections' request for landfill expansion for the Chiquita Landfill.

252-1

Sincerely,
Katherine Regalado

Letter No. 252

Katherine Regalado
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

Response to Comment No. 252-1

Comment noted.

Richard Claghorn

From: Sharon Padgett <spadgett@musiclimo.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 29, 2016 11:24 AM
To: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov; Richard Claghorn; Robert Glaser; Oscar Gomez
Subject: Please see attached letter
Attachments: DOC122916.pdf

Please see attached letter regarding the Chiquita Canyon Landfill. This landfill is located VERY close to our home.
We oppose the continued operation and expansion of this Landfill.

253-1

Submitted with all due respect,

Mike and Sharon Padgett
29420 Fenway Court
Castaic, CA 91384

Letter No. 253

Mike and Sharon Padgett
29420 Fenway Court
Castaic, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 253-1

Comment noted.

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Janice Hahn, and Kathryn Barge.

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration

500 W. Temple Street

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rcclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348

Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning

320 W. Temple St.

Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

I believe that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) should not be allowed to continue operating because of the contract they entered into twenty years ago with the community of Val Verde. They promised that if they were allowed to increase to 23 million tons they would shut down upon reaching it. Section 9g states, "Nothing in this condition shall permit the maximum landfill capacity of 23 million tons to be increased." I also find the total disregard for the contract with the community of Val Verde and the contract with Los Angeles County is enough reason for them to be shut down permanently.

254-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

254-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

254-3

Thank you,

Signature: _____

Date: _____

12-24-16

Print Name: _____

George M Padgett

Address: _____

29420 Fernside Ct
Costa, CA 91384

Letter No. 254

George M. Padgett
29420 Fenway Court
Castaic, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 254-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 254-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 254-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Janice Hahn, and Kathryn Barge.

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration

500 W. Temple Street

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov , ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348

Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning

320 W. Temple St.

Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

I believe that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) should not be allowed to continue operating because of the contract they entered into twenty years ago with the community of Val Verde. They promised that if they were allowed to increase to 23 million tons they would shut down upon reaching it. Section 9g states, "Nothing in this condition shall permit the maximum landfill capacity of 23 million tons to be increased." I also find the total disregard for the contract with the community of Val Verde and the contract with Los Angeles County is enough reason for them to be shut down permanently.

255-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

255-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

255-3

Thank you,

Signature: _____

Date: _____

12-24-16

Print Name: _____

Sharon Tidmore

Address: _____

29420 Fenway Ct

Castroville, CA 95004

Letter No. 255

Sharon Padgett
29420 Fenway Court
Castaic, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 255-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 255-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 255-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Richard Claghorn

From: lilrascal510@aol.com
Sent: Thursday, December 29, 2016 11:39 AM
To: Richard Claghorn; fifthdistrict@lacbos.org; firstdistrict@bos.lacounty.gov; markridley-thomas@bos.lacounty.gov; sheila@bos.lacounty.gov; FourthDistrict@bos.lacounty.gov
Subject: Chiquita Canyon Landfill in the Santa Clarita Valley Opposition

This email is my official notice of my opposition of the expansion of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill in the Santa Clarita Valley.
I would like a health study done in a 5 mile radius of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

256-1

Why are you not looking more into waste by rail? Or open spaces in the desert away from populations.

256-2

Please also send me a study that has been done that will show the impact to the 5 fwy both north and south by doubling the size of this landfill.

256-3

And the study that has been done to show the impact on increase of cancer.

256-4

Please give me three examples of landfills that accept 12,000 metric tons of solid waste in a single day.
What is the largest landfill in the US daily maximum metric tons of solid waste in one single day? And where is it?
And how close is the nearest community of homes?

256-5

We don't appreciate Los Angeles County always using our valley as the dumping ground for unwanted waste. As history has shown with the Deep Well Injection we fight hard to protect our community, families and business owners. We are not going to allow you to easily approve to put the largest dump in the United States less than 5 miles away from our homes!

256-6

Thank You,
Patricia Krieger
Stevenson ranch, CA
6612881623

Letter No. 256

Patricia Krieger
Stevenson Ranch, CA 91381

Response to Comment No. 256-1

Please see Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 256-2

Please see Topical Response #18, Project Alternatives.

Response to Comment No. 256-3

Please see Topical Response #25, Traffic.

Response to Comment No. 256-4

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 256-5

Please see Topical Response #9, Environmental Justice, for a discussion of the relative size of CCL.

Response to Comment No. 256-6

Comment noted.

Richard Claghorn

From: Carolyn Strametz <mrsstram@aol.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 29, 2016 12:29 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita Canyon Landfill

Richard,

This email is my official notice of my opposition of the expansion of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill in the Santa Clarita Valley. 257-1
I would like a health study done in a 5 mile radius of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Why are you not looking more into waste by rail? 257-2

Please also send me a study that has been done that will show the impact to the 5 fwy both north and south by doubling the size of this landfill. 257-3

And the study that has been done to show the impact on increase of cancer. 257-4

Please give me three examples of landfills that accept 12,000 metric tons of solid waste in a single day. 257-5
What is the largest landfill in the US daily maximum metric tons of solid waste in one single day? And where is it? And how close is the nearest community of homes?

Please don't unnecessarily harm our quiet community. 257-6
Thank you,

Don and Carolyn Strametz
Santa Clarita

Sent from my iPad

Letter No. 257

Don and Carolyn Strametz
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

Response to Comment No. 257-1

Please see Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 257-2

Please see Topical Response #18, Project Alternatives.

Response to Comment No. 257-3

Please see Topical Response #25, Traffic.

Response to Comment No. 257-4

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 257-5

Please see Topical Response #9, Environmental Justice.

Response to Comment No. 257-6

Comment noted.

Richard Claghorn

From: Kimberly Thurman <kimberlythurman@hotmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 29, 2016 1:16 PM
To: Richard Claghorn

I am a resident of Santa Clarita and I am against the expansion of the landfill off the 126. Please don't let this happen.

258-1

Sincerely,

Kimberly Thurman

Letter No. 258

Kimberly Thurman
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

Response to Comment No. 258-1

Comment noted.

Richard Claghorn

From: bmccoy1@socal.rr.com
Sent: Thursday, December 29, 2016 1:33 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita Landfill

Another voice to stop the expansion to the Landfill at Val Verde - Save our Air - Please listen to us

259-1

Letter No. 259

B. McCoy

Response to Comment No. 259-1

Comment noted.

Richard Claghorn

From: Jacek Pirog <jacek_pirog@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 29, 2016 2:03 PM
To: Richard Claghorn; fifthdistrict@lacbos.org; firstdistrict@bos.lacounty.gov; markridley-thomas@bos.lacounty.gov; sheila@bos.lacounty.gov; FourthDistrict@bos.lacounty.gov
Cc: Jacek Pirog
Subject: NO to Chiquita Canyon Landfill expansion !!!

Richard,

This email is my official notice of my opposition of the expansion of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill in the Santa Clarita Valley. I would like a health study done in a 5 mile radius of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill. 260-1

Why are you not looking more into waste by rail? 260-2

Please also send me a study that has been done that will show the impact to the 5 fwy both north and south by doubling the size of this landfill. 260-3

And the study that has been done to show the impact on increase of cancer. 260-4

Please give me three examples of landfills that accept 12,000 metric tons of solid waste in a single day. What is the largest landfill in the US daily maximum metric tons of solid waste in one single day? And where is it? And how close is the nearest community of homes? 260-5

Ms. Barger,
We don't appreciate Los Angeles County always using our valley as the dumping ground for unwanted waste. As history has shown with the Deep Well Injection we fight hard to protect our community, families and business owners. We are not going to allow you to easily approve to put the largest dump in the United States less than 5 miles away from our homes! 260-6

Thank You,
Jacek Pirog
26819 Grey Pl,
Stevenson Ranch, CA 91381

Letter No. 260

Jacek Pirog
26819 Grey Pl.
Stevenson Ranch, CA 91381

Response to Comment No. 260-1

Please see Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 260-2

Please see Topical Response #18, Project Alternatives.

Response to Comment No. 260-3

Please see Topical Response #25, Traffic.

Response to Comment No. 260-4

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 260-5

Please see Topical Response #9, Environmental Justice.

Response to Comment No. 260-6

Comment noted.

Richard Claghorn

From: Toma Watt <tomalu2000@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 29, 2016 2:29 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: land fill

This email is my official notice of my opposition of the expansion of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill in the Santa Clarita Valley.

261-1

I would like a health study done in a 5 mile radius of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Why are you not looking more into waste by rail?

261-2

Please also send me a study that has been done that will show the impact to the 5 fwy both north and south by doubling the size of this landfill.

261-3

And the study that has been done to show the impact on increase of cancer.

261-4

Please give me three examples of landfills that accept 12,000 metric tons of solid waste in a single day.

What is the largest landfill in the US daily maximum metric tons of solid waste in one single day? And where is it? And how close is the nearest community of homes?

261-5

Ms. Barger,

261-6

We don't appreciate Los Angeles County always using our valley as the dumping ground for unwanted waste. As history has shown with the Deep Well Injection we fight hard to protect our community, families and business owners. We are not going to allow you to easily approve to put the largest dump in the United States less than 5 miles away from our homes!

Thank You,
[Sent from Yahoo Mail on Android](#)

Letter No. 261

Toma Watt

Response to Comment No. 261-1

Please see Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 261-2

Please see Topical Response #18, Project Alternatives.

Response to Comment No. 261-3

Please see Topical Response #25, Traffic.

Response to Comment No. 261-4

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 261-5

Please see Topical Response #9, Environmental Justice, for a discussion of the relative size of CCL.

Response to Comment No. 261-6

Comment noted.

Richard Claghorn

From: Rebcca Martens <becca17215@icloud.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 29, 2016 2:38 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita Landfill

Hello,

I thought I'd take a moment to implore you to stop the expansion of Chiquita Landfill.
It would be different if the Landfill used 21st Century techniques for disposal but they don't. Sweden does and unlike America who buried 55 percent of its garbage, Swedish people burned theirs and buried 1%. The Sweds are so clever they have managed to :

<https://www.facebook.com/attn/videos/1176873649014759/>

I hope the video explains it , failing that the Swedish Government can explain it further.

Let's burn and produce energy, it's the enlightened way.

262-1

Rebecca Martens

Sent from my iPhone

Letter No. 262

Rebecca Martens

Response to Comment No. 262-1

Please see Topical Response #18, Project Alternatives.

Richard Claghorn

From: Aimee Merrilees <aimeemerrilees@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 29, 2016 2:41 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Cc: fifthdistrict@lacos.org; firstdistrict@bos.lacounty.gov; markridley-thomas@bos.lacounty.gov; sheila@bos.lacounty.gov; FourthDistrict@bos.lacounty.gov
Subject: Opposition of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill in SCV

Richard,

This email is my official notice of my opposition of the expansion of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill in the Santa Clarita Valley. 263-1
I would like a health study done in a 5 mile radius of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Why are you not looking more into waste by rail? 263-2

Please also send me a study that has been done that will show the impact to the 5 fwy both north and south by doubling the size of this landfill. 263-3

And the study that has been done to show the impact on increase of cancer. 263-4

Please give me three examples of landfills that accept 12,000 metric tons of solid waste in a single day. 263-5
What is the largest landfill in the US daily maximum metric tons of solid waste in one single day? And where is it? And how close is the nearest community of homes?

Ms. Barger, 263-6
We don't appreciate Los Angeles County always using our valley as the dumping ground for unwanted waste. As history has shown with the Deep Well Injection we fight hard to protect our community, families and business owners. We are not going to allow you to easily approve to put the largest dump in the United States less than 5 miles away from our homes!

Thank You,

Aimee Merrilees
Stevenson Ranch
91381

Letter No. 263

Aimee Merrilees
Stevenson Ranch, CA 91381

Response to Comment No. 263-1

Please see Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 263-2

Please see Topical Response #18, Project Alternatives.

Response to Comment No. 263-3

Please see Topical Response #25, Traffic.

Response to Comment No. 263-4

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 263-5

Please see Topical Response #9, Environmental Justice, for a discussion of the relative size of CCL.

Response to Comment No. 263-6

Comment noted.

Richard Claghorn

From: Christie Manno <csmanno@sbcglobal.net>
Sent: Thursday, December 29, 2016 4:57 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: ValVerde Land Fill

I am not at all in favor.

264-1



Christie Manno
Realtor®, HomeSmart NCG
Mobile: 661.618.5310
Email: ChristieMannoRealEstate@gmail.com
Website: ChristieManno.com
Address: [28361 Constellation Valencia, Ca 91355](http://28361ConstellationValencia,Ca91355)



Letter No. 264

Christie Manno
28361 Constellation
Valencia, CA 91355

Response to Comment No. 264-1

Comment noted.

Richard Claghorn

From: Michael Hammer <mike_hammer@sbcglobal.net>
Sent: Friday, December 30, 2016 8:56 AM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion

Dear La County Planning,

The traffic study is inadequate for the expansion of the Chiquita Canyon landfill. The traffic study only studies the effects of the increased traffic from the intersection of the 5 Fwy and the 126 Hwy. The study completely neglects the traffic impacts of all the increased truck trips both to and from the landfill on the 5 Fwy south of the 126 all the way through the Santa Clarita Valley to Los Angeles and does not address any impacts created at the interchange of the 5 Fwy/14Fwy interchange as well as the 5Fwy/405Fwy interchange. These are both heavily impacted interchanges both during the am and pm peak periods and there has been no study of the additional truck trips created by the proposed increase. When LA County Planning was considering the most recent permit at the landfill in Lancaster, LA County planning required Waste Management to study the impacts from the modest increase in truck trips all the way from Lancaster to Los Angeles and that increase in daily limit was only 1,200 tons per day.

265-1

I live in the unincorporated area of LA County west of the 5 Fwy and witness the heavily congested traffic both to and from work every day.

The traffic study needs to be redone and the massive impacts of an additional 6,000 tons per day of waste and truck trips needs to be studied from Chiquita Canyon landfill all the way down to Los Angeles including the freeway interchanges (5/14 Fwys and 5/405Fwys). Waste should be restricted to Santa Clarita Valley originating waste and any waste originating south of Calgrove Blvd on the 5 Fwy should have an escalating out of area \$ per ton charge similar to what was imposed on the new permit at the WM Lancaster Landfill. \$2/ton for 0-500 tpd, \$4/ton 501-1000 tpd, \$6/ton for 1001-1500 tpd, \$8/ton 1501-2000 tpd and so on so that increased out of area fees apply if Chiquita Canyon landfill wants to bring more and more waste up the hill from out of the Santa Clarita Valley. The fee should also be imposed on all out of Los Angeles County waste (such as Ventura County) that is being brought to Chiquita Canyon. This was imposed on the Lancaster Landfill as well as part to the mitigations for the daily limit increase.

265-2

Santa Clarita Valley/Unincorporated LA County resident, Mike

Letter No. 265

Mike Hammer
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

Response to Comment No. 265-1

Please see Topical Response #25, Traffic.

Response to Comment No. 265-2

Please see Topical Response #24, Source of Waste/Importation of Out-of-County Waste.

Richard Claghorn

From: richard myers <dick31@att.net>
Sent: Friday, December 30, 2016 12:14 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita Canyon Landfill

For the sake of all the people in the Val Verde and Santa Clarita neighborhoods please do not allow this landfill to continue. For a multitude of reasons this thing will be harmful. It's past it's capacity. Do the right thing please.

266-1

I'm not alone in this position!!!!

Thank you.

Richard myers
25383 Fortuna Drive
Valencia, CA 91355

Letter No. 266

Richard Myers
25383 Fortuna Drive
Valencia, CA 91355

Response to Comment No. 266-1

Comment noted.

Richard Claghorn

From: Chris Baurer <cbaurer@att.net>
Sent: Friday, December 30, 2016 1:27 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita Canyon Landfill

As a resident of Val Verde I urge you to consider disallowing any expansion of the Landfill. When I purchased my home in 2004 there were a few days when the smell of the landfill was overbearing. The occasional nuisance odor has now become constant. The smell of decaying garbage and methane in the morning hours has become normal along the Chiquita Canyon Road corridor.

267-1

The dirt which was removed from the area along Chiquita Canyon Road in order to build the overpass at Commerce Center/HWY 126 has left us all with a view of the flood lights and heavy equipment operating at the heights of the landfill. This is now giving the effect of driving though dump property to reach our homes.

267-2

The traffic along Hwy 126 between Franklin Parkway and Chiquita Canyon is a concern as more and more vehicles enter and exit the property. This particular section of highway contains blind corners and has been home to several fatal accidents involving large trucks vs. passenger vehicles. Expansion naturally increases the amount of vehicles into the area and multiplies that risk.

Lastly, there are increased health concerns as an unprecedented volume of material breaks down into the earth. The Commerce Center and residential footprint continue to expand and envelope the landfill property. The increase of businesses in the area and the ability to locate a workforce and families near those businesses are a benefit to the local economy. Those benefits are reduced when public health and home values are threatened.

267-3

Waste Connections has been a long-standing and at times beneficial neighbor to the community of Val Verde. I am concerned that as the footprint of the property is no longer enough to satisfy operations that the focus of Waste Connections will be to no longer arbitrate with the community but rather find other avenues with which to continue.

As those who live in the shadow, we request your vigilance and oversight to disallow future encroachment of our community.

Sincerely,

Christopher Baurer
30236 Lexington Drive
Val Verde, CA

Letter No. 267

Christopher Baurer
30236 Lexington Drive
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 267-1

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 267-2

Please see Topical Response #25, Traffic.

Response to Comment No. 267-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Please also see Topical Response, #20, Property Values.

Richard Claghorn

From: Rick Bartz <rickbartz8186@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, December 30, 2016 1:30 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill

Attention: LA County Department of Regional Planning

I want to express my objection to expansion of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill, as discussed by Brian Caforio's op-ed in The Signal of Santa Clarita Valley, December 28.

Mr. Caforio's assertions in that op-ed, which are likely accurate, obligate LA County to pro-actively communicate the risks, benefits and decision factors of such an expansion to the Santa Clarita community, AND to heavily weight their interests in any decision. Their natural and logical interest is clearly in opposition to Waste Connections continuation and expansion of the Landfill, now well beyond its originally authorized capacity and in close proximity to Santa Clarita and Val Verde residents.

268-1

I expect and look forward to the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning's publication by of the risks, benefits and decision factors surrounding the proposed expansion – most appropriately in The Signal and followed by open town hall discussion.

Rick Bartz
26403 Citylights Court
Santa Clarita, CA 91351
661.298.1678
rickbartz8186@gmail.com

Letter No. 268

Rick Bartz
26403 Citylights Court
Santa Clarita, CA 91351

Response to Comment No. 268-1

Please see the following Topical Responses:

- #5, Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement
- #19, Project Need
- #22, Public Scoping and Public Outreach

Richard Claghorn

From: Jodi Porter <jodiporter@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, December 30, 2016 3:32 PM
To: Richard Claghorn; fifthdistrict@lacbos.org; firstdistrict@bos.lacounty.gov; markridley-thomas@bos.lacounty.gov; sheila@bos.lacounty.gov; Kathryn@bos.lacounty.gov
Subject: NO to Chiquita Canyon Landfill!!!!

This email is my official notice of my opposition of the expansion of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill in the Santa Clarita Valley.

269-1

I would like a health study done in a 5 mile radius of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Why are you not looking more into waste by rail?

269-2

Please also send me a study that has been done that will show the impact to the 5 fwy both north and south by doubling the size of this landfill.

269-3

And the study that has been done to show the impact on increase of cancer.

269-4

Please give me three examples of landfills that accept 12,000 metric tons of solid waste in a single day.

What is the largest landfill in the US daily maximum metric tons of solid waste in one single day? And where is it? And how close is the nearest community of homes?

269-5

Att: Ms. Barger and others,

We don't appreciate Los Angeles County always using our valley as the dumping ground for unwanted waste. As history has shown with the Deep Well Injection we fight hard to protect our community, families and business owners. We are not going to allow you to easily approve to put the largest dump in the United States less than 5 miles away from our homes!

269-6

Thanks,

Jodi Porter

Letter No. 269

Jodi Porter

Response to Comment No. 269-1

Please see Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 269-2

Please see Topical Response #18, Project Alternatives.

Response to Comment No. 269-3

Please see Topical Response #25, Traffic.

Response to Comment No. 269-4

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 269-5

Please see Topical Response #9, Environmental Justice, for a discussion of the relative size of CCL.

Response to Comment No. 269-6

Comment noted.

Richard Claghorn

From: Michelle SYPHER <michellebell5@yahoo.com>
Sent: Saturday, December 31, 2016 4:11 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita canyon landfill

We live in the SCV and we strongly oppose the proposed expansion plans. LA needs to find its own dump. We don't want the increased truck traffic and we certainly don't want the increased cancer risks. Please don't allow this!! It is too close to residents!! Please look for other alternatives!

270-1

Sent from my iPhone

Letter No. 270

Michelle Sypher
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

Response to Comment No. 270-1

Please see the following Topical Responses:

- #21, Public Health
- #25, Traffic

Richard Claghorn

From: Jodi Cilluffo <jodicilluffo1@gmail.com>
Sent: Sunday, January 01, 2017 3:26 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: The landfill expansion

Please note that my household and I are very much against the landfill expansion.

271-1

Thank you
Jodi Culluffo

Sent from my iPhone

Letter No. 271

Jodi Culluffo

Response to Comment No. 271-1

Comment noted.

Richard Claghorn

From: Cynthia Phillips <cynthia.b.phillips@gmail.com>
Sent: Sunday, January 01, 2017 4:33 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: OPPOSITION to Chiquita Canyon landfill expansion

Hi -

I am writing to express my opposition to the proposed expansion of the Chiquita Canyon landfill. I am a resident of Castaic, and while we were promised that the landfill would close once it reached its previously-negotiated capacity, instead the landfill is proposing to accept huge amounts of additional refuse from all over Los Angeles. The impact, in terms of health effects, bad smells, and increased traffic due to large trucks, will be great on our community and nearby Val Verde.

272-1

I would like to request that the county government NOT approve this expansion in capacity to Chiquita Canyon landfill, and also extend the public comment period so that more residents have a chance to weigh in on this important issue.

Thanks,
Cynthia Phillips
30478 Mallorca Place
Castaic CA 91384

Letter No. 272

Cynthia Phillips
30478 Mallorca Place
Castaic, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 272-1

Please see the following Topical Responses:

- #1, Air Quality
- #5, Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement
- #17, Odor
- #21, Public Health
- #25, Traffic

Richard Claghorn

From: tricia woodland <trishwoodland@sbcglobal.net>
Sent: Sunday, January 01, 2017 6:25 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Landfill Opposition

This email is my official notice of my opposition of the expansion of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill in the Santa Clarita Valley. I am very distressed at the possibility of expanding the Chiquita Canyon Landfill. I moved to the Santa Clarita Valley because I have three children and it has long been considered one of the safest cities in Southern California. I am very concerned of the health risks associated with expanding this landfill and concerned about the environmental impact as well.

273-1

I would like a health study done in a 5 mile radius of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Why are you not looking more into waste by rail?

273-2

Please also send me a study that has been done that will show the impact to the 5 fwy both north and south by doubling the size of this landfill.

273-3

And the study that has been done to show the impact on increase of cancer.

273-4

Please give me three examples of landfills that accept 12,000 metric tons of solid waste in a single day.

273-5

What is the largest landfill in the US daily maximum metric tons of solid waste in one single day? And where is it? And how close is the nearest community of homes?

How will you compensate residents for their inconvenience, decrease in home values, pollution, health risks, etc?

273-6

Please email me your response.

Sincerely,

Tricia Woodland
Stevenson Ranch Resident

Letter No. 273

Tricia Woodland
Stevenson Ranch, CA 91381

Response to Comment No. 273-1

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 273-2

Please see Topical Response #18, Project Alternatives.

Response to Comment No. 273-3

Please see Topical Response #25, Traffic.

Response to Comment No. 273-4

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 273-5

Please see Topical Response #9, Environmental Justice.

Response to Comment No. 273-6

Please see the following Topical Responses:

- #1, Air Quality
- #20, Property Values
- #21, Public Health

Richard Claghorn

From: Stephen K. Peeples <skp@stephenkpeeples.com>
Sent: Sunday, January 01, 2017 7:59 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: NO on Chiquita landfill expansion

Importance: High

Sir:

As a resident of Santa Clarita, I oppose further expansion of the Chiquita landfill.

Current operation is not properly contracted.

It's not large enough to handle additional trash from outside the area.

Expansion would add to the risk already incurred by the citizens of Val Verde and the Santa Clarita Valley.

Don't cave to special interests. Cave to what's best for the people in the area who would be adversely affected.

There must be other less disruptive solutions for trash.

274-1

Thank you.

Stephen K. Peeples
661-714-2345
skp@stephenkpeeples.com
stephenkpeeples.com

Letter No. 274

Stephen K. Peebles
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

Response to Comment No. 274-1

Comment noted.

Richard Claghorn

From: Dave Erlenbach <edavenbach@icloud.com>
Sent: Sunday, January 01, 2017 8:16 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion

I would like to take this opportunity to ask you to please refrain from siding with the waste management company in the expansion. They got their way they last time. I tried playing nice and calling them directly on several occasions when there was a nasty stench in the air and what did I get in return? "We never received complaints", hog wash!

You know, it's easy for you to sit in your office and not know what it's like for those of us that live in close proximity. Perfect example would be one year ago, some moron who sits at a desk and looks at maps felt it would be a great idea to place k-rails near my home to block the wash/road due to the heavy rains that never happened. I've lived in my home since 1990 and never once was there ever been an issue, even when we did have heavy rains. Well, basically all this brilliant idea did was block the actual natural flow of the water and started eroding dirt under the road and washing away a corner of the lot that is County owned and compromising the safety of the road. It took us a solid two months and a meeting at the site to get your people/engineers to see what we were talking about.

275-1

So, you need to think long and hard. Would you like this around your family? Especially since there was a deal already in place to close the landfill down.

Thank you for listening and your consideration.

Renee Erlenbach
28732 Lincoln Ave.
Val Verde, CA. 91384
661-373-1252

Sent from my iPad

Letter No. 275

Renee Erlenbach
28732 Lincoln Ave.
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 275-1

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Richard Claghorn

From: Shannon Abarca <sabarca2914@gmail.com>
Sent: Sunday, January 01, 2017 9:23 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Stop the expansion of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill

Mr. Claghorn,

First I would like to start out that I am a resident in the Live Oak area in Castaic. I have lived with my husband and 2 daughters in our home since 2003. We love Castaic and the Live Oak area for the atmosphere, the quietness, and the all-around decent people. This community watches out for each other and truly cares about the well being of all in our neighborhood.

With this being said, I am appalled at what has occurred with the Chiquita Landfill. They are past the agreed capacity, the Live Oak and Hasley Hills communities have not been properly notified of what is happening right up the street from us, and our elected officials are not standing up for the people that elected them. This expansion is wrong on all levels. I have read the arguments for the expansion and one remark that comes up is that it's ok as the Val Verde community is benefiting from the funds that the landfill is providing to them. I have many friends that live in Val Verde and ALL of them state that they do not want the funds but fresh non-cancerous air. They want a home that does not smell like garbage!

276-1

Once in a while we can smell a sewer smell from around Cambridge and Hasley Cyn. I know what the sewage smells like. A few months ago my children and I left the Ralph's on Hasley and the Old Road around 8 at night and as soon as we walked out of the store it smelled like garbage. It did not smell when we entered about 10 minutes prior and it was the distinct smell of garbage. It had recently rained and the wind was blowing so I wrote it off as coming from the trashcans outside of the store. We drove to our home in the Live Oak area and the smell was still there! Both of my children commented on it before I could even say anything. It smelled in the front of our home and the backyard and I would like to note that it was not trash night in the community. The smell was everywhere. I called and reported it as I knew the wind had shifted and what I was smelling had to be from Chiquita Landfill. The smell went away after about 2 hours as the wind had shifted. My point is we are already smelling the landfill and it's not even close to how big it will be getting if the expansion occurs.

276-2

My children go to Live Oak Elementary, I have worked at and volunteered at Live Oak Elementary. I also work at Arvato Digital Services which is on Hasley Cyn and Commerce Center Drive. I am breathing the soon to be higher cancer risk air 24/7 along with my babies. I am torn at sticking it out and staying within the community that we love and hope that the expansion of the dump does not continue or selling our home, removing our kids from the only schools that they have ever known and moving to an area without a dump down the street. When we moved in we knew of the prison and we knew that we lived right down the street from the truck stop. I was not aware of the landfill which is my fault. BUT Chiquita Landfill has broken the 1997 conditional use permit and NEEDS to be closed. Why on earth are they still operating? They are breaking the law! But someone somewhere is getting paid to let this occur and greed is taking precedence over the health of people.

276-3

Mr. Claghorn, I guarantee you that if this expansion goes through, it is the beginning of the end for this small Castaic community. I have already seen many of my neighbors putting their homes up for sale. They are getting out while the price of their home is still decent. If the expansion happens, our housing prices are going to drop

276-4

dramatically. The good decent hard working people (mostly sheriffs in our area) that have lived in the community for so many years will leave as lower income people will buy the now cheaper homes. The school scores will start dropping and eventually Castaic will be known as the bad part of town. We have a prison, we will have a giant dump and we are a truck stop. I beg you sir to do what you can to save Castaic, Val Verde and the reputation of Santa Clarita as a whole. The lively hood and health of my family are depending on it.

276-4
cont'd

Thank you,

Shannon Abarca

Live Oak Resident

(661) 295-5081

Letter No. 276

Shannon Abarca
Castaic, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 276-1

Please see the following Topical Responses:

- #1, Air Quality
- #5, Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement
- #17, Odor
- #21, Public Health

Response to Comment No. 276-2

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 276-3

Please see the following Topical Responses:

- #1, Air Quality
- #5, Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement
- #21, Public Health

Response to Comment No. 276-4

Please see Topical Response #20, Property Values.

Richard Claghorn

From: the_waxmans@yahoo.com
Sent: Monday, January 02, 2017 12:32 AM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita canyon landfill

Dear Mr. Claghorn,

We have been residents of the Santa Clarita valley for 25 years. We are extremely opposed to the Chiquita canyon landfill expansion. We ask that you protect the health of our children and the community by putting a stop to this.

277-1

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Michelle Waxman
Stevenson Ranch
661-255-1312

Letter No. 277

Michelle Waxman
Stevenson Ranch, CA 91381

Response to Comment No. 277-1

Comment noted.

Richard Claghorn

From: ron cunningham <ron_cunningham@sbcglobal.net>
Sent: Monday, January 02, 2017 9:50 AM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Fw: Rom Cunningham Landfill

On Monday, January 2, 2017 8:54 AM, ron cunningham <ron_cunningham@sbcglobal.net> wrote:

My name is Ron Cunningham I live in Val Verde 30011 San Martinez rd.Im a retird meatcutter 33 yeas in buysness. my biggest life time investment is my home. I live on my pension (fixed income).I have a affordable payment (I can't afford to move somewhere else).If you expand the dump I lose all my equity in my house (my biggest life time lifetime investment).And what about the cancer risk for me and my family.And the smell (air pollution).This is so unfair to the residence of Val Verde.Why can't you put it somewhere else where there is no homes.Is becuse it's next to a low income naberhood.Could you get away with this in Beverly Hills. Ronald Cunningham 661-998-3622

278-1

Richard Claghorn

From: ron cunningham <ron_cunningham@sbcglobal.net>
Sent: Monday, January 02, 2017 9:03 AM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Fw: Failure Notice

On Monday, January 2, 2017 8:54 AM, "MAILER-DAEMON@yahoo.com" <MAILER-DAEMON@yahoo.com> wrote:

Sorry, we were unable to deliver your message to the following address.

<rclaghorn@planning.lacountygov>:
No MX or A records for planning.lacountygov

--- Below this line is a copy of the message.

Received: from [98.138.100.118] by nm14.bullet.mail.ne1.yahoo.com with NNFMP; 02 Jan 2017 16:54:28 -0000

Received: from [98.138.89.196] by tm109.bullet.mail.ne1.yahoo.com with NNFMP; 02 Jan 2017 16:54:28 -0000

Received: from [127.0.0.1] by omp1054.mail.ne1.yahoo.com with NNFMP; 02 Jan 2017 16:54:28 -0000

X-Yahoo-Newman-Property: ymail-3

X-Yahoo-Newman-Id: 785122.50107.bm@omp1054.mail.ne1.yahoo.com

X-YMail-OSG: djso0YUVM1kHMsh1SulaZqcDYE3ET.xR1WAOmraJzpTuLnYO8B6PmgQTS.CbmUK UDoyZF0BsZ7dzJPnBBpFO_PGbfSeeUlaiExdPhSfo1tN.IJoUEYxXBgnqoaeiBzC2UDNhmBpMhmR LsMtMLaev702YGyOR42ZMehS7J9emdOk1_cX7Ou4lfYH6d.CYy9Rm_S3eOnR78_ioQRB09LhmKXh

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Received: from jws200046.mail.ne1.yahoo.com by sendmailws118.mail.ne1.yahoo.com; Mon, 02 Jan 2017 16:54:28 +0000; 1483376068.349

Date: Mon, 2 Jan 2017 16:54:28 +0000 (UTC)

From: ron cunningham <ron_cunningham@sbcglobal.net>

Reply-To: ron cunningham <ron_cunningham@sbcglobal.net>

To: "rclaghorn@planning.lacountygov" <rclaghorn@planning.lacountygov>

Message-ID: <1227717277.4815996.1483376068187@mail.yahoo.com>

Subject: Rom Cunningham Landfill

MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: multipart/alternative;

boundary="----=_Part_4815995_922940366.1483376068186"

References: <1227717277.4815996.1483376068187.ref@mail.yahoo.com>

Content-Length: 2098

-----=_Part_4815995_922940366.1483376068186

Richard Claghorn

From: ron cunningham <ron_cunningham@sbcglobal.net>
Sent: Monday, January 02, 2017 9:05 AM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Re: Automatic reply: Failure Notice

ok you can call me any time 661-244-7261 or 661-998-3622 Ron Cunningham

On Monday, January 2, 2017 9:03 AM, Richard Claghorn <rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov> wrote:

I am out of the office and will return on January 3, 2017.

Letter No. 278

Ron Cunningham
30011 San Martinez Rd.
Val Verde, CA91384

Response to Comment No. 278-1

Please see the following Topical Responses:

- #9, Environmental Justice
- #17, Odor
- #20, Property Values
- #21, Public Health

Richard Claghorn

From: Kelly Rae <kelly.kacmar@yahoo.com>
Sent: Monday, January 02, 2017 12:16 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Oppose the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill

Mr. Richard Claghorn,

I am writing, as a resident of Santa Clarita, CA, to oppose the expansion of the Chiquita Canyon landfill. 279-1
The draft EIR indicates an increased cancer risk for Castaic, Live Oak Elementary School, and the Valencia commerce center.

The 1997 permit limits the landfill at 23 million tons, which was reached and exceeded in July 2016. Other landfills should now be used for the waste that would be accumulated at Chiquita, which is actually 80% waste from cities/jurisdictions other than Santa Clarita, CA. 279-2

Stop the expansion of Chiquita Canyon and protect Santa Clarita residents from increased cancer risks, and traffic and accident impacts of hundreds of additional trucks the expansion would bring to the valley. 279-3

Thank you for your time,
Kelly Kacmar
kelly.kacmar@yahoo.com

Letter No. 279

Kelly Kacmar
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

Response to Comment No. 279-1

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods. Please also see Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 279-2

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 279-3

Please see the following Topical Responses:

- #21, Public Health
- #25, Traffic

Richard Claghorn

From: Sally White <sallywhite24@sbcglobal.net>
Sent: Monday, January 02, 2017 2:58 PM
To: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov; Richard Claghorn; Robert Glaser; Oscar Gomez
Subject: CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL EXPANSION DEIR PROJECT No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

2 January 2017

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov *Please forward to all five supervisors.*

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Janice Hahn, and Kathryn Barger

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov , ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning 320 W.
Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

**Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion
Draft Environmental Impact Report Project
No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071**

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,
There is something wonderful that you all could do for several hundred thousand residents of the Santa Clarita Valley (SCV); that would be to take action AGAINST the expansion of the Chiquita Landfill. Besides the fact that expansion is both legally and morally wrong, there are several important considerations that seem to have been left out of the DEIR. These items relate to truck traffic on I-5, the increase of which will have detrimental health and quality of life effects upon all area citizens.

280-1

- Increases in truck traffic all through the SCV has not been included, rather only the traffic increase from the I-5 to the landfill, relatively speaking, a short distance.
- In addition, A program to provide improvements on the I-5 from SR 14 to just south of Parker Road in Castaic is currently in the planning stages, and construction will begin in the Spring of 2019, with completion expected by Winter of 2022. As you all know, road construction causes a great deal of congestion and many delays wherever it takes place. With such an increase in truck traffic in support of the landfill expansion, this congestion will be intensified exponentially.

280-1
cont'd

As the Co-Chairperson of the Social Justice Team of the Unitarian Universalist Church of Santa Clarita, a resident of the Santa Clarita Valley since 1968, and a friend of the residents living in the area of the Chiquita Landfill, who have suffered through living next to a landfill for far too many years, and who expected that the landfill owners and the County of Los Angeles would abide by the contractual agreement regarding the landfill closure, I beseech you to take the legal, fair, moral and proper action, and deny the expansion of this landfill. It is not fair to transport trash for many miles, polluting communities all along the way, when there is another option available, the Mesquite Landfill, in spite of the fact that both the Landfill owners and the County of Los Angeles failed in their obligation to plan ahead for trash disposal at the time the contract ended.

280-2

Sincerely, and hopefully, I'm counting on you to put the rights of the people you represent ahead of the profits of a corporation. PLEASE PUT PEOPLE before PROFITS!

Sally White
26242 Park View Road
Valencia CA 91355
661-259-9407

Letter No. 280

Sally White
26242 Park View Road
Valencia, CA 91355

Response to Comment No. 280-1

Please see Topical Response #25, Traffic.

Response to Comment No. 280-2

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

#281

Richard Claghorn

From: Cody Clark <redheadedpirate@yahoo.com>
Sent: Monday, January 02, 2017 5:18 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Castaic Resident

Rate of Waste to Be Received from 6000 to 12,000 tons per day is unacceptable.

281-1

Thank you
Castaic Resident

Richard Claghorn

From: Cody Clark <redheadedpirate@yahoo.com>
Sent: Monday, January 02, 2017 5:22 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Waste Connections Inc., is operating in violation 2017

A little less than a month ago, I flew to North Dakota to stand with Standing Rock against the Dakota Access Pipeline. On Dec. 4, the Army Corp of Engineers denied the easement necessary for Energy Transfer Partners to drill under the Oahe reservoir and complete the pipeline.

This decision represents a significant victory for the Standing Rock Sioux tribe, their thousands of allies camped in North Dakota, and the millions of people who stood up across the United States and around the world on behalf of environmental justice and indigenous rights. 281-2

I returned home from Oceti Sakowin not to rest, but to fight. Now our community must stand and demand justice here at home.

The Chiquita Canyon Landfill, operated by Waste Connections Inc., is operating in violation of the conditional use permit issued in 1997 after significant resistance from the residents of Val Verde.

The landfill poses environmental and health risks to adjacent communities, including but not limited to significant and unavoidable deterioration of air quality and increased greenhouse gas emissions. 281-3

Despite exceeding the tonnage limit defined in the 1997 conditional use permit, Waste Connections now seeks to significantly expand the Chiquita Canyon site, presenting an even greater threat to residents, workers, and school children in Val Verde, Live Oak, Castaic and even Valencia.

Our community must come together to loudly and clearly demand that Chiquita Canyon ceases operations in agreement with the 1997 permit.

Waste Connections argues the cancer risk posed by the landfill is “less than significant.” I say that if a single person develops cancer attributable to carcinogenic substances being dumped at Chiquita, it is very much significant. 281-4

The health of our community is at stake. Los Angeles County and Supervisor Kathryn Barger have a moral obligation to protect citizens from predatory business.

Waste Connections doesn't need the county's help finding loopholes and legal tricks; it has plenty of its own lawyers to do that. But the people of Val Verde and Live Oak do not.

I ask everyone to stand with me now in the name of justice for our community. We must oppose the expansion of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill and demand that Waste Connections comply with the original conditional use permit.

We stopped digital billboards. We'll stop Cemex. Let's stop this landfill's illegal expansion.

281-4
cont'd

Castaic Resident

Letter No. 281

Cody Clark
Castaic, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 281-1

Comment noted.

Response to Comment No. 281-2

Comment noted.

Response to Comment No. 281-3

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 281-4

Please see Topical Response #5, Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Richard Claghorn

From: TP2815@aol.com
Sent: Monday, January 02, 2017 9:47 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: note my opposition to the Chiquita landfill

Please confirm your understanding and that you will not support this

282-1

Terry Prather

Letter No. 282

Terry Prather

Response to Comment No. 282-1

Comment noted.

Richard Claghorn

From: Cody Clark <redheadedpirate@yahoo.com>
Sent: Tuesday, January 03, 2017 10:53 AM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Going from 6000 tons to 12000 tons is unacceptable !!!!!

If we cant stop the dump we need to at least stop it **going from 6000 tons to 12000 tons is unacceptable.** 283-1

"Now the landfill wants to double the current daily intake to 12,000 tons per day, increase the landfill footprint by 50% and its elevation by over 100 feet. There is talk of allowing household hazardous waste and sanitized human waste (sludge) to the facility. The landfill viewshed will be visible above the ridge line. Hasley Hills residents and visitors will be able to see the landfill above the ridge line - and the bulldozers. The expansion has already been approved through the Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning." 283-2
283-3
283-4

Going from 6000 tons to 12000 tons is unacceptable !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Thank you
Castaic Resident

Letter No. 283

Cody Clark
Castaic, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 283-1

Comment noted.

Response to Comment No. 283-2

Please see Topical Response #13, Household Hazardous Waste Facility, and Topical Response #29a, Wastes to be Disposed.

Response to Comment No. 283-3

Please see Topical Response #27, Visual Resources.

Response to Comment No. 283-4

This is not a correct statement. The Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning is processing a Conditional Use Permit application, including preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR), for the Proposed Project.

Richard Claghorn

From: Michael Kulka <mrkulka@earthlink.net>
Sent: Tuesday, January 03, 2017 11:20 AM
To: Richard Claghorn; Robert Glaser; Oscar Gomez
Subject: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion

rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov,
rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov, ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear County Planners,

As a resident of the Santa Clarita area, I believe that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) should not be allowed to continue operating because of the contract they entered into 20 years ago with the community of Val Verde. They promised that if allowed to increase to 23 million tons of waste, they would shut down once that level was reached. Section 9g states: "Nothing in this condition shall permit the maximum landfill capacity of 23 million tons to be increased." The total disregard for the contract with the community of Val Verde and the contract with Los Angeles County is enough reason for them to be shut down permanently.

284-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. Per the contract with Val Verde they are allowed only 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract CCL made with Los Angeles County. The most recent contract should be upheld.

284-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

284-3

For the reasons listed, I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Respectfully,
Michael Kulka
Michael Kulka
25645 Wilde Avenue
Stevenson Ranch, CA 91381

Letter No. 284

Michael Kulka
25645 Wilde Avenue
Stevenson Ranch, CA 91381

Response to Comment No. 284-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 284-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 284-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Richard Claghorn

From: Vaughn Aukamp <vaukamp@venturaaerospace.com>
Sent: Tuesday, January 03, 2017 12:19 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Disapprove of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion

As a Stevenson Ranch resident, I Disapprove of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill expansion.

285-1

Regards,
Vaughn Aukamp

Letter No. 285

Vaughn Aukamp
Stevenson Ranch, CA 91381

Response to Comment No. 285-1

Comment noted.

Richard Claghorn

From: Dr. Faye Snyder <drfaye@drfayesnyder.com>
Sent: Tuesday, January 03, 2017 2:27 PM
To: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov; Richard Claghorn; Robert Glaser; Oscar Gomez
Subject: Revised DEIR critical clarifications
Attachments: 2016 DEIR letter from Dr. Faye revised.docx

To the Board of Supervisors,
Please forward to all five directors: Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Janice Hahn, and Kathryn Barger.

To Mr. Clagnorn, Glaser and Gomez,
Please forward my questions to the proper authorities who are reviewing the DEIR.

Thank you for your time

Sincerely yours,

286-1

Dr. Faye

Faye Snyder, PsyD
PSY 24806 & MFT 29816
Founder/ Clinical Director of PaRC
15650 Devonshire Street, Suite 210
Granada Hills, CA 91344
PaRC: (818) 891-8477
drfaye@drfayesnyder.com
www.EvaluatorsOfLA.com
www.thecausaltheory.com

Dr. S. Faye Snyder
Faye Snyder, PsyD
30263 Trellis Road
Val Verde, CA 91384-2484
(661) 257-1311

#286
cont'd

January 1, 2017

Via Electronic Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Janice Hahn, and Kathryn Barger

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration

500 W. Temple Street

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov ,

rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov , ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Room 1348

Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning

320 W. Temple Street

Los Angeles California 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Revised Draft Environmental Impact Report

Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report

Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Informed Decisions for evaluating the revised DEIR

Dear Gentlepeople:

These are concerns I have regarding the Conditional Use Permitting of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion. I would like to know how any of your conditions are relevant, and whether they make any difference at all, given that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill made an agreement with the community to close in 2019 or as soon as they reached capacity, and government agencies enabled them to override established legal limits in allowing them to apply for another CUP, and in furnishing them a “clean hands waiver”, just to name a few of the avenues of sheer disregard for law, citizens and agreements of the previous CUP and the community.

286-1
cont'd

-Please list all the government agencies that will hold CCL accountable for any potential violations against the new CUP.
-Please list all the government agencies that will hold CCL accountable for any potential violations against any additional

286-2

agreement(s) included in granting the new CUP.
-Please list any CUP violation(s) / condition(s) that will cause any of these agencies to close CCL permanently.
-Please list any type of violation(s) / condition(s) to any additional agreement(s) that when violated could potentially close CCL permanently.

286-2
cont'd

-Please clarify the role of AQMD for the public lodging of complaints.
-Please clarify the power the AQMD has relative to protecting residents from recurring and noxious odors.
-Please clarify the avenue for the community to pursue if the AQMD is unable to protect the community from recurring and noxious odors.

286-3

-Please list CCL employee's that will be in direct contact with government agencies along with their roles and the contact they will be in charge of.

286-4

-Please list any violations in the past and the steps and procedures each government agency took and the fines levied against CCL or any party related to business operations at CCL, including, but not limited to Amersco.

286-5

Sincerely yours,

Faye Snyder, PsyD

Letter No. 286

Faye Snyder, PsyD
30263 Trellis Road
Val Verde, CA 91384-2484

Response to Comment No. 286-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement, and Topical Response #31, Clean Hands Waiver.

Response to Comment No. 286-2

Please see the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Proposed Project, included in the Final EIR.

Response to Comment No. 286-3

Please see the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, included in the Final EIR.

Response to Comment No. 286-4

Please see the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, included in the Final EIR.

Response to Comment No. 286-5

Please see Topical Response #4, Conditional Use Permit Compliance.

Richard Claghorn

From: Henry Knebel <knebelh@earthlink.net>
Sent: Tuesday, January 03, 2017 6:24 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita Canyon Landfill - Time to Shut It Down

Dear Mr. Claghorn,

I have made a quick review of the Partially Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for Chiquita Canyon. I am astonished that the Planning Department is considering expanding the Landfill beyond its agreed maximum capacity.

287-1

As I understand, the Chiquita Canyon Landfill opened in 1972, and since 1997 it has operated under a conditional use permit that allowed it to continue operating until it accepted 23 million tons of trash. The landfill is now past that maximum level, but rather than shut it down, its owner, Waste Connections, is applying for a permit to accept an un-precedented 12,000 tons per day. The impact on our communities, highways and streets, and public schools will be huge.

I urge you to cause a more complete EIR be completed because, I believe, a more complete EIR will have only one, reasonable outcome – that Chiquita Canyon should be shut down to protect the public welfare.

Yours truly,

Henry Knebel
661-799-3600
661-799-7828 (Fax)

Letter No. 287

Henry Knebel

Response to Comment No. 287-1

Please see the following Topical Responses:

- #5, Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement
- #21, Public Health
- #25, Traffic



DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES RECYCLING AND RECOVERY

1001 I STREET, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814 • WWW.CALRECYCLE.CA.GOV • (916) 322-4027

P.O. BOX 4025, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95812

December 28, 2016

Governor's Office of Planning & Research

Mr. Richard Claghorn
Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning
320 West Temple Street, Room 1348
Los Angeles, CA 90012

JAN 03 2017

STATE CLEARINGHOUSE

Subject: SCH No. 2005081071 – Partially Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report for Chiquita Canyon Landfill Master Plan Revision [Project No. R2004-00559-(5)] – Facility Number 19-AA-0052, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Claghorn:

Thank you for allowing the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) staff to provide comments on the proposed project and for your agency's consideration of these comments as part of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning, acting as Lead Agency, has prepared and circulated a Notice of Completion (NOC) of a Partially Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) in order to comply with CEQA and to provide information to, and solicit consultation with, Responsible Agencies in the approval of the proposed project.

The proposed Chiquita Canyon Landfill Master Plan Revision (proposed project) is located near the City of Santa Clarita, just west of the Interstate 5 (I-5) and State Route 126 (SR-126) interchange in Los Angeles County. As part of the proposed project, the primary entrance to the landfill will be from Wilcott Way. The project site is a total of 639 acres, with an existing permitted waste footprint of approximately 257 acres. The site is currently zoned Heavy Agricultural (A-2-2 and A-2-5). The project site is primarily surrounded by open lands to the north, rural residential development to the west and northwest, a United States Postal Service general mail facility immediately east of the landfill property boundary, and vacant and agricultural land immediately west and south of the landfill.

The proposed project would increase the waste footprint by approximately 143 acres within the existing site boundary, for a total waste footprint of 400 acres; development of new entrance and relocate existing support facilities; increase the maximum elevation from 1,430 feet mean sea level (MSL) to 1,573 feet MSL; increase daily and weekly disposal limits from 6,000 to 12,000 tons per day (TPD) and 30,000 to 60,000 tons per week (TPW); modification of the final topography to accommodate the increase in landfill volume; construct additional groundwater and landfill gas monitoring points and expand the odor control system to accommodate the larger landfill footprint and additional daily volume; develop new Household Hazardous Waste Facility (HHWF); restart a previously-approved green waste processing/composting operation with a maximum throughput of 560 TPD of mixed organics; and set aside new land for a future potential waste conversion technology facility. The total throughput for the landfill, including clean and contaminated soil and beneficial reuse materials would be 13,182 TPD.

Proposed project landfilling operations would remain unchanged, except for the increase in truck traffic, employees, onsite equipment, and water usage associated with the additional 6,000 TPD of waste disposal. Proposed landfilling operations consist of receipt of up to 12,000 TPD of nonhazardous solid waste, excluding sludge as described in Title 27, California Code of Regulations, Section 20220(c) [27 CCR 20220(c)], and clean soil and other beneficial use materials [Note: Neither clean nor contaminated soil is considered a beneficial reuse material. Refer to comment in the table below]. Feedstock for the previously approved composting operation was limited to shredded green waste from curb-side pickup



and commercial landscape operations. The proposed composting operation would add pre- and post-consumer food waste as an accepted feedstock and may also include a static pile system. Sewage sludge will not be accepted as compost feedstock. Composting operations may also include green waste and food processing and shipping of processed material to an offsite composting operation. Landfill operations would occur 24 hours per day, except from 5:00 p.m. Saturday through 4:00 a.m. Monday, and landfill maintenance activities may occur 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. Both the composting and household hazardous waste facilities are proposed to operation 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. Maximum daily truck trips are estimated to be 975 per day, which is an increase of 572 trucks per day from the operational baseline of 403 truck trips per day.

COMMENTS

CalRecycle staff's comments on the proposed project are summarized in the table below. Where a specific location in the document is noted for the comment, ensure the comment is addressed throughout all sections of the DEIR and supplemental analysis, in addition to the specific location noted.

Comment Number	Chapter/Section	Page and Location	Comment
1	Executive Summary/ES.2 (Summary of Proposed Project)	Page ES-2, 1 st paragraph in section	The DEIR states the site is a total of 639 acres. However, the currently issued SWFP reflects a total permitted acreage of 592 acres. Increasing the permitted acreage would need to be described and analyzed in the DEIR, and require a permit revision.
2	Chapter 1 (Introduction)	Page 1-2, 1 st and 2 nd bullet points	The design capacity in the SWFP is 29,291,000 cubic yards (cy). Note that limits imposed by the conditional use permit (CUP) are not enforced by CalRecycle or the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) because the CUP is issued by the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning (LADRP). Landfills have permits from various regulatory agencies (e.g., Air Quality Management Districts (AQMD), Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB), and in some cases local planning departments) and are required to comply with the most stringent of those permits because sometimes requirements overlap between agencies.
3	Chapter 1 (Introduction)/1.4 (Project Need)	Page 1-8, last paragraph in section	The DEIR states that "The Proposed Project includes a 560 ton per day mixed organics processing/composting facility..." Would this be in addition to or included in the proposed maximum of 12,000 TPD accepted for disposal. What is the limit for beneficial reuse? The revised SWFP will include a specified maximum tonnage of beneficial reuse material and soil/contaminated soil materials. According to Table 1-2, the total inbound material proposed for the facility is 13,182 TPD, so that is the maximum tonnage the DEIR analyzes. Any increase in total throughput would require additional CEQA compliance. Since 12,000 TPD is destined for disposal, and 560 TPD is destined to be composted, beneficial reuse and clean and contaminated soil will be limited to 622 TPD, unless the various proposed tonnages are adjusted and described and analyzed in the DEIR. Proposed tonnage limits for all inbound materials need to be clarified throughout the text.
4	Chapter 1 (Introduction)/1.6.1 (Summary of Operational Baseline and Proposed)	Page 1-11, Table 1-2	The footnote states that "The Proposed Project consists of an additional 6,000 tons per day of waste to be disposed and 560 tons per day of mixed organics compost material added to the operational baseline." However, total inbound tonnage needs to include beneficial reuse and clean and contaminated soil because the analysis in the DEIR limits total inbound tonnage to 13,182

288-1

288-2

288-3

288-4

	Project – Material Received)		TPD. So, if 12,000 TPD is destined for disposal, and 560 TPD is destined to be composted, beneficial reuse and clean and contaminated soil will be limited to 622 TPD. If the applicant expects additional TPD of beneficial reuse, the increase in tonnage has to be analyzed in the CEQA document. The SWFP will be limited to 13,182 TPD for all materials (including beneficial reuse and clean and contaminated soil) because that is the total tonnage analyzed for in the DEIR. Any tonnage above that amount would require additional analysis. Proposed tonnage limits for all inbound materials need to be clarified throughout the text.	288-4 cont'd
5	Chapter 1 (Introduction)/1.6.3 (Summary of Environmental and Operational Baseline and Proposed Project by Major Project Element)	Page 1-12, Table 1-4	Beneficial reuse and clean and contaminated soil tonnage limits need to be added to this table. See previous comment regarding tonnage breakdown. Currently, the table is not representative of what is being proposed.	288-5
6	Chapter 1 (Introduction)/1.6.3 (Summary of Environmental and Operational Baseline and Proposed Project by Major Project Element)	Page 1-12, Table 1-4, 1 st page, last row	It is stated that a new HHWF will be constructed onsite. This will need to be shown on the facility's site plan, and operations associated with the new HHWF will need to be described in the Joint Technical Document (JTD) for the landfill.	288-6
7	Chapter 1 (Introduction)/1.7.1 (Disposal Material)	Page 1-14, Chart 1-2	The title of the chart states that the permit limit is 5,000 TPD average or 6,000 TPD maximum. Is this the limit in the CUP? The limit for the SWFP is 6,000 TPD. Clarify or correct, if this is a typo.	288-7
8	Chapter 1 (Introduction)/1.7.2 (Beneficial Use Material)	Page 1-15, 1 st paragraph in section	Regarding materials listed as "diverted materials," the currently approved governing document, Joint Technical Document, for the facility is dated 9/16/2003. Based on that document, the facility is only approved to use treated auto shredder waste (TASW) and processed green material as alternative daily cover (ADC). Use of any other type of ADC or materials for beneficial reuse would require a Report of Facility Information (RFI) amendment. In addition, all additional types of ADC and beneficial reuse must be approved by the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) in writing prior to use at solid waste landfills as consistent with 27 CCR 21570 through section 21686. Proposed use of ADC materials not specified in 27 CCR 20690(b) are subject to site specific demonstration projects approved by the LEA with concurrence by CalRecycle to establish suitability as daily cover. ADC use by blending materials listed in 27 CCR 20690(b), other than using side-by-side on the working face, or layering on top of one of the other listed materials, shall also require site-specific demonstration projects approved by the LEA with concurrence by CalRecycle as required by 27 CCR 20690(a)(1).	288-8
9	Chapter 1 (Introduction)/1.7.2	Page 1-15, 2 nd	It is stated that clean soil is not a waste material, but it's beneficially used onsite, and soil is included in the beneficial	288-9

	(Beneficial Use Material)	paragraph in section	<p>reuse tonnages summarized in Table 1-6. However, neither clean nor contaminated soil can be counted as diversion/beneficial reuse. Both are considered "earthen material" (see 27 CCR 20680 et al.). Note that contaminated soil is covered in subsection (d) of 27 CCR 20680 and requires RWQCB etc. approval before use.</p> <p>The regulation that states these materials cannot be counted as diversion/beneficial reuse is 14 CCR, 18801.1 (Use of Soil for Alternative Daily Cover, Alternative Intermediate Cover, or Beneficial Reuse). Here is the text of the regulation:</p> <p>(a) Alternative daily cover does not include the use of clean or contaminated soil segregated prior to receipt by a landfill; however, loads of materials used for alternative daily cover may include small amounts of soil (such as found in construction and demolition waste loads). For the purpose of this Article, amounts of alternative daily cover shall be reported separately from amounts of alternative intermediate cover and from amounts of other beneficial on-site reuse.</p> <p>(b) Alternative intermediate cover does not include the use of clean or contaminated soil segregated prior to receipt by a landfill; however, loads of materials used for alternative intermediate cover may include small amounts of soil (such as found in construction and demolition waste loads). For the purpose of this Article, amounts of alternative intermediate cover shall be reported separately from amounts of alternative daily cover and from amounts of other beneficial on-site reuse.</p> <p>(c) Beneficial reuse does not include the use of clean or contaminated soil segregated prior to receipt by a landfill; however, loads of materials reused beneficially may include small amounts of soil (such as found in construction and demolition waste loads). For the purpose of this Article, amounts of other beneficial reuse shall be reported separately from amounts of alternative daily cover and from amounts of alternative intermediate cover.</p> <p>(d) For the purposes of this Division, clean soil and contaminated soil used as cover or for other beneficial reuse do not count as disposal or diversion.</p>	288-9 cont'd
10	Chapter 1 (Introduction)/1.9.2 (Federal, State, and Local Approvals)	Table 1-9 (Project Permits and Approvals)	Under "Local," Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Solid Waste Program (LEA) should be added to this list because the LEA submits the permit to CalRecycle for review and concurrence, but the LEA issues the permit.	288-10
11	Chapter 2 (Project Description)/2.2.1.2 (Detailed Discussion)	Figure 2-1 (Existing and Proposed Landfill Footprint)	What is the darker red, dashed line outside of the landfill area? This should be added to the legend for the figure.	288-11
12	Chapter 2 (Introduction)/2.2.2.1 (Summary)	Summary table	An increase in the permitted waste footprint from 257 to 400 acres would require a SWFP revision. An increase in the maximum	288-12

			elevation from 1,430 feet MSL to 1,573 feet MSL would also require a SWFP revision. See 27 CCR 21620(a)(4).	288-12 cont'd
13	Chapter 2 (Project Description)/ 2.2.3.3 (Beneficial Use Material)	Entire section	Refer to comments 8 and 9 for a list of currently approved beneficial reuse materials and the restriction that neither clean nor contaminated soil separated before delivery to the landfill is considered diversion/beneficial reuse.	288-13
14	Chapter 2 (Project Description)/ 2.2.3.3 (Beneficial Use Material)	Table 2-1 (Beneficial Use Materials, Typical Use at CCL, and Largest 1-Day Total of Each Type)	Refer to comments 8 and 9. This table includes materials that cannot be counted as diversion/beneficial reuse and materials that have not been approved for use at the landfill. In addition, footnote "b" states that "Clean soil should be distinguished from other materials used beneficially at CCL. It is not accepted or managed by the landfill as a solid waste and as such, should not be considered a material diverted from disposal." The same is true for contaminated soil. See comment 9. If these additional materials are to be used at the landfill, justification for the amount proposed to be used for each use (thickness, etc.) will be required to be included in the JTD for the SWFP revision. Refer to 27 CCR 20686.	288-14
15	Chapter 2 (Project Description)/2.2.4.1 (Waste to be Disposed)	Summary table	An increase in the permitted maximum tonnage to be accepted at the facility will require a permit revision.	288-15
16	Chapter 2 (Project Description)/2.2.4.1 (Waste to be Disposed)	Page 2-13, 2 nd paragraph under "Detailed Description"	It is stated that "The estimated total site life for the Proposed Project is 24 to 38 years." What would the estimated closure date be? This information will be required for the SWFP.	288-16
17	Chapter 2 (Project Description)/2.2.4.1 (Waste to be Disposed)	Page 2-13, 4 th paragraph under "Detailed Description"	It is stated that "the total airspace added by the Proposed Project would be approximately 85.7 million cubic yards (cy)." What would the total design capacity of the facility be with the proposed project? This information will be necessary for the permit revision. The currently permitted design capacity is 29,291,000 cy. Would the overall design capacity be 114,991,000 cy? The footnote says the total capacity would be 138 million cy, but how was that number derived, since it does not match the sum of the existing and proposed additional capacity?	288-17
18	Chapter 2 (Project Description)/2.2.4.3 (All Inbound Material)	Summary table	Regarding the proposed project maximum tonnage of 13,182 TPD, refer to comments 3 and 4 regarding maximum tonnages covered by the analysis in this DEIR.	288-18
19	Chapter 2 (Project Description)/2.2.4.3 (All Inbound Material)	Table 2-2	The table states there will be a 0 TPD increase in "Material to be Diverted from Disposal." Based on the limits of the analysis provided for this DEIR (13,182 TPD maximum daily throughput), there would be a decrease in beneficial reuse materials accepted at the facility because beneficial reuse materials and clean and contaminated soil would be limited to 622 TPD, since 12,000 TPD is dedicated to disposal, and 560 TPD is dedicated to composting. As stated in previous comments, tonnages to be accepted at the facility need to be clarified throughout the document. If the applicant proposes to accept tonnage above and beyond 13,182 TPD for all materials combined (i.e., disposal, composting,	288-19

			beneficial reuse materials diverted from the waste stream, and clean and contaminated soil), then the impacts associated with the additional tonnage would need to be analyzed in the supporting CEQA document.	288-19 cont'd
20	Chapter 2 (Project Description)/2.2.6 (Landfill Operation)	Page 2-15	A discussion of beneficial reuse materials diverted from the waste stream and clean and contaminated soil needs to be added to this section because acceptance of those materials is part of landfill operation.	288-20
21	Chapter 2 (Project Description)/2.2.6.4 (Load Checking and Waste Screening)	Page 2-16, 2 nd paragraph in section	It is stated that "CCL's load checking program has been reviewed and approved by applicable regulatory agencies." However, a new load-checking program and frequency will likely be required as part of the SWFP revision process, so "has been" should be changed to "will be."	288-21
22	Chapter 2 (Project Description)/2.2.6.4 (Load Checking and Waste Screening)	Page 2-16, 4 th paragraph in section	It is stated that "In the absence of requests from the scale house operators, the load-check technician selects random vehicles to perform a minimum of five load checks each day." However, the number of required load checks will likely increase as part of the SWFP revision process. Refer to comment 21. It should be clarified that this is the existing load-checking program, but a new load-checking program will be required to be reviewed and approved by applicable regulatory agencies.	288-22
23	Chapter 2 (Project Description)/2.2.6.9 (Disposal and Cover Procedures)	Page 2-18, 5 th paragraph in section	It is stated that "Soil cover, consisting of excavated onsite soil and soil delivered to the landfill, is placed and compacted as required by 27 CCR 21660(b)(6), 20680, and 20700." However, 27 CCR 21660 pertains to "Public Notice and Informational Meeting Requirements."	288-23
24	Chapter 2 (Project Description)/2.2.6.9 (Disposal and Cover Procedures)	Page 2-18, 7 th paragraph in section	It is stated that "Consistent with Title 27, types of alternative daily cover that may be used at CCL include geosynthetic materials, foam, processed green material, ash and cement kiln dust materials, TASW, contaminated sediment, dredge spoils, foundry sands, energy resource exploration and production waste, compost materials, construction and demolition wastes, shredded tires, and spray applied cementitious products." It is also stated in the 8 th paragraph that "Materials used for alternative daily cover are approved for use by the LEA and CalRecycle; if regulatory guidance changes regarding the use of any of these materials for alternative daily cover, CCL will comply with the revised guidance." Refer to comment 8 regarding currently approved ADC materials, which are TASW and processed green material. Use of any other type of ADC or beneficial reuse material would require a Report of Facility Information (RFI) amendment, at least, and LEA review and approval before commencing use, in addition other applicable regulatory agency approvals (e.g., RWQCB).	288-24
25	Chapter 2 (Project Description)/2.2.8.7 (Air and Landfill Gas Monitoring)	Page 2-39, 2 nd paragraph under "Landfill Gas Subsurface Monitoring Program"	The perimeter monitoring network will need to meet the requirements of 27 CCR 20925. The requirements of that regulation can be reviewed on CalRecycle's website at the following link: http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/laws/regulations/title27/ch3sb4b.htm .	288-25
26	Chapter 2 (Project Description)/2.2.9.2	Page 2-47	It is stated that the location of the HHWF is shown on Figure 2-1. However, the proposed HHWF is not depicted on Figure 2-1. It is	288-26

	(Detailed Description)		also stated in the 3 rd paragraph that "Delivery of material to the HHWF by members of the general public will be limited to 6:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., 7 days per week." However, the SWFP includes the limitation that no waste will be received between 5 PM Saturday through 4 AM on Monday, and this DEIR limits landfill operations to these hours as well. Should this restriction be applicable to the HHWF as well?	288-26 cont'd
27	Chapter 2 (Project Description)/2.2.10.2 (Detailed Description)	Page 2-48	It is stated in the 2 nd paragraph that "As the landfill develops, the composting facility may be relocated periodically to accommodate landfill operations." Refer to 14 CCR 17865 for requirements pertaining to siting composting facilities on landfills: Section 17865. Siting On Landfills. (a) Compostable materials handling operations and facilities located atop closed solid waste landfills shall meet postclosure land use requirements pursuant to Title 27, California Code of Regulations, Division 2, Subdivision 1, Chapter 3, Subchapter 5, Article 2, section 21190. (b) Compostable materials handling operations and facilities sited on intermediate cover on a solid waste landfill shall locate operations areas on foundation substrate that is stabilized, either by natural or mechanical compaction, to minimize differential settlement, ponding, soil liquefaction, or failure of pads or structural foundations. This comment also pertains to the text in the 5 th paragraph.	288-27
28	Chapter 2 (Project Description)/2.2.10.2 (Detailed Description)	Page 2-48, last paragraph in section	It is stated that "Operating hours for the composting operation will be 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. Access by customers for purposes of removing finished mulch biomass fuel, and compost will be limited to 6:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., 7 days per week, although actual hours may vary within this window." However, the SWFP includes the limitation that no waste will be received between 5 PM Saturday through 4 AM on Monday, and this DEIR limits landfill operations to these hours as well, so it seems this restriction should be applicable to the composting facility because materials to be composted are considered waste materials.	288-28
29	Chapter 2 (Project Description)/2.2.11.2 (Detailed Description)	Page 2-52, 1 st paragraph in section	It is stated that "LACDPW has indicated a general interest in an Anaerobic Digestion Facility that could be co-located at an existing solid waste management facility, in part because anaerobic digestion is complementary to traditional MSW disposal." Adding an anaerobic digestion (AD) facility would require a report of facility information (RFI) amendment, at least, and would likely require a permit action. Any increase in tonnage associated with the facility, which is not analyzed in this DEIR, would require a permit revision and additional CEQA compliance.	288-29
30	Chapter 11 (Air Quality)/11.4.2 (State Regulations and Standards)	Page 11-16, 3 rd paragraph in section	It is stated that "The California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) and the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) oversee regulatory requirements for compostable materials handling operations and facilities, including issuance of compostable materials handling facility permits by local enforcement agencies." CalRecycle was formerly known as the CIWMB. They are not two separate agencies, so only CalRecycle should be included. In addition, CalRecycle does not issue SWFPs. The LEA submits	288-30

			proposed permits to CalRecycle for review and objection or concurrence. If CalRecycle concurs on a proposed permit, the LEA subsequently issues the permit to the applicant. Lastly, at the end of the paragraph after the bulleted list, the regulatory citation should be changed from 14 CCR 17863 to 17863.4.	288-30 cont'd
31	Chapter 11 (Air Quality)/11.6.3.2 (Operation Impacts)	Page 11-44	<p>The language of subsection (f) has changed. Refer to the language of Section 17863.4 here: http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/laws/regulations/title14/ch31.htm.</p> <p>Subsection (f) reads as follows:</p> <p>"If the odor impact minimization plan is being followed, and the EA determines, in a manner consistent with section 18302(d), that odor impacts are still occurring, the EA shall direct the operator to prepare and implement an Odor Best Management Practice Feasibility Report (Report) as specified in section 17863.4.1. The EA shall consider the results of the Report prior to issuing a Notice and Order (pursuant to section 18304) requiring the operator to take additional reasonable and feasible measures to minimize odors, unless:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the EA has evidence that a specific and immediate action would reduce the odor impacts; (2) there is an imminent threat to public health and safety and the environment; or (3) a nuisance has occurred." 	288-31
32	Chapter 18 (Project Alternatives)/18.3.1.3 (No Project Alternative Conclusion)	Page 18-7, 2 nd bullet point	Edit the following sentence as indicated: "To achieve available capacity, permit conditions existing permits for the remaining landfills in the system may have to be changed revised to allow increased daily waste disposal tonnage..."	288-32
33	Chapter 18 (Project Alternatives)/18.3.2 (Onsite Alternatives)	Page 18-8, Table 18-1	<p>For the "Beneficial Use Material Rate" row, it states that the proposed project would accept 14,148 tons per week (TPW) of beneficial reuse/materials diverted from disposal. Note that this number is also in the footnotes of the table. However, the total tonnage for all materials to be received at the site analyzed for in this DEIR is 13,182 TPD. Considering that 12,000 TPD is destined for disposal and 560 TPD is destined for composting, only 622 TPD of beneficial reuse and soil could be accepted at the site. The proposed amount of 14,148 TPW/7=2,021 TPD, which is 1,399 TPD more than the site would be allowed to accept. If the applicant proposes to receive additional tonnage (including all beneficial reuse and clean and contaminated soil), the increase in tonnage has to be analyzed in the CEQA document because additional tonnage may have potential impacts to traffic, air quality, noise, odors, etc.</p> <p>For the "Volume" row, volume of what? What materials does this estimate include? Is this the total capacity to be added? If so, what would the overall capacity of the site be with the addition of the proposed project. Refer to comment 17.</p>	288-33

			<p>For the "Total Tonnage" row, total tonnage of what? What materials does this estimate include? What time period does this represent?</p> <p>For the "Project Site Life" row, an estimated closure date will need to be provided for the permit revision application that will be required to increase tonnage, maximum elevation, and/or permitted acreage. Consider adding a footnote with the estimated closure date.</p>	288-33 cont'd
34	Chapter 18 (Project Alternatives)/18.3.2.1 (Alternative B: Continued Operation with 0% Increase of Daily Waste Disposal Tonnage)	Page 18-9, 2 nd paragraph, 1 st sentence in section	Add "for an estimated closure date of ____" to the end of the sentence.	288-34
35	Chapter 18 (Project Alternatives)/18.3.2.5 (Alternative C: 50% Reduction of Proposed Additional Daily Waste Disposal Tonnage)	Page 18-13, 2 nd paragraph in section, 1 st sentence	Add "for an estimated closure date of ____" to the end of the sentence.	288-35
36	Chapter 18 (Project Alternatives)/18.3.3.3 (Resource Recovery)	Page 18-20, paragraph above "Incineration"	Compost is not currently approved for use as ADC at the facility. Refer to comment 8.	288-36
37	Chapter 18 (Project Alternatives)/18.4 (Comparison of Alternatives)	Page 18-37, last sentence in 3 rd paragraph of section	It is stated that "impacts would be generally the same regardless of whether 12,000 TPD are permitted or whether 6,000 to 9,000 TPD are permitted." The impact determination (i.e., significant, significant and unavoidable, etc.) may be similar no matter which alternative is chosen, but actual, quantified impacts would vary significantly for things like traffic, air quality, etc.	288-37
39	Chiquita Canyon Landfill Master Plan Revision Traffic Supplement	Page 1, 1 st sentence of 3 rd paragraph under "Operational Baseline Traffic for Original Draft EIR"	It is stated that "The Traffic Analysis assumed that there were 2,896 vehicles associated with the baseline and an additional 594 vehicles associated with the Proposed Project." Is this vehicles per day?	288-38
40	Chiquita Canyon Landfill Master Plan Revision Traffic Supplement	Page 4, last sentence of 2 nd paragraph under "Project Site Entrance Queuing Analysis"	It is stated that there is "... enough storage to accommodate projected Chiquita Canyon Landfill traffic without queueing onto public roadways." Note that this is another reason that total maximum tonnage at the site needs to be limited to 13,182 TPD because that is all that was analyzed for in this traffic supplement and the DEIR.	288-39

41	Chiquita Canyon Landfill Master Plan Revision Traffic Supplement	Page 4, 2 nd sentence of paragraph under "Project Trip Generation and Vehicle Max"	It is stated that the increase of 6,560 TPD associated with the proposed project includes inbound trash (disposal) and other material (beneficial reuse) trips. What about the 560 TPD destined for the composting facility? Has that been accounted for in the traffic analysis?	288-40
42	Chiquita Canyon Landfill Master Plan Revision Traffic Supplement	Page 5, 1 st sentence	Refer to comment 41. What about the 560 TPD destined for the composting facility?	288-41

Solid Waste Regulatory Oversight

The Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Solid Waste Program is the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) for Los Angeles County and responsible for providing regulatory oversight of solid waste handling activities, including landfilling of solid waste and composting, relative to permitting and inspections. Please contact the LEA at 626.430.5540 to discuss the regulatory requirements for the proposed project. The permitting and regulatory requirements for solid waste landfills are contained in Title 27, California Code of Regulations and Title 14, California Code of Regulations for composting.

CONCLUSION

CalRecycle staff thanks the Lead Agency for the opportunity to review and comment on the environmental document and hopes that this comment letter will be useful to the Lead Agency preparing the DEIR and in carrying out their responsibilities in the CEQA process.

CalRecycle staff requests copies of any subsequent environmental documents, copies of public notices and any Notices of Determination for this proposed project.

If the environmental document is adopted during a public hearing, CalRecycle staff requests 10 days advance notice of this hearing. If the document is adopted without a public hearing, CalRecycle staff requests 10 days advance notification of the date of the adoption and proposed project approval by the decision making body.

If you have any questions regarding these comments, please contact me at 916.341.6174 or by e-mail at shannon.hill@calrecycle.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



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Letter No. 288

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Response to Comment No. 288-1

The previous site boundary was 592 acres, with a permitted waste footprint of 257 acres. The new site boundary is 639 acres, based on recent lot line adjustments not related to the Proposed Project, with a to-be permitted waste footprint of 400 acres.

Response to Comment No. 288-2

Comment noted.

Response to Comment No. 288-3

The commenter's assumption that 12,000 tons of waste disposed and 560 tons of compost material would be received on a daily basis is not accurate. Due to ordinary fluctuations, less material may be accepted for disposal or for composting on any given day. Therefore, it is not accurate to say that the combination of clean soil, contaminated soil, and beneficial use would be limited to 622 tons per day.

The Partially Recirculated Draft EIR Section 2.2.4, Rate and Volume of Material to be Received, described the quantity of waste to be disposed and mixed organics material to be received. The discussion below is intended to further describe material types and quantities proposed to be accepted for the Proposed Project.

Partially Recirculated Draft EIR Section 1.5, Clarification of Operational Baseline, describes how the calculated average quantities of daily waste disposed and beneficial use material were derived. However, as stated in this section, "Acceptance rates for waste disposal material are highly variable, as a result of varying market conditions and other factors... The type and volume of beneficial use material is even more highly variable and dependent on local activities that would produce these materials."

The Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning determined that the operational baseline for CCL is the mathematical average of all material received at CCL in 2011, which was shown in Table 1-1 as 6,622 tons per day, based on 312 operating days per year. Specifically, the total tons of material received at CCL in 2011 were divided by 312. (This calculation assumes that CCL is open 312 days per year, however actual operational days vary, based on holidays. CCL was actually open for 308 days in 2011.)

Because the operational baseline is a mathematical average, it obscures the peaks of material received. For example, the average for waste disposed for the operational baseline is 4,264 tons per day, but this value doesn't show that the landfill regularly receives waste for disposal at or near its current permit limit of 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Chart 1-2, Disposal Material, of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR, illustrates the frequency with which CCL exceeded the daily average included in the operational baseline from 2011 through the 1st quarter of 2016.

Similarly, the operational baseline is based on the mathematical average quantity for beneficial use material received at the landfill as 2,358 tons per day, but obscures the reality that deliveries for beneficial use material are highly variable and often exceed the average. For example, in 2011, the peak day for receipt of beneficial use material at CCL was 9,356 tons per day, while in the 1st quarter of 2016, the peak was 8,450 tons.

This response acknowledges that the commenter seeks additional clarification for the types and quantities of materials that are accepted at CCL that are not waste for disposal. These materials include clean soil, contaminated soil, and beneficial use material. Each of these types of material and recent acceptance rates at CCL are described below. Quantities/values shown below reflect information submitted by CCL into the County's Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS).

Clean Soil

As described in the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR and pointed out by the commenter, clean soil is not a waste material, nor is it a material diverted from the waste stream. Clean soil is defined as soil that is not required to be regulated as a waste by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). Because clean soil is not a waste material, it cannot be diverted from disposal, nor can it be considered a beneficial use material.

Clean soil is used at CCL as daily, intermediate, and final cover. It is also used for berms or barriers, buttresses, roadways, ramps, etc. Because it is not a waste material, there are no restrictions on the quantity received or use of clean soil at CCL.

In 2011, the baseline year, the amount of clean soil received at CCL was 94,250 tons, with a peak day of 6,348 tons, and a calculated average day of 306 tons. Clean soil is particularly variable because there is not a constant supply of clean soil in the market. Because CCL is able to be responsive to market conditions, it can accept clean soil when it is available and put it to good use on the site, either immediately or in the future.

Contaminated Soil

As described in the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR and pointed out by the commenter, contaminated soil is a waste material. Contaminated soil is defined as soil that has been determined, pursuant to Section 13263(a) of the California Water Code, to be a waste material that requires regulation by the RWQCB. Depending on how contaminated soil is used at the site, it may be disposed (and consequently counted as waste disposed), or it may be used beneficially onsite. However, contaminated soil is not considered diverted from disposal or classified as a beneficial use material.

Contaminated soil is used at CCL as daily cover, but can also be used similarly to clean soil, within a lined waste footprint.

In 2011, the baseline year, the amount of contaminated soil received at CCL was 312,750 tons, with a peak day of 7,932 tons and a calculated average day of 1,015 tons. In 2014, CCL received 447,582 tons of contaminated soil, with a peak day of 4,833 tons and a calculated average day of 1,458 tons.

Beneficial Use Material

Beneficial use material includes waste materials diverted from disposal and used beneficially onsite. Beneficial use materials typically received at CCL are described in Partially Recirculated Draft EIR Table 2-1, and include the following: shredded curbside green waste, treated auto shredder waste, shredded tires, material recovery facility fines, construction and demolition fines, concrete, processed construction and demolition material, and asphalt.

Section 20686 of *California Code of Regulations* Title 27, Beneficial Use, states: "Beneficial reuse of solid wastes at a solid waste landfill shall include, but not be limited to, the following: alternative daily cover, alternative intermediate cover, final cover foundation layer, liner operations layer, leachate and landfill gas collection system, construction fill, road base, wet weather operations pads and access roads, and soil amendments for erosion control and landscaping."

Typical beneficial uses at CCL include, but are not limited to: slope stabilization, erosion control, fugitive dust control, alternative daily cover, methane gas pipeline system trench backfill, protection of methane gas wells and above-ground pipes, and construction of all-weather roads and tipping pads.

In 2011, the baseline year, the amount of beneficial use material received at CCL was 400,095 tons, with a peak day of 2,539 tons and a calculated average day of 1,299 tons. In 2014, CCL received 421,841 tons of beneficial use material, with a peak day of 2,392 tons and a calculated average day of 1,374 tons.

Material Quantities for the Proposed Project

Below are the not-to-exceed quantities identified for the Proposed Project:

- Waste: 12,000 tons per day
- Compost: up to 560 tons per day
- Clean soil: 6,348 tons per day
- Contaminated soil: 7,932 tons per day
- Beneficial use material: 2,359 tons per day

The Proposed Project would accept any of the above materials, at the not-to exceed quantities shown, but not to exceed 13,182 tons per day.

Response to Comment No. 288-4

Please see response to Comment No. 288-3.

Response to Comment No. 288-5

Please see response to Comment No. 288-3.

Response to Comment No. 288-6

The household hazardous waste facility (HHWF) would be located onsite within the new entrance area for the Proposed Project, as shown in Figure 2-1 of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR. The HHWF is also shown on Exhibit A (site plan) for the Conditional Use Permit.

The HHWF will be a joint effort between CCL and Los Angeles County. CCL will design and construct the HHWF; the facility may be permitted by the County and operated by a party who entered into an operational agreement with the County.

Response to Comment No. 288-7

The current permit includes a daily maximum of 6,000 tons per day and a weekly limit of 30,000 tons. Similarly, the Proposed Project requests a permit limit of 12,000 tons per day of waste disposed and a weekly maximum of 60,000 tons.

Response to Comment No. 288-8

Comment noted.

Response to Comment No. 288-9

Comment noted.

Response to Comment No. 288-10

Please see Section 1.9.3, County of Los Angeles Approvals, of the Final EIR for this addition.

Response to Comment No. 288-11

There are two red, dashed lines shown on Figure 2-1 of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR. One, as noted in the legend, indicates the Proposed Project Limit of Extension. The other, not in the legend, but called out on the figure, is the Approximate Property Line.

Response to Comment No. 288-12

Comment noted.

Response to Comment No. 288-13

Comment noted.

Response to Comment No. 288-14

Comment noted.

Response to Comment No. 288-15

Comment noted.

Response to Comment No. 288-16

The estimated closure date for the Proposed Project is the year 2055 (2017 [estimated permit start] plus 38 years [greatest estimate of site life]).

Response to Comment No. 288-17

The total design capacity of the facility is 138 million cubic yards, including waste currently in place. The capacity associated with the Proposed Project is 85.7 million cubic yards of that 138 million cubic yards. The previous total design capacity of 29,291,000 cubic yards did not include waste in place but only remaining capacity as of a certain date in time.

Response to Comment No. 288-18

Please see the response to Comment No. 288-3.

Response to Comment No. 288-19

Please see the response to Comment No. 288-3.

Response to Comment No. 288-20

While beneficial use materials diverted from the waste stream and clean and contaminated soil are part of landfill operation, they are previously discussed in Section 2.2.3.3, Beneficial Use Material. This section describes how beneficial use materials, plus clean and contaminated soil, are used onsite in support of landfill operation.

Response to Comment No. 288-21

Please see Section 2.2.6.4 of the Final EIR for this recommended change.

Response to Comment No. 288-22

Please see Section 2.2.6.4, Load Checking and Waste Screening, of the Final EIR for this recommended change.

Response to Comment No. 288-23

Please see Section 2.2.6.9, Disposal and Cover Procedures, of the Final EIR for a correction to the referenced text.

Response to Comment No. 288-24

Comment noted.

Response to Comment No. 288-25

Comment noted.

Response to Comment No. 288-26

The location of the HHWF is shown in Figure 2-1 of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR, as part of the facilities to be constructed in the new entrance area.

It is anticipated that the Conditional Use Permit (CUP) for the Proposed Project would specify conditions for the HHWF (and other ancillary facilities) separate than those for the landfill operation, similar to the current CUP. While no waste for disposal is accepted at CCL between 5:00 p.m. Saturday and 4:00 a.m. Sunday, the HHWF would not accept “waste for disposal” and, as such, does not have similar restrictions regarding hours of operation. Nevertheless, it is anticipated that, while operation of the HHWF would be allowed 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, the HHWF would actually be open for public drop off of household hazardous materials during regular business hours on weekend days.

Response to Comment No. 288-27

Comment noted.

Response to Comment No. 288-28

It is anticipated that the CUP for the Proposed Project would specify conditions for the Mixed Organics Processing/Composting Operation (and other ancillary facilities) different than those for the landfill operation, similar to the current CUP. While no waste for disposal is accepted at CCL between 5:00 p.m. Saturday and 4:00 a.m. Sunday, the mixed organics composting facility would not accept “waste for disposal” and, as such, does not have similar restrictions regarding hours of operation. Nevertheless, it is anticipated that while operation of the mixed organics processing/composting operation facility would be allowed 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, access for customers for purposes of removing finished mulch, biomass fuel, and compost would be limited to 6:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., 7 days per week, as described in Section 2.2.10, Mixed Organics Composting Facility, of the EIR.

Response to Comment No. 288-29

Comment noted.

Response to Comment No. 288-30

Please see Section 11.4.2, State Regulations and Standards, of the Final EIR for revisions to the referenced text.

Response to Comment No. 288-31

Please see Section 11.6.3.2, Operation Impacts (Air Quality, Potential Impacts, Proposed Project), of the Final EIR for revisions to the referenced text.

Response to Comment No. 288-32

Please see Section 18.3.1.3, No Project Alternative Conclusion (Project Alternatives, Evaluation of Project Alternatives, Alternative A: No Project), of the Final EIR for the requested text revision.

Response to Comment No. 288-33

The portion of the operational baseline for beneficial use material is 2,358 tons per day. This, times 6 days per week, equals 14,148 tons per week. This is used to compare alternatives, not to establish proposed permit limits for the Proposed Project. Please see the detailed explanation of beneficial use materials and quantities in the response to Comment No. 288-3.

Volume refers to airspace, and is for all material placed within the airspace.

The total design capacity for CCL is 138 million cubic yards, including the Proposed Project. Please see the response to Comment No. 288-17.

Total tons is for all material placed within the airspace, regardless of time period.

An estimated closure date for each of the alternatives has been added to Table 18-2 of the Final EIR.

Response to Comment No. 288-34

Please see Section 18.3.2.1, Alternative B: Continued Operation (Status Quo) with 0% Increase of Daily Waste Disposal Tonnage, of the Final EIR for the requested text addition.

Response to Comment No. 288-35

Please see Section 18.3.2.5, Alternative C: 50% Reduction of Proposed Additional Daily Waste Disposal Tonnage, of the Final EIR for the requested text addition.

Response to Comment No. 288-36

Comment noted.

Response to Comment No. 288-37

The commenter is correct that quantified impacts for smaller onsite alternatives would likely be less than those identified for the Proposed Project for certain resource areas such as air quality, traffic, and greenhouse gas emissions and climate change. This is acknowledged throughout Table 18-2 of the Project Alternatives Chapter, which shows whether potential impacts for the Proposed Project alternatives would be similar, greater, or less than those identified for the Proposed Project. For purposes of a *California Environmental Quality Act* determination of impact significance, however, there are no feasible alternatives to the Proposed Project that would result in lessening potentially significant impacts of the Proposed Project to less than significant.

Response to Comment No. 288-38

Yes, the referenced text refers to vehicles per day.

Response to Comment No. 288-39

As noted previously, the Original Draft EIR and the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR evaluated the impacts of an additional 6,560 tons per day of material to be received at the landfill, and the trucks associated with these materials. The remainder of trucks needed for the Proposed Project are accounted for in the project baseline, which is highly variable, as described in the response to Comment No. 288-3.

The queuing analysis described in the Traffic Supplement of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR evaluated the queuing ability of the new site entrance to accommodate 975 trucks per day. However, the queuing analysis also makes the following conclusions:

- The site entrance can accommodate 240 vehicles per hour. At this rate, there is no time there would be an onsite queue.
- At the peak arrival time, there is still capacity for an additional 128 vehicles per hour.
- The queuing analysis is based on four scales, but the site entrance has been designed with six lanes, each of which could have a scale, which would allow CCL to process up to 360 vehicles per hour, if needed in the future.

Based on the above, while the queuing analysis concludes that the “new CCL entrance will easily be able to accommodate the projected number of vehicles arriving to the site throughout the day and will provide enough storage to accommodate projected CCL traffic without queuing onto public roadways,” the queuing analysis also demonstrates that significantly more trucks (more than twice as many) could be accommodated for the Proposed Project than were included in the queuing analysis.

Response to Comment No. 288-40

The commenter is correct that the referenced text omits the composting facility from the list of material types that comprise the tonnage increase of 6,560 tons per day. However, rate and volume of material to be received are fully described in Section 2.2.4, Rate and Volume of Material to be Received, of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR. The referenced tonnage increase of 6,560 tons per day is comprised of 6,000 tons per day of waste to be disposed and 560 tons per day of mixed organics processing/composting material.

Response to Comment No. 288-41

Please see the response to Comment No. 288-40.

Richard Claghorn

From: Kim Moraes <kimmoraes@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, January 04, 2017 4:32 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita Landfill

Regional Planning Commission
320 W. Temple St. LA CA 90012

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing in regard to the proposed expansion and extension of running the Chiquita Landfill. I feel very strongly that Chiquita Landfill should close. A legal agreement was made to have it close, already, and it is extremely detrimental to the health of people, children in particular, living and attending school so close to the landfill. Additionally, there is a newer, more modern facility, Mesquite Landfill, that is waiting to be used.

289-1

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Moraes
resident of Santa Clarita

Letter No. 289

Kimberly Moraes
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

Response to Comment No. 289-1

Please see the following Topical Responses:

- #5, Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement
- #18, Project Alternatives
- #21, Public Health

Richard Claghorn

From: Susie Evans <sheffs@pacbell.net>
Sent: Thursday, January 05, 2017 1:32 PM
To: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov; Richard Claghorn; Robert Glaser; Oscar Gomez
Cc: 'Abigail DeSesa'; 'STEVE LEE'; Sheffs@pacbell.net
Subject: Responses to the revised DEIR
Attachments: Cover letter to revised DEIR responses January 2017.pdf; DEIR Steve Lee 2016.pdf; DEIR Steve Lee Chapter 1 - 2016.pdf; DEIR Steve Lee Chapter 2 - 2016.pdf; DEIR Steve Lee Chapter 11 - 2016.pdf; DEIR Steve Lee Chapter 12 - 2016.pdf; DEIR Steve Lee Chapter 18 - 2016.pdf

January 5, 2017
Service

Sent Via Email and US Postal

To whom it may concern.

Please forward cover letter to all 5 County Supervisors.

This is in response to Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071. There were major concerns with the New DEIR. We have found most of it to be vague in its approach, with no way of measuring the wording against a base line. Our reply is an attempt to set such baselines with most of the wording. When it states that the CCL has done more than minimum requirements in regards to controlling odor, leads the reader to believe that there are minimum requirements, there are no such requirements.

290-1

When the 5th district of the county says that if there were made aware of health concerns they would have acted on those concerns. A review of minutes of the Val Verde Community Advisory Committee and of the Castaic Town Council Meetings will show that for years concerns have been brought up. In addition a simple review of articles written over the last twenty years would have shown such concerns. We find it of great concern that the 5th district representatives say that they were not aware of such concerns. At both meetings we were informed by 5th district representatives that any and all concerns would go straight to Antonovich's office. We feel that we have been greatly misled by the 5th district representatives. To push through an expansion without 24 hour air testing in nearby communities, and door to door health surveys, would be in total disregard to the health concerns of those residents living in affected areas. As far as two years back Bonnie Nickolai has been asking the county for such health surveys.

290-2

290-3

The 5th district has informed many of our community that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill will not get all they are asking for. They will get less time and then be shut down. That is the same promise made on two previous expansions. It is concerning when Clean Hands Waivers were given to CCL on the ground that they are just giving them what they asked for during the last Conditional Use Permit process. If this is true then the promises of the past that they will not get all they ask for were just words in the air and nothing more.

There comes a time when the county has to live up to the promises made. Val Verde had a contract with CCL that they would close at 23 million tons or in the year 2019, whichever comes first. Landfill fights are not new, but promises are promises. District 4 had the same fight; the only difference was that Representative Knabe felt that promises need to be kept. "The supervisor of Hacienda Heights, Don Knabe expressed his opinions in a letter quoted by the San Gabriel Valley Tribune. He wrote: "It is incomprehensible to me that we would consider going back on a promise that was made to our community—a community which has more than paid its fair share of dealing with the management of waste in Los Angeles County." Roughly 55,000 people living in Hacienda Heights have lived with the loud noises, the pungent smells, and the garbage truck traffic for several decades. According to Knabe, the community was

290-4

promised three times that the landfill would be closed and the promise has yet to be fulfilled." <https://forcechange.com/34330/stop-procrastinating-cleanup-of-americas-largest-landfill/>



Stop Procrastinating Cleanup of America’s Largest Landfill

forcechange.com

The San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments recently proposed to extend the closing date on Puente Hills Landfill, the largest trash landfill in the nation, from 2013 to 2018. Nearby inhabitants are fed up with the noise, odor, and traffic and they want the landfill to be closed already. Tell Los Angeles to reject the new extension and fulfill the promise to close the landfill permanently.

We are asking the county to give us the same respect that they gave District 4 and close CCL, 3 promises have come and passed. How many more will our community have to endure?

290-4
cont'd

Steve Lee
Trellis Rd.
Val Verde, CA 91384
661-670-8327

Abigail Desesa
Cottage Grove Dr.
Val Verde, CA 91384
661-775-2771

Susie Evans
29830 Lincoln Ave.
Val Verde, CA 91384
661-702-9782

Letter No. 290

Susie Evans
29830 Lincoln Ave.
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 290-1

The Partially Recirculated Draft EIR included a discussion of baseline in the Introduction chapter, Section 1.5, Clarification of Operational Baseline. A discussion of baseline is also included in Topical Response #32, Establishment of Baseline. Please also see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 290-2

Please see Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 290-3

Please see Topical Response #1, Air Quality, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 290-4

Please see Topical Response #5, Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

January 5, 2016

To whom it may concern.

Please forward cover letter to all 5 County Supervisors.

Subject: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

There are major concerns with the revised DEIR. We have found most of it to be vague in its approach, with no way of measuring the wording against a base line. Our reply is an attempt to set such baselines with most of the wording. When it states that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) has done more than minimum requirements in regards to controlling odor, leads the reader to believe that there are minimum requirements, there are no such requirements.

291-1

The 5th district of Los Angeles County states that if they were made aware of health concerns they would have acted on those concerns. A review of minutes of the Val Verde Community Advisory Committee and of the Castaic Area Town Council Meetings will show that for years concerns have been brought up. In addition a simple review of articles written over the last twenty years would have shown such concerns. We find it of great concern that the 5th district representatives say that they were not aware of such concerns. At both meetings we were informed by 5th district representatives that any and all concerns would go straight to Antonovich's office. We feel that we have been greatly misled by the 5th district representatives

291-2

To push through an expansion without 24 hour air testing in nearby communities, and door to door health surveys, would be in total disregard to the health concerns of those residents living in affected areas. As far as two years back, Bonnie Nickolai, a Castaic resident, has been asking the county for such health surveys at these public meetings and in written e-mails.

291-3

The 5th district has informed many of our community members that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) will not get all they are asking for. They will get less time and then be shut down. That is the same promise made on two previous expansions to the community of Val Verde. It is concerning when a *Clean Hands Waivers* was given to CCL on the grounds that they are just giving them what they asked for during the last Conditional Use Permit process. If this is true, then the promises of the past that they will not get all they ask for were just words in the air and nothing more.

There comes a time when the county has to live up to the promises made. The community of Val Verde had a written signed contract with CCL that they would close at 23 million tons or by November 24, 2019, whichever comes first. Landfill fights are not new, but promises are promises. District 4 had the same fight; the only difference was that Representative Knabe felt that promises needed to be kept.

291-4

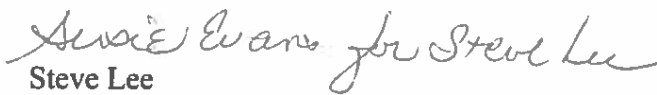
On Forechange.com, reported by Cheri Cheng in 2013, "The supervisor of Hacienda Heights, Don Knabe expressed his opinions in a letter quoted by the San Gabriel Valley Tribune. He wrote: "It is incomprehensible to me that we would consider going back on a promise that was made to our community—a community which has more than paid its fair share of dealing with the management of waste in Los Angeles County." Roughly

55,000 people living in Hacienda Heights have lived with the loud noises, the pungent smells, and the garbage truck traffic for several decades. According to Knabe, the community was promised three times that the landfill would be closed and the promise has yet to be fulfilled." <https://forcechange.com/34330/stop-procrastinating-cleanup-of-americas-largest-landfill/>

291-4
cont'd

We are respectfully requesting the county give us that same respect and consideration they gave District 4, and close Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL). Three promises have come and passed. How many more will our community have to endure?

Sincerely,


Steve Lee

cc Steven Lee
Abigail DeSesa
Susan Evans

Letter No. 291

Steve Lee
30300 Trellis Road
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 291-1

Please see the response to Comment No. 290-1.

Response to Comment No. 291-2

Please see the response to Comment No. 290-2.

Response to Comment No. 291-3

Please see the response to Comment No. 290-3.

Response to Comment No. 291-4

Please see the response to Comment No. 290-4.

Richard Claghorn

From: STEVE LEE <artsteveSTEVE6@msn.com>
Sent: Thursday, January 05, 2017 9:09 AM
To: Richard Claghorn; executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov; Robert Glaser; Oscar Gomez
Subject: Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071
Attachments: Response to Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report.docx

Steven Lee

30300 Trellis Road

Val Verde, CA 91384

January 5, 2017

Via Electronic Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Janice Hahn, and Kathryn Barger

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration

500 W. Temple Street

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Room 1348

Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning

320 W. Temple Street

Los Angeles California 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Revised Draft Environmental Impact Report

Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report

Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

To whom it may concern,

I feel the Chiquita Canyon Landfill Contract should not be renewed or expanded. I strongly believe this because, the DEIR admits that particular matter of 2.5 and 10 is and will continue to be significant throughout the lifetime of operation at Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

According to the state of California Air Environmental Protection Agency, "PM 2.5 and PM10 particles easily penetrate into the airways and lungs where they may produce harmful health effects such as the worsening of heart and lung diseases. The risk of these health effects is greatest in the elderly and the very young. Exposure to elevated concentrations of PM is also associated with increased hospital and doctor visits and increased numbers of premature deaths."

292-1

<https://www.arb.ca.gov/research/aaqs/pm/pm.htm>

Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS) for Particulate Matter

www.arb.ca.gov

Information about the California Air Resources Board Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS) for Particulate Matter

Val Verde is a poor community that is 64% Hispanic decent. I feel that for the lifetime of the landfill it has always been a special population. It was first a black community and as laws for racism were lifted, many moved out and a poor struggling class of Latino's moved in. Since many are afraid to speak up for themselves, stench is endured. I even received an email from the previous president of the Val Verde board that stated if I did not stop speaking up for Val Verde, I would personally be responsible for the deportation of the immigrants here.

292-2

When I was a member of the board here in Val Verde I heard so many residents come to us and beg our board to act. They were tired of their families and especially their children being so sick all the time. As a board member I felt it was wrong for our board to ignore the residents. The board at that time felt to acknowledge the complaints of the sick residents would mean that the landfill would pull their mitigation funds from Val Verde.

292-3

As a board member I personally started knocking on doors in the neighborhood that were closest to the landfill. The stories I heard were heart breaking with entire families that were suffering from breathing problems, kids who spent a large portion of their time in the hospital. An aunt even showed up at my house begging me to do something about her niece that kept passing out. They cannot afford the hospital bills since they are a poor Latin

family living from hand to mouth. All they get from the doctors is that it must be something in the air. I then brought board members with me to meet some of the families. The board members left after just a half hour. They complained about how sick they felt from the stench. I never made the connection of living under a mile from the landfill with the medications that were subscribed to me, to help me sleep through the night. Within six months of moving to Val Verde my asthma could no longer be controlled. When I saw my testimony at the DEIR hearing, I was shocked at how every breath was such a labor.

The last DEIR there was a cancer marker on the map they provided to us. The person who lived next to that marker came down with cancer. The doctors tell him that it is a cancer that does not run in men and especially in men so young. Iris Neal who served on the board with me also has passed from cancer. My personal friend Jennifer Fields has just ended her second bout with chemo for cancer. I met a lady knocking doors who lost her husband at 40 to cancer and their daughter had to undergo surgery in her youth for the same cancer. Her daughter now has to live with a colostomy bag. I cannot say that it is a cancer cluster to any neighborhood in Val Verde, since they live all over Val Verde. The one connection is that they all get the stench from the landfill on a regular basis.

They quit calling in smells years ago, after being called liars by the landfill, hours of waiting for AQMD to show up, and their cries for help falling on deaf ears in District Five. We have begged for a health study to be done in Val Verde and nothing has ever come from it.

292-3
cont'd

No one should have to live their lives locked in their houses because to go outside would cause side effects of Asthma attacks, or even worse. We see the articles, claiming that to close the landfill would cost so much for residents in trash fees. No one mentions the years that residents of Val Verde have paid in extra hospital fees, medications, gas and electric bills (due to the fact that they cannot open their windows). The DEIR says that just 6% of the day Val Verde would be getting the winds that carry the smells from the landfill. That is 1 hour, 24 minutes, and 4 seconds a day or 452 hours a year. Not all at once, but through the entire day. We never know when the smells will hit and for how long they will stay as the DEIR admits that the odors are dispersed throughout the day and cannot be predicted, so we keep our windows closed and pay higher bills to stay comfortable in our houses, when the majority of the Los Angeles population can enjoy the cool breeze to cool their homes.

292-4

When I bought my home in Val Verde just around 5 years ago I was a healthy hiker who took a asthma inhaler about 4 times a year for any asthma attack. I now take the inhaler almost daily and have been subscribed a medication that tries to help me sleep through the night without an attack. My escrow papers say a landfill may be near or near one of the communities near us. When asked, I was told about the landfill, and at that point I got up and started to walk out. The escrow office pulled out from their desk the airtight contract that Chiquita Canyon Landfill had with Val Verde. I say, "air tight" because that is what the escrow office called it. After long discussion I decided to buy my house on the fact it would close and a drive of 3 miles from the entrance was far enough. I did not know that it would be just under a mile by air. At first I thought that the smells could be endured but as time went on my health declined rapidly. Now, every breath is a raspy short breath, because a full breath hurts.

292-5

District 4 also had a landfill that promised to close 3 times just like ours, in a news article the representative for District 4 stood with his community. “The supervisor of Hacienda Heights, Don Knabe expressed his opinions in a letter quoted by the San Gabriel Valley Tribune. He wrote: “It is incomprehensible to me that we would consider going back on a promise that was made to our community—a community which has more than paid its fair share of dealing with the management of waste in Los Angeles County.” Roughly 55,000 people living in Hacienda Heights have lived with the loud noises, the pungent smells, and the garbage truck traffic for several decades. According to Knabe, the community was promised three times that the landfill would be closed and the promise has yet to be fulfilled.”

292-6

I am begging that the landfill be closed and that the contract made with Val Verde residents be kept. The contract states, that the landfill would close at 23 million tons or in the year 2019, whichever comes first. The landfill has already received 2 expansions since its opening. Each expansion was to be the last. Val Verde has endured enough and would like the joy of being able to sleep or enjoy their homes with their windows open.

Thank you for taking into consideration my concerns.

Steve Lee

Steven Lee
30300 Trellis Road
Val Verde, CA 91384

January 5, 2017

Via Electronic Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Janice Hahn, and Kathryn Barger

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration

500 W. Temple Street

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,

ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Room 1348

Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning

320 W. Temple Street

Los Angeles California 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Revised Draft Environmental Impact Report

Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report

Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

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According to the state of California Air Environmental Protection Agency, "PM 2.5 and PM10 particles easily penetrate into the airways and lungs where they may produce harmful health effects such as the worsening of heart and lung diseases. The risk of these health effects is greatest in the elderly and the very young. Exposure to elevated concentrations of PM is also associated with increased hospital and doctor visits and increased numbers of premature deaths."

<https://www.arb.ca.gov/research/aaqs/pm/pm.htm>

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When I was a member of the board here in Val Verde I heard so many residents come to us and beg our board to act. They were tired of their families and especially their children being so sick all the time. As a board member I felt it was wrong for our board to ignore the residents. The board at that time felt to acknowledge the complaints of the sick residents would mean that the landfill would pull their mitigation funds from Val Verde. As a board member I personally started knocking on doors in the neighborhood that were closest to the landfill. The stories I heard were heart breaking with entire families that were suffering from breathing problems, kids

who spent a large portion of their time in the hospital. An aunt even showed up at my house begging me to do something about her niece that kept passing out. They cannot afford the hospital bills since they are a poor Latin family living from hand to mouth. All they get from the doctors is that it must be something in the air. I then brought board members with me to meet some of the families. The board members left after just a half hour. They complained about how sick they felt from the stench. I never made the connection of living under a mile from the landfill with the medications that were subscribed to me, to help me sleep through the night. Within six months of moving to Val Verde my asthma could no longer be controlled. When I saw my testimony at the DEIR hearing, I was shocked at how every breath was such a labor.

The last DEIR there was a cancer marker on the map they provided to us. The person who lived next to that marker came down with cancer. The doctors tell him that it is a cancer that does not run in men and especially in men so young. Iris Neal who served on the board with me also has passed from cancer. My personal friend Jennifer Fields has just ended her second bout with chemo for cancer. I met a lady knocking doors who lost her husband at 40 to cancer and their daughter had to undergo surgery in her youth for the same cancer. Her daughter now has to live with a colostomy bag. I cannot say that it is a cancer cluster to any neighborhood in Val Verde, since they live all over Val Verde. The one connection is that they all get the stench from the landfill on a regular basis.

They quit calling in smells years ago, after being called liars by the landfill, hours of waiting for AQMD to show up, and their cries for help falling on deaf ears in District Five. We have begged for a health study to be done in Val Verde and nothing has ever come from it.

No one should have to live their lives locked in their houses because to go outside would cause side effects of Asthma attacks, or even worse. We see the articles, claiming that to close the landfill would cost so much for residents in trash fees. No one mentions the years that residents of Val Verde have paid in extra hospital fees, medications, gas and electric bills (due to the fact that they cannot open their windows). The DEIR says that just 6% of the day Val Verde would be getting the winds that carry the smells from the landfill. That is 1 hour, 24 minutes, and 4 seconds a day or 452 hours a year. Not all at once, but through the entire day. We never know when the smells will hit and for how long they will stay as the DEIR admits that the odors are dispersed throughout the day and cannot be predicted, so we keep our windows closed and pay higher bills to stay comfortable in our houses, when the majority of the Los Angeles population can enjoy the cool breeze to cool their homes.

When I bought my home in Val Verde just around 5 years ago I was a healthy hiker who took a asthma inhaler about 4 times a year for any asthma attack. I now take the inhaler almost daily and have been subscribed a medication that tries to help me sleep through the night without an attack. My escrow papers say a landfill may be near or near one of the communities near us. When asked, I was told about the landfill, and at that point I got up and started to walk out. The escrow office pulled out from their desk the airtight contract that Chiquita Canyon Landfill had with Val Verde. I say, "air tight" because that is what the escrow office called it. After long discussion I decided to buy my house on the fact it would close and a drive of 3 miles from the entrance was far enough. I did not know that it would be just under a mile by air. At first I thought that the smells could be endured but as time went on my health declined rapidly. Now, every breath is a raspy short breath, because a full breath hurts.

District 4 also had a landfill that promised to close 3 times just like ours, in a news article the representative for District 4 stood with his community. "The supervisor of Hacienda Heights, Don Knabe expressed his opinions in a letter quoted by the San Gabriel Valley Tribune. He wrote: "It is incomprehensible to me that we would consider going back on a promise that was made to our community—a community which has more than paid its fair share of dealing with the management of waste in Los Angeles County." Roughly 55,000 people living in

Hacienda Heights have lived with the loud noises, the pungent smells, and the garbage truck traffic for several decades. According to Knabe, the community was promised three times that the landfill would be closed and the promise has yet to be fulfilled.”

I am begging that the landfill be closed and that the contract made with Val Verde residents be kept. The contract states, that the landfill would close at 23 million tons or in the year 2019, whichever comes first. The landfill has already received 2 expansions since its opening. Each expansion was to be the last. Val Verde has endured enough and would like the joy of being able to sleep or enjoy their homes with their windows open.

Thank you for taking into consideration my concerns.

Steve Lee

Letter No. 292

Steve Lee
30300 Trellis Road
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 292-1

Please see Topical Response #1a, Existing Air Quality and Emissions, Monitoring, and Health Effects; and Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods. Please also see Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 292-2

Please see Topical Response #9, Environmental Justice.

Response to Comment No. 292-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 292-4

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor. Please also see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 292-5

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Please also see Topical Response #5, Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 292-6

Please see Topical Response #5, Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement, #17, Odor, and #21, Public Health.

January 5, 2016

To whom it may concern.

Please forward cover letter to all 5 County Supervisors.

Subject: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

There are major concerns with the revised DEIR. We have found most of it to be vague in its approach, with no way of measuring the wording against a base line. Our reply is an attempt to set such baselines with most of the wording. When it states that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) has done more than minimum requirements in regards to controlling odor, leads the reader to believe that there are minimum requirements, there are no such requirements.

The 5th district of Los Angeles County states that if they were made aware of health concerns they would have acted on those concerns. A review of minutes of the Val Verde Community Advisory Committee and of the Castaic Area Town Council Meetings will show that for years concerns have been brought up. In addition a simple review of articles written over the last twenty years would have shown such concerns. We find it of great concern that the 5th district representatives say that they were not aware of such concerns. At both meetings we were informed by 5th district representatives that any and all concerns would go straight to Antonovich's office. We feel that we have been greatly misled by the 5th district representatives. To push through an expansion without 24 hour air testing in nearby communities, and door to door health surveys, would be in total disregard to the health concerns of those residents living in affected areas. As far as two years back, Bonnie Nickolai, a Castaic resident, has been asking the county for such health surveys at these public meetings and in written e-mails.

The 5th district has informed many of our community members that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) will not get all they are asking for. They will get less time and then be shut down. That is the same promise made on two previous expansions to the community of Val Verde. It is concerning when a *Clean Hands Waivers* was given to CCL on the grounds that they are just giving them what they asked for during the last Conditional Use Permit process. If this is true, then the promises of the past that they will not get all they ask for were just words in the air and nothing more.

There comes a time when the county has to live up to the promises made. The community of Val Verde had a written signed contract with CCL that they would close at 23 million tons or by November 24, 2019, whichever comes first. Landfill fights are not new, but promises are promises. District 4 had the same fight; the only difference was that Representative Knabe felt that promises needed to be kept.

On Forechange.com, reported by Cheri Cheng in 2013, "The supervisor of Hacienda Heights, Don Knabe expressed his opinions in a letter quoted by the San Gabriel Valley Tribune. He wrote: "It is incomprehensible to me that we would consider going back on a promise that was made to our community—a community which has more than paid its fair share of dealing with the management of waste in Los Angeles County." Roughly

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55,000 people living in Hacienda Heights have lived with the loud noises, the pungent smells, and the garbage truck traffic for several decades. According to Knabe, the community was promised three times that the landfill would be closed and the promise has yet to be fulfilled." <https://forcechange.com/34330/stop-procrastinating-cleanup-of-americas-largest-landfill/>

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We are respectfully requesting the county give us that same respect and consideration they gave District 4, and close Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL). Three promises have come and passed. How many more will our community have to endure?

Sincerely,

Steve Lee

cc Steven Lee
Abigail DeSesa
Susan Evans

Executive Summary: Table ES-1. Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Potentially Significant Impact

CCL Mitigation

Responses from Lee, DeSesa & Evans

<p>Potential impacts to vegetation communities</p>	<p>BR-1: The applicant shall develop a Closure Revegetation Plan for the Project in consultation with LADRP, and consistent with the Draft Revegetation, Rare Plant Relocation, and Oak Tree Performance Criteria provided in Appendix E2 of this Partially Recirculated Draft EIR. The Plan would require approval prior to authorization of land disturbance under the Proposed Project. The Plan shall require that CCL be revegetated to offset permanent impacts to native and naturalized habitats, in accordance with the following criteria:</p> <p>Native vegetation shall be used under the direction of specialists in restoration plantings. Native vegetation shall achieve a 1:1 ratio of impacted native, revegetated, and semi-natural habitat to revegetated mitigation land. Non-native grassland habitats would be initially seeded with native grassland species.</p> <p>Revegetation types, monitoring requirements, and success criteria including milestones, along with proposed remedial actions should vegetation alliances not achieve success criteria shall be included in the Closure Revegetation Plan, in accordance with the preliminary approach outlined in the Draft Revegetation, Rare Plant Relocation, and Oak Tree Performance Criteria provided in Appendix E2 of this Partially Recirculated Draft EIR.</p> <p>In order to replicate and potentially expand the available amount of native shrubland on the site, the Closure Revegetation Plan shall include a final soil cover of approximately 5 feet, or alternatively a depth approved by regulatory agencies and suitable to allow for proper root growth.</p> <p>The Closure Revegetation Plan shall be developed and implemented by an ecological restoration specialist familiar with restoration of native and naturalized Southern California plant alliances, and shall specify that revegetation will be done with locally native plants, and that revegetation will not include plant species on Los Angeles County's list of invasive species nor invasive species on the lists of the California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) nor invasive species listed by the California Native Plant Society.</p> <p>If success criteria for vegetation alliances are not met, remedial actions will be performed onsite consistent with the Closure Revegetation Plan.</p> <p>If success criteria for native shrub or forest alliances are not met even after remedial actions are performed, offsite mitigation land shall be purchased to offset the loss of the portion of the vegetation that does not meet the success criteria at a 1:1 ratio (impacted:mitigation land). The acreage acquired shall, if feasible, be generally local to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Please clarify and list all plants to be used. ● Please list all machinery and agencies to be involved along with the role they will be involved in. ● Please provide closure timeline for each year of operation making sure to include the expected dates/tonnage/level of landfill that each step of the closure will occur during the living operation of the landfill. ● Please outline the removal and procedures to ensure that nonnative vegetation grasslands will not return. ● Please list procedures, equipment, and long-term plan that will ensure the success of Native plants. ● Please include plan if/when Native plants do not take. ● Please include the involvement of all agencies during and years after that will ensure the success of Native plants. ● Please include back-up procedure if the procedure listed here does not produce the intended outcome. ● Please list the intended outcome and expectations in drawings of what the final product will look like. ● Please include back-up procedure if the procedure listed here does not produce the intended outcome. ● Please list the intended outcome and expectations in drawings of what the final product will look like. ● Please clarify and list all plants to be used. ● Please list all machinery and agencies to be involved along with the role they will be involved in. ● Please provide closure timeline for each year of operation making sure to include the expected dates/tonnage/level of landfill that each step of the closure will occur during the living operation of the landfill. ● Please clarify and list remedial actions to be performed onsite consistent with the Closure Revegetation Plan. ● Please list the criteria that will be used to monitor if success criteria for vegetation is working or not working. ● Please clarify and provide and list land options that are closest to affected populations of Val Verde, Live Oak, and Hasley Hills. ● Please clarify the procedures that will ensure that land will be
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Executive Summary: Table ES-1. Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Potentially Significant Impact

CCL Mitigation

Responses from Lee, DeSesa & Evans

	<p>the site or the general site area, ideally situated adjacent to or in the general proximity of the Santa Clara River, Hasley Canyon, or Angeles National Forest, and will connect with other protected open space. First priority would be given to lands that contribute to connecting the wildlife movement between the Santa Clara River through CCL to Hasley Canyon and to the Angeles National Forest.</p> <p>Any purchased mitigation land shall be protected by fee simple deed to a conservation organization experienced in management of natural lands.</p> <p>Additional mitigation for vegetation communities is included in Mitigation Measure BR-5 (vegetation associated with jurisdictional waters), Mitigation Measure BR-9 (rare plant communities), and Mitigation Measure BR-15 (oaks and oak woodlands). Mitigation ratios for replacement of these vegetation communities may be greater than the 1:1 ratio specified above, in coordination with CDFW for jurisdictional waters and rare plant communities and in coordination with LADRP for compliance with the County Oak Woodland Conservation and Management Plan.</p> <p>BR-2: The construction area boundaries shall be delineated clearly. No construction activities, vehicular access, equipment storage, stockpiling, or significant human intrusion shall occur outside of the designated construction area. In addition, CCL ingress and egress routes shall be marked, and vehicle traffic outside these routes shall be prohibited. Vehicular traffic shall adhere to a speed limit of 15 miles per hour on non-public access roads during construction to ensure avoidance of impacts to sensitive biological resources.</p> <p>BR-3: Soil or invasive plant seed transfer from clothing, shoes, or equipment shall be minimized through cleaning and monitoring of personnel or equipment transfers between sites, or prior to initial entry at CCL. Contract requirements to ensure vehicles are pressure washed and/or clean and free of soil or invasive weed seeds and other plant parts prior to entering the site will be implemented. Contracts will specify that pressure-washing of construction vehicles is to take place immediately before bringing the vehicle to CCL. The contractor will provide written documentation that the vehicles have been pressure washed or otherwise free of plant material that is checked by both CCL management and the biological monitor, who will jointly assure that this mitigation is implemented. The biological monitoring report will include a record of compliance with this measure. Within 1 year of project approval, invasive tamarisk (<i>Tamarix</i> spp.) located onsite will be identified and removed completely. All parts of removed tamarisk will be disposed of in a landfill.</p> <p>BR-4: On-road vehicles on the construction sites will be equipped with spark arresters on exhaust equipment. Camp fires, trash-burning fires, and warming fires shall be prohibited in the construction area. LS Potential impacts to CDFW and USACE jurisdictional areas</p>	<p>available for future failure of revegetation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Please clarify and list the selection of land in the Los Angeles Forest and the connections that land would have in the mitigation of damage to the immediate populations nearest the landfill. ● Please clarify and list the conservation organizations that will manage the mitigated land. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Please outline construction area boundaries. ● Please list procedures in place to ensure that no construction activities, vehicular access, equipment storage, stockpiling, or significant human intrusion shall occur outside of the designated construction area. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Please define and outline the cleaning and monitoring of personnel or equipment transfer between sites, or prior to initial entry at CCL. ● Please clarify the procedures for Contract requirements to ensure vehicles are pressure washed and/or clean and free of soil or invasive weed seeds and other plant parts prior to entering the site will be implemented. ● Please clarify the procedures and the enforcement if a vehicle has no such documentation upon arrival at CCL that proves pressure-washing of construction vehicles took place immediately before bringing the vehicle to CCL. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Due to the danger of Methane gases and its high explosive nature please list procedures that will ensure that each Vehicle is inspected regularly for spark arresters. ● Please include the proposed inspection of each vehicle. ● Please include any equipment and procedures that would ensure that they are spark free in the construction area.
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Executive Summary: Table ES-1. Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Potentially Significant Impact

CCL Mitigation

Responses from Lee, DeSesa & Evans

Potential impacts to CDFW and USACE jurisdictional areas	<p>BR-5: For potential impacts to jurisdictional waters, permits shall be obtained for the Proposed Project from USACE (Section 404, CWA) and CDFW (SAA, Section 1603); conditions of these permits would be complied with for the Proposed Project. The terms and conditions of these permits are anticipated to require mitigation consistent with “Compensatory Mitigation for Losses of Aquatic Resources; Final Rule” (USACE, EPA, Federal Register, April 10, 2008), and with CDFW requirements for SAAs. A mitigation plan may be required prior to permit issuance. If a mitigation plan is required, ratios of waters impacted to waters mitigated would be negotiated with the regulatory agencies and the results of that negotiation included in the plan.</p> <p>BR-6: Stationary equipment such as motors, pumps, generators, and welders shall be located a minimum of 50 feet outside CDFW and USACE jurisdictional drainages where impacts have not been permitted. Construction staging areas, stockpiling, and equipment storage shall be located a minimum of 50 feet outside nonpermitted CDFW and USACE jurisdictional drainages. Construction vehicles and equipment shall be checked periodically to ensure they are in proper working condition, including regular inspections for leaks, which would require immediate repair. Refueling or lubrication of vehicles and cleaning of equipment, or other activities that involve open use of fuels, lubricants, or solvents, shall occur at least 100 feet away from CDFW and USACE jurisdictional drainages where impacts have not been permitted, and at least 50 feet from other flagged, sensitive biological resources</p> <p>BR-7: Only pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, dust suppressants, or other potentially harmful materials approved by the EPA and/or the DTSC shall be applied at CCL, in accordance with relevant state and federal regulations. Rodenticides will not be used. Instead, methods that do not persist and infiltrate the natural food chain will be used for pest elimination such as trapping, gassing, etc. Sediment basins are present along all drainages at CCL, which capture runoff prior to discharging offsite. Sediment basins will continue to be regularly maintained.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Please clarify the steps and procedures for negating with the regulatory agencies and the results of that negotiation included in the plan. ● Due to the severe drought please revise the plan to use recycled water. ● Please list the impact the water use would have on the drought and water supplies. ● Please list the impact and the water saved that recycled water would have on the drought and water supplies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Please define periodically with a time frame such as daily, weekly, monthly. ● Please list the personal responsible for the periodically inspections. ● Please list safeguards that ensure that ensure that human error is at a minimum. ● Please clarify and list what is meant by other activities. ● Please list the steps and procedures that will ensure that gases such as methane, but not limited to methane do not exceed too or past the outside the 50 foot. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Please clarify the steps and procedures that will ensure that pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, dust suppressants, or other potentially harmful materials approved by the EPA and/or the DTSC shall be applied at CCL will not migrate into the surrounding neighborhoods including Val Verde that is just under 800 feet from CCL. ● Please provide and define the schedules for the regularly maintained sediment basins
Potential impacts from nuisance wildlife	<p>BR-8: Construction sites and landfill operation shall be kept free of trash and litter. Food-related trash and litter shall be placed in closed containers and disposed of daily. Nuisance wildlife breeding will be discouraged at CCL by excluding cavities in buildings and/or equipment or facilities left idle for more than 6 months. To reduce risk of infestation by the non-native Argentine ant (<i>Linepithema humile</i>), a 500-foot buffer will be established adjacent to uninfested habitats at CCL within which no permanent, artificial water sources will be applied, and inspections for exotic ant infestations will be required for any landscape or restoration container-stock plants proposed for installation. Landfill operations require a daily covering on all portions of the active landfill; this practice would be continued, further reducing risk of nuisance wildlife.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Please clarify the procedures to ensure that Construction sites and landfill operation shall be kept free of trash and litter. ● Please clarify the procedures to dispose of food-related trash. ● Please provide steps and procedures to ensure the quickness of the disposal of food-related trash. ● Please include the procedures in place that will ensure that odors from food-related trash stays within the confounds of the landfill. ● Please clarify and provide expected inspections schedule for exotic ant infestations.

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Executive Summary: Table ES-1. Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Potentially Significant Impact

CCL Mitigation

Responses from Lee, DeSesa & Evans

<p>Potential impacts to special-status plant species</p>	<p>BR-9: Preconstruction surveys by qualified botanists shall be conducted for special-status plant species in impact areas prior to ground-disturbing activities, and if necessary and feasible, resource relocation or exclusion shall be implemented. Resource relocation will be to a location deemed suitable for successful relocation by a qualified biologist and conducted in coordination with CDFW. Exclusion zones shall be implemented with fencing and/or signage that restricts access.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For rare plants, this shall include focused surveys by a qualified botanist conducted during the appropriate season for detection (generally during flowering period) prior to ground-disturbing activities over the entire disturbance area proposed for the project, and then again the first season prior to disturbance over the area proposed to be disturbed for each phase (cell) of landfill development. If suitable transplant areas for rare plants exist at CCL, surveys will also include potential areas for relocation onsite in order to provide background data for determining transplant success. If no suitable relocation areas exist at CCL, potential mitigation areas in conserved areas within the local watersheds will be identified and surveyed at the same time in order to have background data. Surveys shall follow standard survey protocol for rare plants outlined in Guidelines for Conducting and Reporting Botanical Inventories for Federally Listed, Proposed and Candidate Plants (USFWS, 2000a) and/or Protocols for Surveying and Evaluation Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities (CDFW, 2009). If special-status plants are found at CCL, they shall be field marked and mapped with GPS units to evaluate potential for impacts from proposed grading. Where feasible, special-status plants will be avoided; protective measures to exclude areas shall be implemented. Exclusion zones adjacent to active construction or active landfill will be protected with permanent fencing. More remote exclusion zones not accessible by construction equipment or near adjacent road access points shall be protected by temporary fencing (e.g., orange construction fencing) when road access is within 100 feet. If road access becomes immediately available to the area, permanent fencing will be installed. Fencing shall be maintained and construction crews informed about avoidance during construction. The site biological monitor will continue to monitor compliance with exclusion zones. Rare plants have been identified within construction limits during 2016 surveys. For these, and any additional rare plants identified prior to ground disturbance that are within the grading footprint or other areas identified for unavoidable disturbance (including species of CNPS RPR 1-4 or Locally Rare) a Rare Plant Relocation Plan will be developed in consultation with CDFW. Plant salvage for transplanting shall take place before any clearing or grading of the sensitive plant occurs. Preliminary performance criteria, general methods of transplanting, and other anticipated components of this plan are provided in the Draft Revegetation, Rare Plant Relocation, and Oak Tree Performance Criteria provided in Appendix E3 of this Partially Recirculated Draft EIR. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please provide list of botanist that will be able to separate the moral dilemma of their job they are hired for and the pay that they receive from the landfill to do such a job. Please list the requirements that will provide CCL and Botanist background data for determining transplant success. Please list the procedures that will ensure the success of rare plants when cost affects the profits of CCL. Please list procedures that will ensure the rare plants that are now in location will be in location when the survey starts. Please list procedures to ensure the special-status plants are not removed before inspection of CCL. Please define the level of feasible when discussing special-status plants. Please list the frequency that site biological monitors will continue to monitor compliance with exclusion zones. Please list who will be in charge of the monitoring. Please list the amount in numbers of rare plants that were found to be in future construction limits. Please include the steps and procedures after the transplanting that will ensure the survival rate of rare plants.
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Executive Summary: Table ES-1. Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Potentially Significant Impact

CCL Mitigation

Responses from Lee, DeSesa & Evans

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Rare Plant Relocation Plan shall address mitigation for special-status plants, including topsoil salvage to preserve seed bank and management of salvaged topsoil; seed collection, storage, possible propagation, and planting; salvage and planting of other plant propagules (e.g., rhizomes, bulbs) as feasible; location of receptor sites to include on- or offsite property that could serve as permanent open space areas; land protection instruments for receptor areas; and funding mechanisms. The Rare Plant Relocation Plan shall include methods, monitoring, reporting, success criteria, adaptive management, and contingencies for achieving success. Where feasible, background data for up to 3 years will be collected on receptor sites. If rare plant relocation cannot be achieved, through lack of receptor sites, or lack of success during the monitoring period, then purchase of mitigation credits or offsite property with known populations of the affected species for inclusion in permanent open space areas or a conservation easement would be implemented, with priority given to acquisition of offsite property. The onsite receptor/mitigation sites would be monitored for a minimum of 5 years to determine mitigation success or failure, consistent with the Draft Revegetation, Rare Plant Relocation, and Oak Tree Performance Criteria provided in Appendix E2 of this Partially Recirculated Draft EIR and the Rare Plant Relocation Plan. If necessary, remedial measures consistent with the approved plan would be implemented to satisfy mitigation objectives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please include the agency or personal that will be responsible for the Rare Plant Relocation Plan and shall address mitigation for special-status plants, including topsoil salvage to preserve seed bank and management of salvaged topsoil; seed collection, storage, possible propagation, and planting; salvage and planting of other plant propagules (e.g., rhizomes, bulbs) as feasible; location of receptor sites to include on- or offsite property that could serve as permanent open space areas; land protection instruments for receptor areas; and funding mechanisms. Please define feasible for CCL. Please define the procedures and agencies that will insure monitoring, reporting, success criteria, adaptive management, and contingencies for achieving success. Please provide the specialist or agencies that would ensure compatible offsite property with known populations of the affected species for inclusion in permanent open space areas or a conservation easement would be implemented, with priority given to acquisition of offsite property. Please list personal, agencies and procedures that would ensure that the onsite receptor/mitigation sites would be monitored for a minimum of 5 years to determine mitigation success or failure, consistent with the Draft Revegetation, Rare Plant Relocation, and Oak Tree Performance Criteria provided in Appendix E2 of this Partially Recirculated Draft EIR and the Rare Plant Relocation Plan. Please provide the level that would it be necessary for remedial measures consistent with the approved plan that would require an implementation to satisfy mitigation objectives.
<p>Potential impacts to special-status wildlife species</p>	<p>BR-10: Preconstruction surveys by qualified biologists shall be conducted for special-status wildlife species in impact areas prior to ground-disturbing activities, and if necessary and feasible, resource relocation or exclusion for special-status species shall be implemented. Wherever practical, relocation shall be passive, allowing animals to exit area on their own. Any grubbing, grading, or other ground disturbing activities at CCL would be done in a manner that encourages mobile wildlife species to leave the project area to escape safely into immediately adjacent undisturbed habitat, wherever feasible. For low mobility species, salvage and relocation by a qualified biological monitor would be implemented. Resource relocation shall be to a location deemed suitable for successful relocation by a qualified biologist and conducted by individuals with appropriate handling permits as required by CDFW or USFWS. Where practical, exclusion zones shall be implemented in lieu of relocation with fencing and/or signage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please state the personal or agencies that will be responsible for Preconstruction surveys that shall be conducted for special-status wildlife species in impact areas prior to ground-disturbing activities, and if necessary and feasible, resource relocation or exclusion for special-status species shall be implemented. Wherever practical, relocation shall be passive, allowing animals to exit area on their own. Please define CCL's definition and monetary level of feasible as it applies to wildlife. Please list steps and procedures that ensure the animal's safety when a biologist is not on site. Please define CCL's definition of discrete.

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Executive Summary: Table ES-1. Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Potentially Significant Impact

CCL Mitigation

Responses from Lee, DeSesa & Evans

	<p>that restricts access. Construction and construction monitoring for animals will occur at discrete time periods. Construction monitoring shall be conducted in areas containing native vegetation at the time of construction activity within the limit of active construction disturbance. Within areas containing native vegetation, ground-disturbing activities shall be prohibited until the area is cleared by a qualified biological monitor during a preconstruction survey within 7 days prior to the beginning of cell construction activities. Biological monitors shall also monitor construction activities within 100 feet of avoided CDFW and USACE jurisdictional drainages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For burrowing owl, suitable burrows will be identified during surveys and if feasible, excluded from disturbance during construction. If avoidance is not feasible, burrows will be scoped during the non-breeding season (September 1 to January 31) to determine if they are occupied. If unoccupied, burrows will be collapsed. If burrows are occupied, burrow exclusion will be implemented with one-way doors in burrow openings during the non-breeding season to exclude burrowing owls. After exclusion, burrows will be collapsed. If feasible, alternative manmade burrows will be installed on lands not subjected to construction disturbance, and within 300 feet of excluded burrows. Surveys would be consistent with CDFW requirements for burrowing owl survey; mitigation measures presented here are consistent with CDFW (2012), and details of how mitigation would be implemented would be consistent with this document. • For special-status reptiles (coast patch-nosed snake, coastal western whiptail, California legless lizard, San Diego horned lizard), preconstruction surveys in areas where land clearing will occur shall consist of gently raking areas of soft soils, sand, and dense leaf litter to identify individuals burrowed or buried in leaf litter. Individuals encountered will be captured and translocated to an area of undisturbed, intact habitat nearby deemed suitable for successful translocation by a qualified biologist. Translocation will be performed by biologists with appropriate handling permits by CDFW. • Special-status land mammals (San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit, San Diego desert woodrat, American badger): preconstruction surveys will consist of surveying and identifying evidence of occupancy and use, including rabbit forms, woodrat nests, and badger natal dens. If located during the breeding season for these species, features will be surveyed or scoped to determine occupancy if possible. If unoccupied, they will be dismantled or collapsed. If occupied, or if occupancy cannot be determined, exclusion zones will be established until occupancy can be determined or until the breeding season concludes. If features are identified during the non-breeding season, they will be gently dismantled or collapsed, allowing any occupants if present to disperse. Where habitat must be dismantled, alternative habitat features will be established in nearby undisturbed areas, including creating specific conditions suitable for the species if necessary, such as downed wood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please include the monitoring in place for the burrowing owl after its burrow has been collapsed or it has been forced to move by other means. • Please provide the biologist and the agencies to be used in the preconstruction surveys in areas where land clearing will occur shall consist of gently raking areas of soft soils, sand, and dense leaf litter to identify individuals burrowed or buried in leaf litter. Individuals encountered will be captured and translocated to an area of undisturbed, intact habitat nearby deemed suitable for successful translocation. • Please list the agency that will ensure that these procedures are followed. • Please provide the names of the overseeing agencies that will carry this out. • Please provide the steps and procedures that ensure this will be carried out no matter the pay they are receiving from CCL.
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Executive Summary: Table ES-1. Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Potentially Significant Impact

CCL Mitigation

Responses from Lee, DeSesa & Evans

	<p>structures in shade suitable for woodrat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For western spadefoot, if ground-disturbing activities will be conducted within 1,000 feet of the sedimentation basins at CCL, preconstruction ground surveys shall occur within 1,000 feet of potential breeding ponds (sediment basins). The top 6 inches of soft soils and leaf litter shall be gently raked and small mammal burrows and soil cracks will be inspected or scoped for aestivating spadefoot. Any aestivating western spadefoot encountered during preconstruction surveys within 1,000 feet of sedimentation basins would be relocated to intact habitat not proposed for the current phase of construction within 1,000 feet of the sedimentation basins, and placed in similar habitat and conditions. Bird nests: Preconstruction surveys for nesting pairs, nests, and eggs shall occur in areas proposed for vegetation removal, and active nesting areas flagged. Mitigation shall be implemented as described below under BR-13. Bat Roosts: Where bat roosting habitat cannot be avoided, preconstruction surveys consisting of exit surveys, roost surveys of potential roost sites, and evidence of bat sign (guano) shall occur to identify bat species, as feasible, and active roosts. Mitigation shall be implemented as described below under BR-14. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please define CCL's definition of gently raked. Please list the signs that would suggest that aestivating spadefoot are present. Please provide a list of the nearest similar habitat conditions to CCL. Please list the steps and procedures of preconstruction surveys as it applies to nesting pairs, nests, and eggs. Please list the procedures for preconstruction surveys consisting of exit surveys, roost surveys of potential roost sites, and evidence of bat sign (guano) shall occur to identify bat species, as feasible, and active roosts.
<p>Potential impacts to special-status amphibians BR-10</p>	<p>Potential impacts to special-status amphibians BR-10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please clarify the reasons for not including impacts for BR-10.
<p>Potential impacts to special-status reptile species BR-1, BR-10</p>	<p>Potential impacts to special-status reptile species BR-1, BR-10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please clarify the reasons for not including impacts for BR1 and BR-10.
<p>Potential impacts to federal- and state-listed bird species</p>	<p>BR-11: USFWS protocol-level surveys shall be conducted for all coastal California gnatcatcher habitat well in advance of any ground-disturbing activities. If surveys are negative, the species shall be presumed absent, and no further impacts shall be anticipated or mitigation measures required. If the surveys are positive (i.e., coastal California gnatcatcher is present), then coordination shall be initiated with USFWS on required measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate take of this species. These are anticipated to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction activities in the vicinity of active gnatcatcher nests shall be prohibited within a specified distance of nests (500 feet unless otherwise agreed to by USFWS) until after the young have fledged and the nesting is complete. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please clarify the steps and procedures that will ensure that coastal California gnatcatcher habitat are not carelessly overlooked in hopes of profits for CCL. Please list agencies that will ensure that CCL complies with Construction activities in the vicinity of active gnatcatcher nests shall be prohibited within a specified distance of nests (500 feet unless otherwise agreed to by USFWS) until after the young have fledged and the nesting is complete.

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Executive Summary: Table ES-1. Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Potentially Significant Impact	CCL Mitigation	Responses from Lee, DeSesa & Evans
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearing of occupied habitat shall be avoided if possible or practicable. If it is not practicable, clearing shall be prohibited during the nesting season (February to August). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please list possible fines or actions if CCL does not comply.
<p>Potential impacts to nesting bird Species of Special Concern</p>	<p>BR-13: In habitats where nesting birds might occur, vegetation removal shall be avoided when feasible during the nesting season (December through August); winter months are included because this area has potential for owls and hummingbirds, which may breed during this period. In addition, raptor nesting may be initiated by early January. Where this is not feasible, preconstruction surveys for nesting pairs, nests, and eggs shall occur in areas proposed for vegetation removal, and active nesting areas flagged. The biological monitor shall assign a buffer around active nesting areas (typically 300 feet for songbirds, 500 feet for raptors). The biological monitor will also clearly communicate the limits of buffers to the contractor and crew, and post and maintain, throughout the time of nest use, flagging, fencing, staking, or signs as otherwise needed. Construction activities shall be prohibited within the buffer until the nesting pair and young have vacated the nests, unless it can be demonstrated through biological monitoring that the construction activity is not hindering the nesting effort. Alternatively, if unused nests are identified in the disturbance area during preconstruction surveys, nests may be destroyed or excluded prior to active nesting.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please clarify the agencies and personnel responsible for ensuring that vegetation removal shall be avoided when feasible during the nesting season (December through August); Please define CCL's level of feasible. Please list personnel and agencies that will ensure that biological monitoring shall assign a buffer around active nesting areas (typically 300 feet for songbirds, 500 feet for raptors). The biological monitor will also clearly communicate the limits of buffers to the contractor and crew, and post and maintain, throughout the time of nest use, flagging, fencing, staking, or signs as otherwise needed. Construction activities shall be prohibited within the buffer until the nesting pair and young have vacated the nests, unless it can be demonstrated through biological monitoring that the construction activity is not hindering the nesting effort. Please clarify the steps and procedures that are in place that will not allow a current nest to be labeled as unused.
<p>Potential impacts to foraging or transient bird Species of Special Concern (Raptors) BR-1</p>	<p>Potential impacts to foraging or transient bird Species of Special Concern (Raptors) BR-1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please list impacts and potential impacts to foraging or transient bird Species of Special Concern (Raptors) BR-1 Please include a list of any potential species that would be in the area discussed in the CCL area plan.
<p>Potential impact to special-status mammals (excluding bats) BR-1 and BR-10</p>	<p>Potential impact to special-status mammals (excluding bats) BR-1 and BR-10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please list potential impact to special-status mammals (excluding bats) BR-1 and BR-10, as mitigation is listed but impact is not.
<p>Potential impact to special-status mammals (bats)</p>	<p>BR-14: A qualified bat biologist acceptable to CDFW shall be employed to supervise and report on construction activities with respect to bats. In habitats where roosting bats may occur, ground disturbance and roost destruction shall be scheduled, as feasible, during October 1 through February 28 or 29. Ground disturbance and roost destruction shall be avoided during the parturition period (generally March through August). Where this is not feasible, a qualified bat biologist shall conduct exit surveys, roost surveys of potential roost sites, or surveys for bat sign (e.g., guano) to identify bat species, if feasible, and active roosts. Construction activity within 300 feet of identified active roosts shall be prohibited until the completion of parturition (end of August);</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please list procedures that will ensure the bat biologist will not be influenced by the pay from the landfill. Please name all agencies and biologist to be used. Please list agencies that will oversee that CCL is actually hiring bat biologist. Please define feasible, for the county, state, and CCL.

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Executive Summary: Table ES-1. Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Potentially Significant Impact

CCL Mitigation

Responses from Lee, DeSesa & Evans

	<p>unless it can be demonstrated through biological monitoring that the construction activity is not affecting the active roost. Alternatively, if potential roosts are identified prior to onset of parturition, with concurrence from CDFW, roosts may be excluded during the evening forage period (within 4 hours after dark) or fitted with one-way exit doors to effectively eliminate and exclude roost. If tree roosts are identified that require disturbance, and which cannot be excluded, they would be initially disturbed by cutting small branches (less than 2 inches) to encourage habitat abandonment, prior to full tree removal (implemented the following day). Roost exclusion will be conducted by a qualified bat biologist. Exclusion shall be preferentially done in March or September for eviction of a maternity colony, and only with concurrence from CDFW. If exclusion is necessary, the bat biologist shall identify the bat species to be excluded, as feasible, and roost sites appropriate to the species to be displaced in the vicinity (within 1 mile) prior to any bat exclusion, and if none are identified, CCL shall provide artificial roost construction appropriate to the bat species to be displaced to offset loss of active roosts. Artificial roost construction would follow industry standard design, be sized to offset impacted roost(s), and be located greater than 300 feet from active construction area, but within CCL property. A report will be prepared for submittal to CDFW and copied to LADRP on activities related to bat surveys and exclusion, including survey methods, findings including species and size of roosts if available, alternative roost locations and characteristics, and constructed roosts.</p>	
<p>Potential impact to wildlife movement corridors</p>	<p>BR-1 and BR-12</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Please list and clarify the potential to wildlife movement corridors. ● Please include each species affected. ● Please include if the species is endangered. ● Please include steps and procedures to limit the potential impact to wildlife movement corridors.
<p>Potential impacts under local policies or ordinances</p>	<p>BR-15: For unavoidable impacts to qualifying oak trees, an Oak Tree Permit application shall be submitted to the LADRP. All permit terms and conditions shall be complied with from the final permit issuance, including planting of replacement trees. An Oak Tree and Woodland Mitigation Plan which identifies the mitigation area shall be submitted to LADRP and approved prior to issuance of a grading permit for the Proposed Project that would disturb areas within the protected zone of any oak trees regulated by the County Oak Tree Ordinance. The site shall be assessed for oak woodlands, including scrub oaks, at the time of disturbance according to the County Oak Woodland Conservation and Management Plan, and the Oak Tree and Woodland Mitigation Plan would also address mitigation for oak woodland impacts, including scrub oaks. As appropriate, potential impacts to oak woodlands shall be mitigated by planting understory plants in the same area identified onsite for mitigation oaks pursuant to the Oak Tree Permit and Oak Tree and Woodland Mitigation Plan for the Proposed Project.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Please list the procedures that will ensure that oak trees will survive the replanting or the relocating. Due to the fact that so few actually make it. Please list the procedures to follow after replanting or relocating. Please define the time frame that CCL or other agencies will be involved after the replanting or relocating.
<p>Potential impacts to western</p>	<p>BR-16: To avoid operational impacts to western spadefoot which may occur during intentional draining of detention basins, or sediment removal from detention basins, the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● (1). Please clarify and define the word new as it applies to the equipment used for the sediment removal from detention

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Executive Summary: Table ES-1. Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Potentially Significant Impact	CCL Mitigation	Responses from Lee, DeSesa & Evans	
Spadefoot from detention basin management	following protocol would be implemented, under an approach coordinated with CDFW: (1) All drainage equipment would be new or used exclusively for detention basins on CCL to avoid transfer of Chytridiomycosis (i.e., chytrid fungus) or any other amphibian diseases or pathogens to detention basins on CCL from other sites; (2) pumping equipment intakes would be screened with fine mesh and would pump from deeper portions of the detention ponds to ensure that eggs, larvae, or adults of western spadefoot would not be entrained in pump apparatus; (3) at any given pumping event, only 80 percent of the volume (measured as depth at the deepest point of the detention basin) would be pumped, leaving pooled water of at least a 5-inch depth for any potential western spadefoot to complete its life cycle; and (4) sediment removal would only occur during the dry season, when ponded water is not present.	<p>basins to avoid transfer of Chytridiomycosis or any other amphibian diseases or pathogens to detention basins on CCL from other sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (2) Please define the level of deeper. • Please clarify the personnel or agencies that would ensure deeper. • (4) Please list the procedures for sediment removal that would only occur during the dry season, when pond water is not present. 	293-2 cont'd
Potentially significant air quality impacts due to estimated NOx, ROG, PM10, and PM2.5 emissions from construction and operation	<p>AQ-1: The applicant shall use certified street sweepers that comply with SCAQMD Rule 1186.1.</p> <p>AQ-2: The applicant shall use innovative approaches to reducing potential air emissions from construction of buildings, such as modular building products, where prefabricated portions of structures are assembled elsewhere and are erected at the construction site, as feasible. This would eliminate the need for onsite painting, a majority of the plumbing, and other consumer product usage.</p> <p>AQ-3: The applicant shall provide offsetting emission reduction credits for predicted net emission increases from sources requiring permitting under New Source Review regulations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please provide a list of other potentially significant air machinery that will be used to ensure air quality. • Please provide procedures and the frequency that CCL will research and update innovative approaches to reduce potential emissions from construction of buildings. • Please provide a list of equipment that the landfill will not be using due to the cost of the equipment. • Please clarify and define the emissions increases levels that will be expected. 	293-3
Potential for compost facility to create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people	AQ-4: Prior to operation of the compost facility, the applicant shall develop an Odor Impact Minimization Plan (OIMP) pursuant to the requirements of the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 3.1, Article 3, and Section 17863.4; CCL shall comply with the OIMP during compost facility operation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please list all machinery and technology that will be used in the odor impact minimization plan. • Please include the frequency of research that will be done for new and innovative techniques for odor control. • Please list the reasons that the CCL would not include best practices. • Please include all practices that have been proven to work and include the reasons that CCL will deny the use of those practices. 	293-4
Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please respond to Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change in this section. • Please list the steps and procedures that will be in place to bring Greenhouse Gas Emissions to legal limits. • Please include all personnel, agencies, and technology that will help bring Green House Gases to California/United States to recommended levels. 	293-5
Potential for Project and	GHG-1: Beginning in 2020, the applicant shall provide LADRP with reports every 5 years, which shall evaluate consistency of landfill operations with current state and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please list the steps and procedures that will be between the 5 year reports that will ensure the CCL is on track for 	293-6

Executive Summary: Table ES-1. Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Potentially Significant Impact

CCL Mitigation

Responses from Lee, DeSesa & Evans

<p>cumulative GHG impacts</p>	<p>county GHG emission reduction plans. If LADRP finds that a report demonstrates that landfill operations do not meet the GHG emission reduction targets of then-current state and county GHG emission reduction plans, the applicant shall develop and within 1 year submit to LADRP for review and approval a GHG Emissions Reduction Plan, which shall require implementation of additional feasible GHG emissions reduction measures within the waste management sector to further reduce GHG.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Further or additional composting; ● Further or additional recycling; ● Upgrades or enhancements to the existing Gas Collection System; ● Development of alternative energy, including additional landfill gas-to-energy production capacity and/or development of other on-site renewable energy generation capacity; ● Use of alternative fuels in on-site equipment; or some combination of the listed strategies; and/or ● Other waste management sector strategies developed by CalRecycle and CARB addressing GHG emissions from waste management <p>GHG-2: Following closure of the landfill, the applicant shall continue to operate, maintain, and monitor the landfill gas collection and control system as long as the landfill continues to produce landfill gas, or until it is determined that emissions no longer constitute a considerable contribution to GHG emissions, whichever comes first</p>	<p>meeting its 5 year goals for GHG.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Please provide all steps and procedures that ensure that CCL meets GHG requirements currently. ● Please define feasible as it applies to GHG. ● Please provide list techniques or equipment that would control GHG as it applies to composting. ● Please provide percentage level that CCL is now using and strategies for increasing that level by 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80&, 90%. ● Please provide the safety procedures that ensure existing Gas Collection System is effective and provide strategies that will increase its effectiveness collection system by 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80&, 90%. ● Please provide list of all alternative energy the landfill is currently developing and plan to develop in the future. ● Please list alternative fuels currently be used by CCL and compare that to the difference of alternative fuels used 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 years ago. ● Please clarify and list the strategies developed by CalRecycle and CARB addressing GHG emissions that CCL and Waste Management is currently using, and compare that rate to landfills that are at much higher rates. ● Please provide the steps and procedures from now to closing that will be in place. Please make it a year by year plan, as no plan was adhered to in the previous Conditional Use Permit and there are those that feel no plan will ever be developed. It may be best to enter a contract with a plan in place in case county cannot be bought in the future.
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<p>1.2.2</p>	<p>The CUP also includes a provision that nothing prohibits a future landfill expansion (CUP Condition 9c), such as the expansion being proposed as part of the Proposed Project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of Material: 23-million-ton overall disposal limit (CUP Condition 46); 30,000 tons per week disposal limit (CUP Condition 9d); and 6,000 tons per day disposal limit (CUP Condition 9e) Because CCL is permitted to be open 24 hours per day, 6 days per week, the landfill can make alternate arrangements with commercial customers, regardless of the hours of operation posted on their website. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contract with Val Verde and Chiquita Canyon Landfill states in section 9.g. "Nothing in this condition shall permit the maximum landfill capacity of 23 million tons to be increased." Please factor in the contract with Val Verde; that was also factored into the contract with Los Angeles. Due to the fact the contract with Val Verde was the last contract signed please define the reason the first contract outweighs the contract with Val Verde, which was signed in good faith on the promise that the landfill would close if Val Verde took on this suffrage one more time. Please justify the following tonnage for 2016. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 218,472.88 tons May 201,432.64 tons June 263,764.35 tons July 259,682.25 tons Every month was in direct violation of the Conditional Use Permit of 6,000 tons a day (or the 5,000 tons a day contract with Val Verde). If the landfill was taking 6,000 a day at 28 working days a month (excluding Sunday). That would only allow a monthly tonnage of 168,000 tons per month. Please explain 9.D. in the contract with Val Verde: Delete 35,000 tons per week and 7 working days to Add 30,000 tons per week and 6 working days: which at 28 days a month would come to 140,000 tons a month. Please list reasons landfill continues to operate when in violation of current CUP. Please clarify the 24 hours a day that directly conflicts with the contract signed by the landfill and Val Verde in 9.H. "The landfill shall not except refuse for disposal from 5:00 p.m. on Saturdays through 4:00 a.m. on Mondays. Maintenance activities may occur during these times. Even with CCL's interpretation that 	<p>293-7</p> <p>293-8</p> <p>293-9</p>
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1.2.3.	<p>1.2.3 Proposed Conditional Use Permit Chiquita Canyon, LLC has applied for a new CUP to implement the Proposed Project. The new CUP would include the following elements of the Proposed Project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Extended waste footprint by approximately 143 acres within the existing site boundary ● New site entrance and support facilities ● Increased maximum elevation ● Increased disposal rate and volume ● Continued acceptance of beneficial use material ● Better utilization of the landfill's remaining and potential disposal capacity ● Disposal of all nonhazardous wastes acceptable at a Class III solid waste disposal landfill, exclusive of sludge ● Mixed organics processing and/or composting operation ● Household Hazardous Waste Facility (HHWF) ● Land set-aside for a future potential conversion technology facility ● Continued operation of a Landfill Gas to Energy Plant operated by Ameresco and permitted by the County of Los Angeles 	<p>would be 5/24 hour days a week.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Please list procedures that will ensure the odors from CCL will remain within the confines of CCL, as the expansion would extend above the existing canyon walls and no natural barriers exist that can assist in the containment of odors. ● Please list procedures that will ensure that harmful substances to man will not be allowed in the landfill, as the county has informed the Val Verde Community Advisory Committee (VVCAC) that anything not listed in the contract will be allowed. ● Please list all harmful substances that will not be allowed. ● Please list procedures that will ensure that harmful substances that are created by man will not be allowed to be dumped in the confines of CCL. ● Please list procedures to get the odors from the mixed organics under control so that no seepage of odors will affect any residents outside the perimeter of the landfill. ● Please clarify the steps and procedures that will bring any conversion technology facility into part of the CUP as the past response of the landfill was that Ameresco is not part of CCL. ● Please list procedures that will be put in place to ensure that Ameresco reports all violations and concerns to the residents of Val Verde. ● Please list the procedures that will be put in place that will ensure that CCL informs the residents of Val Verde and all surrounding communities of violations and breaches of contract. ● Please list the procedures that will be in place that ensures that communities that surround the landfill will be monitored for air quality on the worst offending odor days. Make sure to 	<p>293-9 cont'd</p> <p>293-10</p> <p>293-11</p> <p>293-12</p> <p>293-13</p> <p>293-14</p> <p>293-15</p> <p>293-16</p> <p>293-17</p> <p>293-18</p>

1.3	<p>Project Purpose and Objectives The purpose of the Proposed Project is to provide additional disposal capacity through continued operation of CCL to help meet the solid waste management needs of Los Angeles County. Development of additional economically viable disposal capacity in a reasonable timeframe is required to meet the current and anticipated needs for the Santa Clarita Valley and the greater Los Angeles area, as existing landfills reach capacity and close. The Proposed Project will capitalize on the unique opportunity to utilize the existing CCL facility to achieve the development of additional disposal capacity. In late 2015, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW) issued their 2014 Annual Update to the Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP). Ensuring consistency between the Proposed Project and the 2014 Annual Update required that the objectives identified for the Proposed Project be revised.</p> <p>As revised, the primary objectives of the Proposed Project are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support the County's goal of maintaining adequate reserve (excess) landfill capacity to ensure the disposal needs of the County are met (LACDPW, 2015) • To support the County's goal of managing the County's waste disposal needs, which specifically includes expansion of existing in-County landfills (such as CCL) (LACDPW, 2015) • To support the County's goal to provide solid waste disposal without interruption to protect the public health and safety as well as the environment (LACDPW, 2015) • To mitigate constraints that may limit the accessibility of Class III landfill capacity within the planning period of the most current CIWMP (LACDPW, 2015) • To provide environmentally sound, safe, commercially and technically feasible, and cost-effective solid waste management solutions through continued operation and development of the existing CCL facility • To prevent premature closure of the landfill with underutilized remaining airspace capacity • To provide a site that could accommodate future waste conversion technology solutions • To provide a site to accommodate processing of organic waste • To provide a site for a permanent County-operated HHWF • To continue to provide landfill waste diversion programs that are relied upon 	<p>include testing to be done within the communities, not just at the landfill.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please factor in Misquite Landfill and its reserve to the goals of the county and its maintaining adequate reserve. • Please factor in Misquite Landfill and include the percentage of the County's waste disposal needs can be met by Misquite Landfill. • Please clarify the cancer rate increase surrounding CCL as it relates to public health. • Please clarify the reasons that transfer stations would interrupt the safety of any population, due to the fact that trucks would no longer be going to CCL. • Please clarify and compare the dangers to public health of Misquite Landfill to that of CCL. Make sure to include the cancer rate to both landfills and their surrounding area. • Please clarify and compare the dangers of traffic trucks that come long distances to enter CCL as compared to going to transfer stations closer to the trash departure location; to be loaded on trains. • Please factor in the cost of each truck with the distance they travel to the cost of rail to Mesquite Landfill, make sure to include the transfer stations. • Please factor in the cost of Mesquite landfill as it will surely drop in tonnage as it gets more trash deliveries. • Please factor in that air space has not met the Green House Emission standards on many occasions. • Please provide procedures for organic waste and the steps that will ensure that organic waste odors do not drift into surrounding human populations around CCL today and in future developments. • Please list the percentage of waste that comes from the Santa Clarita Valley, and then 	<p>293-18 cont'd</p> <p>293-19</p> <p>293-20</p> <p>293-21</p> <p>293-22</p> <p>293-23</p> <p>293-24</p> <p>293-25</p> <p>293-26</p> <p>293-27</p> <p>293-28</p>

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1.4	<p>Project Need</p> <p>LACDPW prepares an Annual Report to the County of Los Angeles CIWMP. The 2014 Annual Report evaluates seven scenarios assuming various capacity options that are currently available or may become available in the future (e.g., existing in-County landfill capacity, import/exports, out-of-County disposal facilities, diversion, alternative technologies, etc.) to assist the County in meeting the Daily Disposal Demand for the planning period, from 2014 to 2029. All seven scenarios assume an increase in diversion rate considering all jurisdictions in the County are required to comply with new state law such as the mandatory commercial recycling and diversion of organics from landfills. The report concludes that in order to maintain adequate disposal capacity, jurisdictions in the County must continue to pursue all of the following strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Maximize Waste Reduction and Recycling ● Expand Existing Landfills ● Study, Promote, and Develop Alternative Technologies ● Expand Transfer and Processing Infrastructure ● Out-of-County Disposal (including Waste-by-Rail) <p>The 2014 Annual Report (LACDPW, 2015) specifically identifies several areas in which the Proposed Project supports the waste management needs of Los Angeles County. These are summarized below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “To meet disposal capacity needs during the planning period, jurisdictions in the County must..., if found to be environmentally sound and technically feasible, expand in-County Class III landfill capacity.” ● “Expanded landfill capacity is necessary, provided it can be done in a technically feasible and environmentally safe manner.” ● “The County acknowledges that although all the scenarios assume an increase in diversion rate, there will be significant challenges in developing the processing capacity needed by the 2020 deadline. Therefore, maintaining adequate reserve (excess) capacity will be essential in ensuring that the disposal needs of the County are met throughout the 15-year planning period.” <p>The 2014 Annual Report also includes an update to the Countywide Siting Element (CSE), a component of the County General Plan. The current CSE revision includes</p>	<p>lists all locations and distances traveled for the rest of the waste outside of the Santa Clarita Valley.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Please update with the 2016 report, if that is not available please update with the 2015 report. ● Please list the procedures in place that maximized waste reduction and recycling. ● Please include at what levels they have maximized Waste Reduction over the last ten years. ● Please list the expected Maximized Waste Reductions that are expected over the life span of CCL. ● Please define the conditions that need to be in place for the county to stop an expansion of an existing landfill. ● Please list all Studies, Promoting, and Developing Alternative Technologies that has been done by the county and CCL in the last ten years. ● Please list those outcomes from all studies, Promoting, and Developing Alternative Technologies. ● Please clarify how those studies, Promoting, and Developing Alternative Technologies affect CCL in the past and over the lifetime of CCL. ● Please list the steps and procedures that CCL has in place for current Transfer and 	<p>293-28 cont'd</p> <p>293-29</p> <p>293-30</p> <p>293-31</p>

DEIR Item In Chapter 1

DEIR Item Text Chapter 1

Responses from Lee, DeSesa & Evans

	<p>the proposed expansion of two in-County Class III landfills – Chiquita Canyon and Scholl Canyon Landfills – in order to increase landfill capacities within the County (LACDPW, 2015).</p> <p>The Proposed Project includes a 560 ton per day mixed organics processing/composting facility and a Set-Aside for a Future Waste Conversion Facility. Both of these project elements support the County’s goals to promote, encourage, and expand waste diversion activities at disposal facilities, to reduce or remove organic material from landfills, to develop additional in-County solid waste management infrastructure for composting and anaerobic digestion facilities, and to assist jurisdictions in achieving higher diversion rates.</p>	<p>Processing Infrastructure and then list the steps and procedures that CCL will be using/developing over the lifespan of CCL with the new approval.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please list all Otr-of-County Disposal (Including Waste-by-Rail) that are currently available to take trash. And then provide the reasoning for the trash not being delivered there this year and for each consecutive year till the projected closing of CCL. • Please list the reasoning behind “environmentally sound” and relationship to so many days that Green House Gases were out of compliance in the Santa Clarita Valley. • Please define technically feasible and at what level CCL, Los Angeles County, and the Federal Government feel is Technically Feasible and not Technically Feasible., expand in-County Class III landfill capacity.” • Define the parameters of environmentally safe manner. • Please clarify the difference in meeting the 2020 deadline as it pertains to truck travel compared to train travel in your figures. It would appear that with trucks traveling less distances that the goal could be achieved. • Please lists each year projected goals from 2017 to 2020 when addressing the 15 year plan. • Please update with most current annual report. • Please list the steps and procedures for each year starting at 2017 that ensures that waste diversion activities at CCL will be monitored to ensure that CCL is maximizing their ability to reduce or remove organic material from their landfill. • Please list the CCL procedures for each year starting at 2017 that will ensure a higher diversion rate at CCL. 	<p>293-31 cont'd</p> <p>293-32</p> <p>293-33</p> <p>293-34</p> <p>293-35</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please clarify and define higher diversion rates as they pertain to CCL. Please start at the expected rate for year 2017 and the expected higher diversion rate for each consecutive year till the closure of CCL. • Please define the levels of support the county gives each year starting from 10 years ago, to promote, encourage, and expand waste diversion activities at disposal facilities, to reduce or remove organic material from landfills, to develop additional in-County solid waste management infrastructure for composting and anaerobic digestion facilities, and to assist jurisdictions in achieving higher diversion rates. • Please list Los Angeles County's plan for the next ten years to promote, encourage, and expand waste diversion activities at disposal facilities, to reduce or remove organic material from landfills, to develop additional in-County solid waste management infrastructure for composting and anaerobic digestion facilities, and to assist jurisdictions in achieving higher diversion rates. • Please compare and list the differences between CCL's, the Los Angeles County's, and the Federal Government's plan to promote, encourage, and expand waste diversion activities at disposal facilities, to reduce or remove organic material from landfills, to develop additional in-County solid waste management infrastructure for composting and anaerobic digestion facilities, and to assist jurisdictions in achieving higher diversion rates.
<p>1.6</p>	<p>Baseline Compared to the Proposed Project</p> <p>a. The Proposed Project consists of an additional 6,000 tons per day of waste to be disposed and 560 tons per day of mixed organics compost material added to the operational baseline.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please list equipment and personnel that will ensure that the increased 6,000 ton daily odor will stay in the landfill. Make sure to include new procedures due to the fact that current procedures are not working.

293-35
cont'd

293-36

1.6.2	Summary of Operational Baseline and Proposed Project – Truck Only trucks associated with inbound material are considered in Table 1-3. b Includes 272 transfer trucks and 300 route trucks. It is estimated that transfer trucks would carry an average of 22 tons per load and route trucks would carry an average of 10 tons per load. The tonnage per truck would be variable depending on material, and the type of truck would vary, but total additional trucks would not exceed 572 and total additional tonnage would not exceed 6,560 tons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please recalculate to include inbound and outbound and then figure the levels of toxins, greenhouse gases, and CO₂ that are produced by each of those truck for round trip from origin of departure to the return of departure for all trucks in and out of Santa Clarita Valley. • Compare figures of Green House Gases, toxins, and CO₂ from trucks to the difference that would be if a train was taking trash to Mesquite Landfill and include these notes in the Air Quality section. 	293-37 293-38
1.7	Recent Operation of CCL Typical operations are 6-days per week; yearly averages are based on 312 days per year, although actual operating days per year may be less based on holidays. 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please clarify the specifics that will allow the landfill to operate more than 312 days per year. 	293-39
1.7.1	Disposal Material CCL receives waste disposal material from the Santa Clarita Valley, including Val Verde, Castaic, Santa Clarita, and the surrounding unincorporated county; the northern San Fernando Valley; the greater Los Angeles Basin via various transfer stations; and a limited area of Ventura County. In general, there are no geographic constraints on the sources of waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please clarify the average total daily waste that receives from Santa Clarita Valley, including Val Verde, Castaic, Santa Clarita, and the surrounding unincorporated county; the northern San Fernando Valley; the greater Los Angeles Basin via various transfer stations; and a limited area of Ventura County. Please make sure to separate each section, so that Val Verde's can be compared to all other areas. Please list the percentage of that CCL is actively engaged in waste diversion for each of the following shredded curbside green waste, contaminated soils, treated auto shredder waste, materials recovery facility fines and construction and demolition fines, concrete and asphalt. • Please clarify the estimated percentage of waste diversion that still makes it into the landfill for each of the following shredded curbside green waste, contaminated soils, treated auto shredder waste, materials recovery facility fines and construction and demolition fines, concrete and asphalt. 	293-40 293-41

1.7.2	<p>Beneficial Use Material</p> <p>CCL is actively engaged in waste diversion activities; that is, diverting waste materials from disposal and putting them to beneficial use, as regulated through Title 27 California Code of Regulations and overseen by the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA; Los Angeles County Department of Health). The type and volume of materials diverted from disposal is highly variable and depends on local activities that would produce these materials. Diverted materials include the following: shredded curbside green waste, contaminated soils, treated auto shredder waste, materials recovery facility fines and construction and demolition fines, concrete and asphalt. All diverted materials are reused beneficially onsite. If more material is received at CCL than can be beneficially used onsite, it is categorized as waste disposed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please list steps and procedures in place to ensure that more of these materials will be in future diversion plans. • Please provide outline starting at the year 2017 for the increased diversion of waste material year by year. Please make sure outline is to expected closure. Daily total is separate from Santa Clarita, and Santa Clarita is separate from Greater Los Angeles. • Please clarify the percentage of disposal material that is brought to CCL outside of the listed areas provided by CCL. 	293-42
1.9.1	<p>Regulatory Compliance – Framework for Class III Landfill</p> <p>To conserve critical landfill space, it is CalRecycle policy to maximize the use of existing landfills, where feasible and environmentally acceptable.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please provide the boundaries of feasible as it applies to, “To conserve critical landfill space, it is CalRecycle policy to maximize the use of existing landfills, where feasible and environmentally acceptable.” 	293-43
1.9.2	<p>Federal, State, and Local Approvals</p> <p>Many of these permits apply to the existing CCL and may need to be amended for implementation of the Proposed Project. Although a number of agencies are identified, discussions with those agencies will be required to determine the specific nature of any future permits or approvals that may be required from those agencies. Their inclusion in this document is intended to acknowledge the possible role of those agencies and ensure their notification. In</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please clarify and list the permits that may need to be amended for implementation of the Proposed Project. • Please list the reasons that those documents may need to be amended for implementation of the Proposed Project, were not included in the Revised Draft EIR. • Please list the reasons for not modifying 	293-44
			293-45

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Responses from Lee, DeSesa & Evans

	<p>addition, reference to these agencies is intended to provide them and the public with an environmental basis under CEQA Guidelines to facilitate the dissemination of information deemed necessary to the discretionary approvals process and the approval or conditional approval of any aspect of the Proposed Project within their jurisdiction.</p>	<p>permits prior to asking for expansion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please provide any and all modified or amended permits for expansion if any have been done. • Please list and provide timeline for discussion with all agencies as they pertain to required permits. • Please list reasons that the New Draft EIR should receive approval before permits are obtained. 	<p>293-45 cont'd</p>
<p>1.9.3</p>	<p>County of Los Angeles Approvals</p> <p>County of Los Angeles permits and approvals that may be applicable to the Proposed Project include but are not limited to the following:</p> <p><u>County of Los Angeles</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Above and/or Below Ground Tank Permits • Waste Disposal Facility Business License • Tax Registration Certificate • Weights and Measures Registration Permit • CUP/Mitigation Monitoring Program • Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Finding of Conformance with the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element) • Solid Waste Facilities Permit <p><u>Los Angeles County Department of Public Works</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grading, Drainage, and Building Permits • Offsite Encroachment Permits • Industrial Waste Disposal Permit – Leachate and Condensate • Industrial Waste Disposal Permit – Wash Pad Water <p><u>Los Angeles County Fire Department</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Los Angeles County Certified Unified Program Agency • Consolidated Unified Program Los Angeles County Fire Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please clarify the steps and procedures in place that ensures that each agency holds CCL accountable to the permits. • Please list the procedures that ensure the money levied to the county in tipping fees will not hinder the listed agencies from holding CCL accountable to the permits they obtain. • Please clarify the procedures that will ensure each agencies reports are released to the CAC board that will/or is currently set up with the county. • Please list and define the time frame each agencies report will be released to the public. • Please list any penalties that will be levied on CCL for non-compliance of any permit. • Please list penalties that will be in place to hold any agency accountable should it fail to follow through on holding permits. 	<p>293-46</p>

2-1	<p>Much of the area surrounding CCL consists of undeveloped open space as a result of steep topography. Surrounding land uses include primarily open lands to the north and rural residential development to the west and northwest along Chiquita Canyon Road and in the Val Verde area. The closest of these residential dwellings is located approximately 500 feet from the northwest site boundary and 1,200 feet from the landfill footprint, and intervening topography prevents residential views of the operating landfill from these locations. The United States Postal Service has a general mail facility adjacent to the eastern edge of the landfill property boundary. The property immediately west and south of the landfill is owned by the Newhall Land and Farming Company and is currently either vacant or used for agricultural activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please list the plans of future projects that surround most of CCL property on Chiquita Canyon and directly south of CCL across the 126 freeway from the landfill, make sure to include all future developments including Newhall Land and Farm's 21,000 homes. 	293-47
2-2-2	<p>The Proposed Project will increase the waste footprint within the existing property line by approximately 149 acres by extending it slightly south toward the existing landfill entrance and to the north and east (Figure 2-1). The waste footprint will increase from approximately 251 acres to approximately 400 acres. The Proposed Project also will increase the height of the landfill by 143 feet, from 1,430 feet to a maximum elevation of 1,573 feet. The final grading plan for the Proposed Project is shown in Figure 2-3.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please clarify the procedures that will ensure the odor from the landfill will stay within the boundaries of the landfill as they cannot be contained now, and that is <u>with the landfill not reaching canyon wall or above</u>. Please make sure to state how far above canyon walls the landfill will reach on the west and east side of the landfill, as the west side is 500 feet from housing and the east side is less than that to <u>businesses</u>. Please list procedures that will be put in place so that postal employees will be allowed to file odor complaints as they are not allowed to under current conditions. 	293-48 293-49 293-50
2-2-3	<p>Type of Material to be Received</p> <p>CCL receives and will continue to receive both waste disposed as well as beneficial use material. Both are described below, along with material to be received for the mixed organics processing/composting facility.</p> <p>Nonhazardous solid waste, excluding sludge, as described in 27 California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 20220(c)</p> <p>Detailed Description</p> <p>In accordance with 27 CCR Section 20220, Waste Discharge Requirement (WDR) Order No. 98-086, and Solid Waste Facility Permit No. 19-AA-052 for CCL, Class III nonhazardous solid wastes and inert solid wastes are accepted for disposal at CCL. Discharge of non-hazardous contaminated soil and related wastes at CCL is currently permitted under WDR Order No. R4-11-0052.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please include alternatives to mixed organics when the odors cannot be contained. Please list all Nonhazardous solid waste to be included in CCL. Please list procedures from county/state/and Federal government, for instances, when the landfill takes any compound/substance/or material that is not allowed within CCL. Please list financial payouts that will be provided to 	293-51 293-52 293-53

2.2.3.2	<p>Detailed Description The Proposed Project includes continued green waste processing/composting operations allowed under the current CUP. The processing and composting operation that was located at the landfill since 1997 suspended operations in 2009 as a result of the economic downturn. Although it is currently inactive, CCL intends to resume operation in some manner in the future.</p> <p>The feedstock for the processing/composting operation under the current CUP is limited to shredded green waste, and prohibits waste water biosolids (sludge). In addition to shredded green waste from curb-side pick up or commercial landscape operations, the Proposed Project will also include pre- and post-consumer food waste as part of a "mixed organics" composting process. Sludge will not be accepted as part of the processing/composting facility.</p>	<p>Val Verde and Live Oak for violations of contracts and the acceptance of substances not allowed in CCL.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please define manure, if human please list it as human due to the fact that sewer line shows up many times on the intake list from CCL. Please define consequences for auto shredder waste that is later to be found hazardous. Please list procedures that will ensure that auto shredder waste is always non-hazardous, due to the fact that hazardous auto shredder waste has made it into CCL in the past. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please clarify current procedures that are in place to control odors from green waste, due to the fact that many of the complaints to AQMD have been traced back to green waste. Please list future procedures that will be taken to control odor from green waste, since current procedures are lacking and not working sufficiently. Please list the current monetary amount that CCL pays daily, weekly, monthly, and yearly to keep the odors from green waste within the confines of the boundaries of CCL. Please list the additional monetary amount that CCL will be paying with this proposed expansion daily, weekly, monthly, yearly to keep the odors from green waste within the confines of the boundaries of CCL. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please clarify sludge and the relationship sludge has to the sewer lines that show up on your monthly intake reports. Please define sludge and the material found in the CCL trucks that were found at the treatment plant in Santa Paula immediately after the November 2014 explosion. Please define sludge and its relationship to the material taken with the approval of the EPA after the 	<p>293-53 cont'd</p> <p>293-54</p> <p>293-55</p> <p>293-56</p> <p>293-57</p> <p>293-58</p> <p>293-59</p> <p>293-60</p> <p>293-61</p>

		<p>cleanup of the Santa Paula Treatment plant explosion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please include all individuals involved in the transportation of any material from the Santa Paula Treatment plant. • Please define sludge and the approval of it from Santa Barbara, when it was clearly listed as sludge and with levels too high in arsenic to be taken in Ventura County landfills. 	<p>293-61 cont'd 293-62</p>
<p>2.2.3.3</p>	<p>Diverted materials include the following: shredded curbside green waste, contaminated soil², treated auto shredder waste [TASW], materials recovery facility [MRF] fines and construction and demolition [C&D] fines, concrete and asphalt. All diverted materials are used beneficially onsite. If more material is received at CCL than can be beneficially used onsite, it is categorized as waste disposed. In addition to materials diverted from waste disposal and beneficially used onsite, CCL also receives clean soil³, which is not a waste material, but which is beneficially used onsite. Clean soil, plus materials diverted from disposal, comprise beneficial use material used at CCL. A list of materials received by CCL and beneficial used, along with how the materials are typically used at CCL, is provided in Table 2-1:</p> <p>Contaminated Soil Used as daily cover 7,931</p> <p>The combination of waste diversion, mixed organic processing/composting operation, HHWF, and future waste conversion at CCL will continue to provide a robust contribution to landfill waste diversion programs that are relied upon by many local cities and communities in achieving state-mandated goals, including Assembly Bill 939 (current 50% diversion goal) and Senate Bill 341 (75% diversion by 2020). All materials received at CCL are tracked by source and reported by origin, so that the contributing communities can track their own waste diversion success.</p>	<p>• Please clarify the procedures that were taken when the Malibu tainted soil from the school site became diverted to ground cover.</p> <p>• Please include the difference from the testing when the dirt was tested in Malibu and the steps that concluded it was clean soil that became ground cover</p> <p>• Please list the reasoning for the contaminated soil as ground cover.</p> <p>• Please include the level of risk for surrounding communities.</p> <p>• Please list the criteria that makes contaminated soil used as ground cover to be considered safe.</p> <p>• Please list steps and procedures that ensures that the contaminated soil stays in the landfill and does not become air-born for any reason, including wind.</p> <p>• Please explain if the contaminated soil has been “cleaned” why it cannot stay right where it was.</p> <p>• Please list the progress of diversion rate, starting in 2017 that CCL expects to achieve by the year 2020.</p>	<p>293-63 293-64 293-65</p>

<p>2.2.4.1</p>	<p>Detailed Description The Proposed Project will increase daily and weekly disposal tonnage over the current permitted limits. The permitted maximum daily disposal tonnage will increase from 6,000 to 12,000 tons. As specified in the CUP, the “disposal” tonnage refers to the waste disposed only and does not include materials that are diverted from disposal or beneficially used. The permitted maximum weekly disposal tonnage will increase from 30,000 to 60,000 tons. This increase in daily and weekly disposal tonnage will allow CCL to be flexible and responsive to the current and anticipated disposal needs of the residents of the Santa Clarita Valley and the greater Los Angeles area.</p> <p>While a peak Proposed Project is described for worst-case analysis, the variability of past landfill operation is anticipated to continue for the Proposed Project, resulting in day-to-day operation that is lower than the peak. As such, the site life could increase to 38 years based on a continued waste disposal rate of 30,000 tons per week. The actual site life and corresponding closure date is dependent on a number of factors, including the disposal rate actually achieved over time.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please clarify the amount of the odor garbage that will be diverted from Sunshine Canyon Landfill to the new 12,000 daily tonnage that CCL is applying for. • Please clarify if the statement from CCL that they would not be taking Sunshine’s diverted odor morning trash was true. • Please clarify the best practices that will be used to control the odor from the proposed new intake. • Please clarify the reasoning for going to 12,000 tons a day when per capita (percent of population) CCL actually has more odor complaints than Sunshine. • Please provide a detailed procedure that will match the Mayor of Los Angeles goal of zero waste to landfills by 2010. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please list mitigation fees for residents that will be enduring daily, weekly, monthly, stench. • Please list the mitigation fees that will be given to individual residents for the loss of property values. • Please list the mitigation fees that will be given Val Verde residents and surrounding residents for the loss of quality of life. • Please list the procedures that will ensure that residents will get medical help when dealing with side effects from the dangerous of so much tonnage and the substances that those tonnages create. • Please list the mitigation that will ensure that residents can live in comfort, even though they will be paying higher electric bills to ensure stench stops entering their homes via the use of A/C when the need to close up their homes occurs. • Please list the procedures that will ensure that the quality of life will not be affected by the odors. • Please list the procedures that will ensure that the cancer rate will not reach the levels mapped out by the CCL maps. • Please list the reasons and procedures that CCL and Los Angeles County has in place that ensures that the minority must pay the cost for the majority of the 	<p>293-66</p> <p>293-67</p> <p>293-68</p> <p>293-69</p> <p>293-70</p> <p>293-71</p> <p>293-72</p> <p>293-73</p> <p>293-74</p> <p>293-75</p>
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		trash taken within a mile of air space from their homes.	293-75 cont'd
2.2.4.3	Detailed Description The Proposed Project will increase the rate of all inbound material over the current operational baseline. All inbound material consists of waste to be disposed, mixed organics compost material, and beneficial use material. Table 2-2 demonstrates the peak daily total for inbound material associated with the Proposed Project. The Proposed Project may include receipt of any combination of the material types, up to the 13,182 tons per day shown below.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please clarify the steps and procedures that will ensure that CCL will not be a regional landfill, as M. Antonovich stated he was not in favor of one. Please list the justifications from the county that goes against what the county says in the papers and all public comments made by the county, and what they allow. 	293-76 293-77
2.2.5.3	Construction of the site entrance and associated support facilities will occur following project approval, and will take approximately 10 months to complete. It is estimated that construction will be completed within 2 years following issuance of all required project approvals and resolution of any legal challenges related to those approvals. Construction working hours will generally be daylight hours between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday. Vehicles associated with construction will be scheduled to avoid peak traffic hours as feasible. The HHWF will be constructed at the same time as the site entrance and support facilities. Preconstruction activities include staking the new entrance area and conducting biological surveys of the disturbance area. Ground-disturbing activities will be monitored for biological and cultural resources, as appropriate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please list the exact permits and the exact reasons that legal challenges are expected for each permit. Please provide CCL's definition and Los Angeles County's definition of "feasible" as it applies to traffic and the scheduling to avoid peak hours. Please list all agencies and personnel that will be monitoring for biological and cultural resources. Please define "appropriate" as it relates to Ground-disturbing activities will be monitored for biological and cultural resources, as appropriate. 	293-78 293-79 293-80 293-81
2.2.5.4	The landfill is developed in a series of cells. Construction of cells and associated environmental monitoring features will occur periodically over the life of the landfill. Generally, cell construction will occur every 18 months to 5 years over the life of the Proposed Project, for approximately 10 months each time. Construction working hours would generally be daylight hours between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday. Monitoring wells will be installed prior to cell development, so that background water quality can be established for each well. Generally, the area identified for cell construction will be staked, and preconstruction biological surveys will be conducted for the disturbance area. Once cleared for construction, the cell will be excavated (Section 2.2.7.3) and liner will be installed (Section 2.2.7.4). Concurrently, any necessary expansion of the leachate collection and removal system (LCRS) will be installed, as well as landfill gas (LFG) collection systems, including LFG monitoring probes. Ground-disturbing activities will be monitored for biological and cultural resources, as appropriate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please list procedures that will ensure that liners will not tear or breakdown over time as all landfill liners fail or leak according to EPA 1991, including CCL's own liner during the last large earthquake. Please list procedures that is, and will be, in place that will ensure that the Santa Clara River will not be damaged from any leakage from landfill over time. Please list procedures that is, and will be, in place that will ensure that the Santa Clara River will not be damaged from heavy rains as CCL feeds directly into the flood zone. Please list steps and procedures that will be implemented to restore Santa Clara River in the event that damage is found to be from landfill runoff or leakage. Please list the procedures to be taken by the public to get legal ramification in the event it is found that damage can be traced to the landfill for any reasons, 	293-82 293-83 293-84 293-85 293-86

Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) - RESPONSE DRAFT EIR: From Steve Lee, Abigail DeSesa, & Suzie Evans

Chapter 2

DEIR Item In Chapter 2

DEIR Item Text Chapter 2

Responses from Lee, DeSesa & Evans

2.2.6.1	<p>Much of the area surrounding CCL consists of undeveloped open space as a result of steep topography. Surrounding land uses include primarily open lands to the north and rural residential development to the west and northwest along Chiquito Canyon Road and in the Val Verde area. The closest of these residential dwellings is located approximately 500 feet from the northwest site boundary and 1,200 feet from the landfill footprint, and intervening topography prevents residential views of the operating landfill from these locations. The United States Postal Service has a general mail facility adjacent to the eastern edge of the landfill property boundary. The property immediately west and south of the landfill is owned by the Newhall Land and Farming Company and is currently either vacant or used for agricultural activities.</p>	<p>including leakage, run off or found in air.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please list the county offices in charge of making sure that all lands downstream and surrounding CCL will be safe from any damage from runoff, leakage, or air affected from CCL landfill. Please list the plans of future projects that surround most of CCL property on Chiquita Canyon and directly south of CCL across the 126 highway from the landfill, make sure to include all future developments including Newhall Land and Farm 21,000 homes. 	<p>293-86 cont'd 293-87 293-88</p>
2.2.6.4.	<p>Load checking is required at all Class III landfills and transfer stations, as specified in state regulations. WDRs for the landfill, issued by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), Los Angeles Region, incorporate load checking requirements; as does the Solid Waste Facility Permit, issued by the LEA after concurrence by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), which administers the programs formerly managed by the California Integrated Waste Management Board. CCL's load checking program has been reviewed and approved by applicable regulatory agencies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please clarify the reasons that sludge, contaminated auto shredding waste, dangerous substances that should not be in CCL made it past the load checking requirements in the past. Please clarify the reasons that sludge made it to CCL with all the safety procedures in place. Please clarify the reasons that the material from Santa Paula Waste water plants made it into CCL with all the procedures in place. 	<p>293-89</p>
2.2.6.6.	<p>Landfill operations 24 hours per day, except from 5:00 p.m. Saturday through 4:00 a.m. Monday. Access to the landfill by both commercial and general public vehicles is allowed during all hours the landfill is operating. Landfill maintenance activities may occur 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.</p> <p>Because CCL is permitted to be open 24 hours per day, 6 days per week, the landfill can and does make alternate arrangements with commercial customers, regardless of the hours of operation posted on their website.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please list the procedures that are in place to control noise levels from the heavy duty equipment, including large trucks. Please list the improved procedures that will ensure that those living next to the landfill will not be disturbed by the heavy duty equipment and trucks from the operations at the landfill during night hours. Please justify how the noise levels will be controlled due to the fact that canyon walls will have been exceeded and the nearest housing is 500 feet from landfill. Please clarify and list the steps and procedures in place that will ensure odors do not escape the 	<p>293-90 293-91</p>

2.2.6.7.	Full-time staff for the Proposed Project will increase by approximately 25, for a total of approximately 50, including additional administrative staff, maintenance personnel, equipment operators, scale house personnel, spotters, LFG technicians, and laborers. Because the volume of incoming waste may vary, the number of staff may fluctuate to some degree. In all cases, staffing will be set to provide for an occupationally and environmentally safe landfill operation at CCL.	<p>perimeters of the landfill during night hours and disturb nearby residents from getting sleep, due to the fact that odor procedures will not have the employees to run them at late hours. As many nights now are reported to have woken up residents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please define the environmental safety that will be provided for residents outside the landfill, as the landfill in their own google maps admits that cancer will be likely to go up for residents nearest the landfill. • Please clarify/list the amount that will be in a fund to pay the medical bills when residents become ill from the landfill per professional medical opinion. 	293-91 cont'd 293-92
2.2.6.8.	Equipment at CCL for the Proposed Project will increase by 15 to 20 additional pieces. Anticipated additional equipment includes two motor graders, three bulldozers, three compactors, two scrapers, two water trucks, five trailer-mounted light plants, and one water wagon. Consistent with existing practices, at all times, CCL will provide sufficient types and numbers of equipment to properly operate in accordance with applicable permits, approvals, safety considerations, and industry standards. CCL will also periodically review its equipment complement based on operating and maintenance costs, CHAPTER 2 – PROJECT DESCRIPTION 2-18 EN1030151026SCO air quality regulations, and performance, and compare it with other available equipment. This review process may result in future equipment changes designed to achieve lower operating and maintenance costs, lower air emissions, or better performance. All landfill equipment will be maintained on a regular basis to remain in good working order. Equipment will be routinely inspected and maintained with tune-ups and replacement of worn-out mechanical and electrical parts on an as-needed basis and as recommended by the manufacturer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please clarify and define regular basis that the equipment will routinely be inspected and maintained including daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, or when it breaks down. 	293-93
2.2.6.9	<p>No change to disposal and cover procedures will occur as a result of the Proposed Project</p> <p>The work area over which waste is spread is minimized to control odor and litter. Additionally, the waste is covered at least daily with a layer of compacted soil or alternative daily cover. As needed, CCL covers portions of the working face multiple times during the day to minimize potential odors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please list alternative best practices since the procedures being used now are not working. • Please look at and include Sunshine Canyon procedures since the CCL will be taking so much more trash. • As odor control is not working please list other procedures and best practices to be considered. • Please list the timeframe each year that CCL will look into buying new and innovative machinery and implementing new and improved techniques for odor 	293-94 293-95 293-96

2.2.6.10	<p>Consistent with Title 27, types of alternative daily cover that may be used at CCL include geosynthetic materials, foam, processed green material, ash and cement kiln dust materials, TASW, contaminated sediment, dredge spoils, foundry sands, energy resource exploration and production waste, compost materials, construction and demolition wastes, shredded tires, and spray applied cementitious products. The source of alternative daily cover depends on the availability of materials available for beneficial use that are approved for use as alternative daily cover. Sludge will not be used as alternative daily cover.</p> <p>Water for routine landfill operation, including dust control and irrigation, will continue to be supplied from an offsite irrigation well south of the landfill on Newhall Ranch. During periodic construction of new landfill disposal cells, additional construction water will be supplied via a separate water supply line from storage tanks located north of the landfill. Currently, this line is only used during construction projects. However, when the Newhall Ranch Project is developed, the irrigation well on Newhall Ranch that currently supplies the landfill will be removed. At that time, CCL will begin using the water supply line north of the landfill, which is connected to Valencia Water Company's system, for both construction and routine operation</p>	<p>control, as very little was done in the last 30 years until draft EIR was created.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please list the cover that is best at controlling odor. Please clarify why "sludge" is even noted that it will not be used as alternative daily cover if it really is not allowed to be accepted at CCL at all. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please list all procedures for dust control for there are many days that the dust is seen flowing over the west ridge. 	<p>293-96 cont'd</p> <p>293-97</p> <p>293-98</p>
2.2.6.11	<p>Baseline traffic consists of the trucks associated with 6,622 tons per day of combined waste to be disposed and material to be diverted from waste disposal, plus other vehicles not associated with materials delivered to the landfill. The baseline for traffic includes 403 trucks associated with the operational baseline, plus 100 vehicles associated with periodic cell construction and 65 vehicles associated with employees and/or visitors.</p> <p>Table 2-3 illustrates traffic at CCL for the Proposed Project on a peak day. A peak day consists of baseline traffic plus traffic associated with the Proposed Project on a peak day. A peak day compares baseline traffic to peak day traffic, which is the most conservative approach, and the scenario selected for the traffic analysis, which is further</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please factor this amount into the impact it will have on Interstate 5 and from its beginning origin to its destination at CCL, and then back to its beginning origin. Please factor the impact that Mesquite Landfill would have on traffic on Interstate 5 in the Santa Clarita area if the trucks were to solely go to train transfer stations. Please clarify the cost of damage done to the roads to and from place of origin to CCL and back to place of origin, then factor in the cost to the average taxpayer. Please factor all the above in this section for peak day and to base days. Please factor in the additional trucks emissions into the chapter on air quality and factor it into the amount 	<p>293-99</p> <p>293-100</p> <p>293-101</p>

2.2.7.2.	<p>described in the Traffic Supplement included as an attachment to the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR.</p> <p>Detailed Description Design of the landfill is premised on prescriptive and performance standards set forth in state and federal regulatory requirements that establish environmental protection standards to prevent harm to the environment. These design standards and requirements are referenced throughout in the discussion of the landfill's design. A central feature of the environmental protection standards is the composite liner system, designed to prevent waste from contacting water, and to prevent the escape of leachate or LFG to the air or to waters of the state. The state and federal landfill design requirements also create redundancy and protective measures to prevent harm to the environment.</p>	<p>that green houses will be increased in the Santa Clarita Valley.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please list CCL's steps and procedures in place for when performance standards set forth in state and federal regulatory requirements that establish environmental protection standards to prevent harm to the environment fail. • Please list Los Angeles County steps and procedures in place for when performance standards set forth in state and federal regulatory requirements that establish environmental protection standards to prevent harm to the environment fail. • Since all liners eventually fail, according to the EPA 1991, please list additional steps and procedures that will ensure waste from contacting water, and to prevent the escape of leachate or LFG to the air or to waters of the state. • Please list steps and procedures that will occur to clean up any damages to water supply and air when damage occurs. 	<p>293-101 cont'd</p> <p>293-102</p>
2.2.7.4	<p>The liner system is designed to contain liquid (leachate) that accumulates in the landfill and direct it to the LCRS. The LCRS is composed of a drainage layer and perforated collection pipes. The collection pipes intercept leachate flowing through the drainage layer and convey the leachate to collection points. Leachate is pumped from the collection points periodically, and depending on quality, either used onsite for dust control or transported offsite for disposal. The LCRS is designed to withstand deformations of the foundation materials anticipated during the design earthquake so that any permanent displacement of the foundation slopes does not impair the integrity of the liner and LCRS. A 2-foot soil layer, or approved alternative, termed the "operations layer," is placed over the base liner and on the side slope liner to protect the liner system before waste is placed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please define the factors that define the quality of the leachate. • Please clarify at what level the leachate is to be used as water to cover the landfill. 	<p>293-103</p>
2.2.7.6.	<p>When the current landfill reaches capacity, it will be covered with a final cover designed to minimize water infiltration into the landfill and meet or exceed appropriate regulatory standards. The landfill final cover will consist of two major areas: the top deck and the side slopes. Consistent with Title 27 requirements, the final cover of the top deck and side slope areas of the completed landfill will be designed by a registered civil engineer or certified engineering geologist, and placed in a manner consistent with an approved CQA program. Specifically, the final cover design will consist of the following layers from</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please clarify the steps and procedures that will be put in place to protect Val Verde and residents after closing, as Vanessa Brookman, past Val Verde Community Advisory Committee President, informed the residents of Val Verde that landfills are much more dangerous to communities after their closing. 	<p>293-104</p>

	bottom to top:		
2.2.8.2.	<p>The landfill environmental monitoring systems are a component of the overall landfill design and operating standards established by state and federal regulations and work in conjunction with the landfill design standards to provide a key assurance of early detection of any potential for impairment of groundwater or air quality.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please provide the procedures that will be used in surrounding communities that will ensure that they too do not have any potential for impairment of groundwater or air quality, as the community of Val Verde was informed that they could be sued for slander they were to find anything in testing independently. • Please provide procedures that the County will do to test air and water in Val Verde and surrounding areas for potential for impairment of groundwater or air quality, as that was promised many times by the county but never came to be. 	293-105
2.2.8.3	<p>Stringent regulations regarding landfill design and operation, in particular liner design, are intended to prevent water quality impacts. As described above, the liner system for CCL meets the strength requirements and meets the stability criteria previously developed for CCL and approved by RWQCB.</p> <p>Water quality monitoring has been conducted at CCL since January 1986. The current program requires monitoring of the groundwater and the unsaturated (vadose) zone, monitoring for leachate production, monitoring of surface water, and monitoring of the incoming waste stream. The monitoring program is conducted in accordance with the current Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) contained in RWQCB Order No. 98-086. Quarterly monitoring is required by the current WDRs and MRP for the landfill, and data are reported in semiannual and annual reports submitted to RWQCB.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please provide CCL's and Los Angeles County's definition of "stringent regulations". <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please list the reasons that water quality monitoring in the past came up with dirty/contaminated wells. • Please list the justification for some of the wells showing traces of substances that are not allowed in the landfill. Please clarify how those substance ever got there. 	293-106 293-107 293-108
2.2.8.4	<p>The groundwater samples collected from the existing and proposed monitoring wells will represent the quality of groundwater passing the points of compliance, in accordance with Title 27, and will allow for early detection of a release from each waste management unit.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please clarify the reasoning for not testing off site. • Please clarify the procedures for testing off site, especially in the Santa Clara River directly south and down river from CCL. • Please clarify the justification for not testing water supply in Val Verde. 	293-109 293-110 293-111
2.2.8.5.	<p>The collected leachate will continue to be transported offsite regularly for disposal. Leachate is collected and evaluated annually for COCs specified for groundwater monitoring. The leachate samples will be analyzed in accordance with accepted quantitative analytical procedures. Only laboratories certified by the California Department of Health Services will perform the analytical work. If collected leachate meets reuse requirements contained in the WDRs established by WDR Order No. 98-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please clarify the procedures and testing that ensures Santa Clara River is protected when the wells have been found to contain COC's. • If the leachate is found to be hazardous please list the steps and procedures that insure that none of it will or has reached the Santa Clara River. 	293-112 293-113

	<p>086 (or as amended or issued in the future), CCL may use it for dust control at the landfill on a lined module equipped with an LCRS. Otherwise, leachate can be either treated onsite or transported offsite to an approved facility for disposal. If the leachate is determined to be hazardous, a licensed hazardous waste hauler will transport it to an approved treatment and disposal facility. CCL conducted a pilot scale test program to determine the technical feasibility and cost-effectiveness of treating leachate onsite for reuse as dust control water and found that onsite treatment and reuse is not technically feasible or cost effective at this time. The WDRs for CCL allow the use of leachate onsite only if it is treated to near drinking water quality. If the WDRs for CCL are revised such that onsite treatment and/or reuse of leachate is feasible, CCL would use leachate onsite for dust control in a lined module equipped with an LCRS.</p>	
<p>2.2.8.6</p>	<p>Stormwater discharge from the site will continue to be sampled and analyzed in a manner consistent with the monitoring program outlined in the SWPPP and SWMP. Stormwater discharge samples will be analyzed for ammonia, biochemical oxygen demand, cyanide (total), nitrate and nitrite nitrogen, hydrogen ion concentration (pH), phosphorous (total), total suspended solids, specific conductance, oil and grease, volatile organic compounds, sulfate, chemical oxygen demand, total dissolved solids, and the following metals (total): antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, copper, iron, lead, magnesium, mercury, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, and zinc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please list CCL's plans and procedures for the cleaning of the Santa Clara River for ammonia, biochemical oxygen demand, cyanide (total), nitrate and nitrite nitrogen, hydrogen ion concentration (pH), phosphorous (total), total suspended solids, specific conductance, oil and grease, volatile organic compounds, sulfate, chemical oxygen demand, total dissolved solids, and the following metals (total): antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, copper, iron, lead, magnesium, mercury, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, and zinc that are transferred to the Santa Clara River during storms where the water cannot be contained to CCL. CCL drains directly into the flood patterns that go into the Santa Clara River.
<p>2.2.8.7.</p>	<p>CCL has extensive LFG collection systems designed and operated in compliance with the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule 1150.1 requirements for control of LFG emissions, EPA New Source Performance Standards/Emission Guidelines, and Landfill Methane Capture regulations. These LFG collection systems minimize the pressure gradients that could result in gas migration through the cover soil and underlying soils.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please list any procedures or steps the landfill has taken before testing to ensure a clean test that might not be a true representation of daily results. • Please list any testing to be done by CCL and the County of Los Angeles in the surrounding communities including Val Verde to ensure that no migration through the cover soil and underlying soils is occurring or will occur in the future. Due to the fact that Val Verde residents have been rumored to have been threatened with lawsuits if they were to do any such testing.

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	<p>In accordance with SCAQMD Rules and EPA regulations, CCL has a site-specific Rule 1150.1 Compliance Plan, and has a Title V permit issued by SCAQMD. The Rule 1150.1 Compliance Plan requires CCL to evaluate the performance of the LFG collection and control system (GCCS) by monitoring monthly for the emission or migration of LFG from the landfill. Other parts of the Title V permit place performance standards and testing requirements on the LFG flare. LFG sampling is also required to evaluate the quality and components of the LFG being generated.</p> <p>Currently, there are 25 perimeter LFG monitoring probes. Some of the probes are included in the SCAQMD monitoring program, some of the probes are included in the Title 27 monitoring program, and some are included in both. With development of the Proposed Project, existing monitoring probes GP-9, GP-10, GP-11, GP-12, GP-24, GP-25, GP-A, and W-2 will be abandoned. New perimeter monitoring probes will be installed to monitor the potential for gas migration east and north of the East Canyon and within the property boundary. Nine additional multi-level monitoring probes (GP-27 through GP-35) will be installed along the eastern and northern boundaries of East Canyon as shown in Figure 2-9. Prior to decommissioning existing perimeter gas monitoring probes and installation of replacement gas monitoring probes for the purposes of compliance with Title 27, approval will be obtained from the LEA and CalRecycle.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please clarify and list all off site locations for testing sites in the community of Val Verde or surrounding communities that monitor for emission or migration of FG from the landfill. Other parts of the Title V permit place performance standards and testing requirements on the LFG flare. LFG sampling is also required to evaluate the quality and components of the LFG being generated. • Since gases have been found off site near landfills that have been monitored please come up with a plan that will monitor in the surrounding communities for potential gas migration from the landfill. • Please justify the closing of GP-9, GP-10, GP-11, GP-12, GP-24, GP-25, GP-A, and W-2 as gases will still be migrating in those directions. 	<p>293-117</p> <p>293-118</p> <p>293-119</p>
	<p>Greenhouse Gas Monitoring Program</p> <p>EPA has issued a rule requiring certain facilities, including landfills, to monitor and report greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The rule became effective January 1, 2010. The new rule requires a monitoring plan that identifies the key individuals collecting the data, data collection methods, calculation procedures, quality assurance protocols, equipment logs, and repair procedures. The Proposed Project will implement the existing GHG monitoring plan and will monitor and report GHG emissions as required by the rule.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please list any fines/procedures/or punishment when found to exceed acceptable greenhouse gas levels. • Please clarify the reasoning that suggest measuring stations that do not surround the landfill will get accurate reading of the greenhouse gases that escape CCL. 	<p>293-120</p>
<p>2.2.8</p>	<p>Odor</p> <p>There are two potential sources of odor from landfill operations: aerobic (with air) decomposition of incoming organic waste, and gases produced by anaerobic (without air) bacterial digestion of buried waste.</p> <p>Odors may result from incoming waste after it is emptied from the truck and before it is completely covered in the landfill. Any resulting odor is from the aerobic decomposition of organic waste materials. Most of the organic matter that enters the landfill, including cooked and uncooked foods and garden wastes, has begun to decompose before being</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please list procedures to ensure that incoming trucks have been treated before entering landfill. Trucks could be sprayed before being dumped. • Please define the level of “aggressively” compared to 	<p>293-121</p> <p>293-122</p>

	<p>delivered to the landfill. These wastes are aggressively managed to minimize odors potentially leaving the landfill area during the day through source control and best operating practices for waste disposal, as detailed below.</p> <p>Source Control</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCL can and does refuse to do business with customers or potential customers who generate highly odorous loads. • CCL rejects trucks at the scales when there is an obvious highly odorous load. • If a highly odorous load is detected while unloading, that waste is immediately covered to control odors. • The size of the working face expands to accommodate disposal demand peaks, but then “shrinks” when demand subsides to minimize odors. • the “shrinking” is achieved by covering the working face regularly throughout the day. • CCL regularly exceeds state minimum standards and textbook rules-of-thumb for the use of soil and other beneficial use material to cover trash and other areas of the landfill. This is done to proactively minimize odors from fresh trash. • CCL has a perimeter odor control system, which consists of a meteorological station located on the western boundary of the landfill that provides real-time information on wind speed and wind direction, plus a perimeter misting system over 1 mile long, attached to the litter fence located along the western and northern boundaries of the waste disposal area. When the combination of weather conditions and odorous loads has the potential to result in offsite migration of odors, CCL disperses odor neutralizing agents through the nozzles. • CCL utilizes large portable fans that can move nearly 1 million cubic feet per minute of air to help control the direction of air flow and to dilute and disperse odors generated at the tipping area. <p>The HHWF would receive and store these materials in preparation for shipment to markets that would recycle the materials or shipment to a hazardous waste disposal site. Materials would be stored in quantities considered acceptable to the State Department of Toxic Substances Control. The HHWF will include areas for receiving, sorting, consolidation, and packing. The total area of the facility will be approximately 2,100 square feet. Secondary containment would be provided by sloped surfaces within the storage bays, a containment trench in the front of each storage bay, and concrete/masonry barriers around three sides of the storage bays. Facility personnel will inspect loads to determine whether the materials received are one of the recyclable household hazardous wastes specified in Section 25218.8(b) of the California Health and Safety Code. Figure 2-1 shows the location of the HHWF within the new entrance area, while Figure 2-10 illustrates the HHWF layout.</p>	<p>other landfills and the most effective landfills with odor control that use “best” operating practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please clarify “can.” Please list the level of odor that ensures “does” and not can. • Please clarify the loads that have odors but are still approved to dump at CCL. • Please define the level of obviously odorous. Due to the fact that employees in landfills would not have the same level of detecting obviously odorous since they work there and have achieved nose blindness due to over exposure. • Please list steps and procedures that will be in place for disposal demand peaks, since 12,000 tons is so much more than 6,000 tons, and demand peaks will be so much more throughout the day. • Please define “regularly exceeds” to days per year that CCL exceeds state minimum standards. • Please clarify the justification that CCL uses for not meeting maximum state standards when it comes to state standards. • Please clarify to the procedures that Los Angeles County will have in place to ensure that CCL will meet state maximum standards and textbook rules-of-thumb for the use of soil and other beneficial use material to cover trash and other areas of the landfill, so it is done to proactively minimize odors from fresh trash. • Since the CCL perimeter odor control and other systems have not worked, please list new procedures that will be added if/when the expansion goes through. • Due to the fact that wind direction is not a good indicator in a canyon like Val Verde, as stated by the AQMD, please list other procedures that will ensure odors will stop seeping into Val Verde and surrounding areas. • The fans are not working and have to be filled with 	<p>293-122 cont'd</p> <p>293-123</p> <p>293-124</p> <p>293-125</p> <p>293-126</p> <p>293-127</p> <p>293-128</p> <p>293-129</p>
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	<p>Operating hours for the HHWF will be 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, for purposes of processing materials, operating equipment, and/or maintaining the facility. Delivery of material to the HHWF by members of the general public will be limited to 6:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., 7 days per week. However, actual operating hours for the HHWF would be set by the County, and are anticipated to be 1 or 2 weekend days per month. The HHWF will be staffed continuously during operation by an individual trained in hazardous materials management.</p> <p>Operation of the HHWF will be managed in accordance with federal, state, and local laws and regulations, specifically Title 22 CCR Chapters 23 and 26, and Section 25218 of the California Health and Safety Code. The HHWF would also be required to obtain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Permits for Storage of Recyclable Hazardous Materials from the Los Angeles County Health Department • Hazardous Waste Identification Number from the State Department of Toxic Substances Control • Finding of Conformance from the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/ Integrated Waste Management Task Force • Air Quality permit from the SCAQMD <p>The HHWF will strive to collect and deliver material to final destination by the end of each working week. Collected material will be documented and tracked to ensure they will be held on site for no more than 10 days. If the need to store material exceeds 10 days, the facility will be subjected to all applicable regulations required for a treatment, storage, and/or disposal facility (including permitting).</p> <p>To ensure the health and safety of the surrounding residents and staff, the proposed HHWF will develop a Health and Safety/Operations Plan, as specified in Title 22, CCR and Section 67450.25, which describes emergency responses to ensure that incidents do not occur, recur, or spread. It will also detail safety arrangements with local authorities. The HHWF will also incorporate additional safety and security measures such as security fence, cameras, alarm, fire protection and sprinkler systems as well as a covered receiving area and spill containment area.</p>	<p>gas, and therefore do not run all 24 hours, please list new options that are not 20 years old. The fans additionally put off fumes due to burning gas to operate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please list new equipment that other landfills are now using and clarify the dates that CCL will be putting them to practice. • Please list procedures in place that will ensure that any agency from Los Angeles will hold CCL accountable to any laws, due to the fact that CCL pays such large amounts of money to the County of Los Angeles in tipping fees. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please list the effectiveness of the health and safety/operations plan in place now. As many residents of Val Verde have not felt they were notified of any breaches of contract or safety issues in a timely manner, including excessive gas levels during testing onsite. • Please clarify the thinking that ensures the new plan will somehow be more effective when communicating to Val Verde or surrounding communities. Surrounding communities have not even been notified about this proposed expansion or the hearings that are involved in the process. 	<p>293-129 cont'd</p> <p>293-130</p> <p>293-131</p> <p>293-132</p> <p>293-133</p>
<p>2.2.10.2</p>	<p>The Proposed Project includes continued green waste processing and composting operations allowed under the current CUP. The processing and composting operation that was located at the landfill since 1997 suspended operations in 2009 as a result of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since some of the odors in the past were attributed to green waste please provide steps and procedures that will ensure green waste is immediately 	<p>293-134</p>

	<p>the economic downturn. Although it is currently inactive, CCL intends to resume operation in some manner in the future.</p> <p>When it resumes operation, the facility is likely to be located on the landfill surface. As the landfill develops, the composting facility may be relocated periodically to accommodate landfill operations. The composting facility is permitted under the current CUP to receive up to 560 tons per day. The vehicles associated with 560 tons per day have been accounted for in the traffic analysis for the Proposed Project. The composting facility permitted in the current CUP is a green material composting facility; no food waste or sewage sludge is included. The green material is ground in a tub grinder and then formed into windrows. Windrows are turned periodically to prevent the windrows from becoming anaerobic. Water is added, as necessary, to maintain the proper moisture content. The composting material is typically kept in the windrows for 30 to 90 days. When the desired level of composting has been achieved, the compost material is moved to the curing area and formed into curing piles. The cured compost is screened to remove any large particles. The finished product is then transported offsite for sale or used onsite for erosion control. Small quantities are available to the general public at a steeply discounted price. The current CUP allows for either an open, "windrow system" as was previously employed, or an "in-vessel system".</p>	<p>processed to minimize odors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please clarify with times from the moment the green waste arrives at CCL to the time it will be put in a tub grinder and then formed into windrows. Please provide in minutes the time frame and the expected control of odors due to the quickness of the minutes. • Please clarify the procedures that ensure that a window system will keep all odors from escaping. • Please list procedures that will be in place to ensure the odors in compost curing area do not escape that area and migrate to surrounding communities. • Please list mitigation that will be in place for residents that endure odors that cannot be contained within the landfill during any process of the green waste process. • Please list legal proceedings that the county will take if odors cannot be contained during any process of the green waste process.
<p>2.2.11.2</p>	<p>Los Angeles County is actively evaluating and promoting the development of conversion technologies to address the region's solid waste challenges. Development of in-County, commercial scale conversion technology facilities is a priority element in the County's component strategy for assuring long-term disposal capacity to meet the needs of Los Angeles County's over 10 million residents and thousands of businesses county-wide. Conversion technologies are non-combustion thermal, mechanical, and biological processes that convert post-recycled residuals (materials that would otherwise be sent to landfills) into green fuels like ethanol and biodiesel, clean renewable energy, and other marketable products.</p> <p>Anaerobic digestion is a type of conversion technology "in which biodegradable organics are converted by a series of bacteria into compost, methane, and carbon dioxide" (http://www.socalconversion.org/technologies/definitions). Anaerobic digestion is the biological decomposition of organic matter with little or no oxygen producing a biogas composed primarily of carbon dioxide and methane (though some systems can be operated to produce some hydrogen gas with less methane product). The anaerobic decomposition (not digestion) yielding methane process occurs naturally in marshes, and wetlands, landfills, ruminants, and certain insects. There are a variety of controlled systems where anaerobic decomposition technology is currently utilized in the United States including wastewater treatment facilities and dairy manure digesters and co-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please list the procedures that will ensure that during the conversion that the surrounding communities are to be kept safe. • Please list procedures that will ensure all technologies onsite will be under the reporting wing of CCL so that they can no longer say they are not part of us. Example Amersco had violations and the reply was "why should we tell Val Verde, they are not part of us." • Please provide the procedures that will be put in place to ensure that odors are kept on site at all times during the Anaerobic Digestion process.

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	<p>digesters. In other countries (primarily in Europe), Anaerobic Digestion technology is utilized to process and treat the organic fraction of MSW to recover energy and to reduce the volume of solid waste that must be CHAPTER 2 – PROJECT DESCRIPTION 2-52 EN1030151026SCO landfilled. LACDPW has indicated a general interest in an Anaerobic Digestion Facility that could be co-located at an existing solid waste management facility, in part because anaerobic digestion is complementary to traditional MSW disposal. For example, at a solid waste landfill facility such as CCL, green and food waste could be diverted from the landfill waste stream prior to disposal and then processed to create energy.</p> <p>Impact 5.1: Construction and operations of AD facilities within California would result in emissions of criteria air pollutants at levels that could substantially contribute to a potential violation of applicable air quality standards or to nonattainment conditions.</p> <p>Measure 5.1a: Applicants shall prepare and submit an Air Quality Technical Report as part of the environmental assessments for the development of future AD facilities on a specific project-by-project basis. The technical report shall include an analysis of potential air quality impacts for all steps of the project (including a screening level analysis to determine if construction and operation [for all onsite processes, including any end-use and disposal methods] related criteria air pollutant emissions would exceed applicable air district thresholds, as well as GHG emissions and any health risk associated with toxic air contaminants [TAC] from all AD facility sources) and reduction measures. Preparation of the technical report should be coordinated with the appropriate air district and shall identify compliance with all applicable New Source Review and Best Available Control Technology (BACT) requirements. The technical report shall identify all project emissions from permitted (stationary) and non-permitted (mobile and area) sources and mitigation measures (as appropriate) designed to reduce significant emissions to below the applicable air district thresholds of significance, and if these thresholds cannot be met with mitigation, then the individual AD facility project could require additional CEQA review or additional mitigation measures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please justify the use of AD facilities near communities that by CCL’s google map will already be burdened with a higher cancer rate than the rest of the population • Please clarify the reasons that AD facilities should be put at CCL instead of Mesquite Landfill where trash that would be intended for CCL could be sent to Misquite landfill with no surrounding communities and new technologies such as AD could be implemented. • Please justify the reasons to keep CCL open when such great technologies could be used in much safer locations. 	<p>293-137</p> <p>293-138</p> <p>293-139</p>
	<p>Impact 5.2: Operation of AD facilities in California could potentially create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please justify the reasons that surrounding communities near CCL should endure more odors when Misquete Landfill has no surrounding communities to affect and the residents of Los Angeles County paid to build it. 	<p>293-140</p>
	<p>Measure 5.2b: If an AD facility handles compostable material and is classified as a compostable material handling facility, the facility must develop an Odor Impact</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please clarify the steps and procedures the county agencies will take that would ensure that Val Verde 	<p>293-141</p>

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	<p>Minimization Plan pursuant to 14 CCR 17863.4. Otherwise, applicants shall develop and implement an Odor Management Plan that incorporates equivalent odor reduction controls for digester operations and is consistent with local air district odor management requirements. These plans shall identify and describe potential odor sources, as well as identify the potential, intensity, and frequency of odor from these likely sources. In addition, the plans will specify odor control technologies and management practices that if implemented, would mitigate odors associated with the majority of facilities to less than significant. However, less or more control measures may be required for individual projects. Odor control strategies and management practices that can be incorporated into these plans include, but are not limited to, the following:</p>	<p>residents are listened too, since in the past they were pretty much called liars by CCL, until a complaint was verified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please list procedures in place to identify odor now, at the last VVCAC meeting the response from the landfill was, "We do not know where the odor came from." • This project, although it sounds good, is not for a landfill that is so close to communities and would put upon them the demand of so much more pollutants and odors. 	<p>293-141 cont'd 293-142 293-143</p>
	<p>Impact 5.3: Construction and operation of AD facilities in California could potentially lead to increases in chronic exposure of sensitive receptors in the vicinity to certain TACs from stationary and mobile sources.</p> <p>Impact 7.2: Noise from operation of AD facilities could substantially increase ambient noise levels at nearby land uses or result in noise levels in excess of standards in local general plans, local noise ordinances, or other applicable standards.</p> <p>Impact 7.2: Noise from operation of AD facilities could substantially increase ambient noise levels at nearby land uses or result in noise levels in excess of standards in local general plans, local noise ordinances, or other applicable standards.</p> <p>Impact 7.4: Development of AD facilities could result in a cumulative increase in noise levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would be wonderful for Mesquite landfill, please justify reasoning to keep CCL open when this technology could be incorporated in safe locations such as Mesquite landfill. • Please justify the increased noise levels so close to a population that already endures odor, cancer risk, and noise from nightly activity at the landfill. 	<p>293-144 293-145</p>
<p>2.2.12.2</p>	<p>CCL has an existing 9.2-megawatt LFGTE Plant operated by Ameresco Chiquita Energy LLC (Ameresco) and permitted by Los Angeles County. The LFGTE plant uses LFG extracted from the landfill's existing LFG collection system and converts it into energy using LFG-fueled gas turbines. Energy from the LFGTE plant, enough to power approximately 10,000 homes per year, is delivered to the local electrical grid. The LFGTE plant is centrally located on the site, in the vicinity of the existing LFG flare and blower (Figure 2-3). Access to the LFGTE plant is provided by the landfill's existing paved and all-weather access road.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please clarify the reasoning for putting electricity into the grid when Val Verde residents are paying much higher electric bills due to the fact they cannot open doors and windows on high odor days. • Please clarify the reasoning that Ameresco is part of CCL, but when reporting to the VVCAC all violations from Ameresco get the standard reply, "They are their own company and we do not have to report their violations to anyone." 	<p>293-146 293-147</p>

<p>11.1</p>	<p>Introduction This chapter in the Partially Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) provides a revised evaluation of the potential impacts to air quality associated with the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) Master Plan Revision (Proposed Project), including a brief description of the existing conditions, with an overview of the regulatory setting, climate and meteorology, existing air quality, and operational setting of the Proposed Project. The Proposed Project, with implementation of Project Design Measures, would generate combined construction and operational emissions of nitrogen oxides (NOx), reactive organic gases (ROG), particulate matter with aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 10 microns (PM10), and particulate matter with aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 2.5 microns (PM2.5) at levels which would indicate a potential for significant air quality impacts. Impacts associated with potential health risks, localized carbon monoxide (CO) emissions from increased vehicle trips, emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and odors generated by the Proposed Project, with the implementation of Project Design Measures, would be less than significant. This chapter presents the impact assessment methodology, potential impacts of the Proposed Project, and proposed mitigation measures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Please clarify that odor will be less than significant when per capita CCL has more odor complaints than Sunshine Canyon Landfill. ● Please clarify what would be less than significant when considering odor. ● Please clarify that odor will be less than significant when CCL does the minimum that is required to control odors on most days and has never done the maximum to control odors. ● Please clarify the steps and procedures to ensure that PM2.5 and PM10 will be brought into passing levels, as they did not pass in table 11.2. Source Directly Quoted From Government Site: http://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/indoor_s/air/pmq_a.htm “How can PM2.5 affect my health? Particles in the PM2.5 size range are able to travel deeply into the respiratory tract, reaching the lungs. Exposure to fine particles can cause short-term health effects such as eye, nose, throat and lung irritation, coughing, sneezing, runny nose and shortness of breath. Exposure to fine particles can also affect lung function and worsen medical conditions such as asthma and heart disease. Scientific studies have linked increases in daily PM2.5 exposure with increased respiratory and cardiovascular hospital admissions, emergency department visits and deaths. Studies also suggest that long term exposure to fine particulate matter may be associated with increased rates of chronic bronchitis, reduced lung function and increased mortality from lung cancer and heart disease. People with breathing and heart problems, children and the elderly may be particularly sensitive to PM2.5.” 	<p>293-148</p> <p>293-149</p> <p>293-150</p>
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11.3.2	<p>As part of the methodology, current emission reduction measures implemented on a daily basis at the landfill were identified, and best management practices (BMP) were developed to reduce emissions during construction, operation, and composting. These emission reduction measures and BMPs, listed in Table 11-1, would be incorporated into the Proposed Project as Project Design Measures. Documented emission reduction benefits are referenced and reflected in the construction and operation emissions calculations provided in Appendix H-2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Onsite traffic is managed. • Engine-powered equipment is properly maintained. • Onsite vehicles are routed along the most direct routes. • Electrically powered equipment is used to the extent feasible. • Speed limits of 15 mile per hour (mph) on paved roads and 10 mph on unpaved roads are enforced. • Permanent onsite haul roads are paved, to the extent feasible. • Temporary unpaved roads are surfaced with low-dust courses of material. • Roads are watered 4 to 7 times daily, dependent on conditions, including weather. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please list the procedures for onsite traffic management. • Please list the frequency that maintenance will be conducted on each "engine-powered equipment" to be considered properly maintained. • Please provide map of most direct routes. • Please clarify and define CCL's definition of feasible when referring to electrically powered equipment being used to the extent feasible. • Please list procedures that is in place to enforce 15 mile per hour on paved roads and 10 mph on unpaved roads. • Please define CCL's definitions of "feasible" when referring to "Permanent" onsite haul roads are paved, "to the extent feasible". • Please clarify and define the substances that qualifies as low-dust courses of material. • Please include the amount of expected water to be used when roads are watered 4 to 7 times daily, dependent on conditions, including weather. • Please include the amount of expected water when referring to Active sites of soil disturbance are watered 4 to 7 times daily, 	293-151

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	<p>stabilizers, and the enforcement of a 15-mph speed limit.</p> <p>Operation Emissions Reduction BMPs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Off-road diesel equipment purchased by CCL for operation of the Proposed Project (used for additional waste received) would be equipped with engines meeting Tier 4f emission standards. • Unnecessary truck and equipment idling would be limited to less than 5 minutes, to the extent feasible. • Use of off-road diesel equipment would be suspended during Stage 2 and 3 smog alerts (SCAQMD, 1993), to the extent feasible. • Fugitive dust BMPs for vehicle travel on paved roads, vehicle travel on unpaved roads, and soil disturbance would be the same as described above for construction. <p>Operate the landfill to improve LFG collection efficiency to a site-wide average of 85 percent through application of a combination of daily cover, intermediate cover, and final cover to provide a beneficial improvement in ongoing LFG collection efficiency.¹</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existing, approved landfill gas-to-energy (LFGTE) plant would be optimized to use collected LFG as fuel to produce electricity and to minimize flaring of collected LFG. <p>Composting Emissions Reductions BMPs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green waste composting piles would be covered with at least 6 inches of finished compost within 24 hours of initial pile formation. • Piles would not be turned for the first 7 days of active phase composting. • For the first 15 days of initial pile formation, and within 6 hours before turning, the top half of the pile would be kept wet to a depth of at least 3 inches. • Covered, aerated composting system would be equipped with an SCAQMD-approved emission control system (e.g., thermal oxidizer (T/O), bio-filtration) (SCAQMD, 2015a). • Composting facility would implement a site-specific Odor Impact Minimization Plan (OIMP). <p>Winds are an important consideration for landfills and composting facilities, because they</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please define CCL's definition and level of feasible when referring to Unnecessary truck and equipment idling would be limited to less than 5 minutes, to the extent feasible. </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please clarify and give detailed steps of process when using odor Impact Minimization Plan. • Please clarify the steps and procedures that </div>
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	<p>affect the dispersal of contaminants associated with waste management. For example, winds govern the rate and direction of odor diffusion. Winds may also blow fugitive dust from disturbed soil.</p> <p>Figure 11-3a presents a wind rose based on 3-year wind data collected from CCL. The data show that winds in the immediate project area blow primarily from west to east. About 12 percent of the winds in this direction have speeds lower than 9 mph. About 10 percent of the winds blowing in this direction have speeds between 9 and 14 mph. Stronger (over 14 mph) winds were infrequently observed in this prevailing direction. For approximately 10 percent of the time, winds blow from northeast to southwest. The wind occurrences and wind speeds from all other directions are low.</p>	<p>will be enhanced with development to be on all sides of the landfill, since winds govern the rate and direction of odor diffusion. Winds may also blow fugitive dust from disturbed soil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please list procedures that will keep dust and odors contained to CCL, when Newhall housing and developments are approved for that direction as well. • Please clarify the reasoning the landfill uses to dismiss the majority in Val Verde, due to the fact that Val Verde is slightly North West from the landfill and most of the wind on the Rose maps blows in the West direction right into the hills that outline Val Verde. 	<p>293-152 cont'd</p> <p>293-153</p> <p>293-154</p>
<p>11.3.3</p>	<p>The Proposed Project would be located in Los Angeles County, in the South Coast Air Basin (Basin). SCAQMD operates a network of ambient air quality monitoring stations located throughout the Basin to characterize the air quality environment. Pollutants monitored include ozone, CO, nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂, and lead. Depending on whether or not the air quality standards are met or exceeded, an area is classified as being in “attainment” or “nonattainment” for each pollutant. The Basin currently exceeds state and federal ambient air quality standards for several pollutants and is required to implement strategies that would reduce the pollutant levels to achieve the recognized ambient standards. The area where the Proposed Project is located is designated as nonattainment for the state ozone, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} standards. The area is also designated as nonattainment for the federal 8-hour ozone, PM_{2.5}, and lead standards. Table 11-2 shows the current attainment status for regulated air pollutants in the air basin.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please clarify the exact locations throughout the basin these stations at are. The way it is worded it suggest that there are many surrounding ambient air quality monitoring stations when in fact there are not. The nearest station is 7 miles away and the other two are much farther, but nothing on the west, north or even straight south. • Please address how accurate testing will be derived as to the fact that there are no measuring techniques in place that would circle CCL to properly test Pollutants monitored including ozone, CO, nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂, and lead. • Please justify the health risk not being substantial given seeing the Basin currently exceeds state and federal ambient air quality standards for several pollutants and is required to implement strategies that would reduce the pollutant levels to achieve the recognized ambient standards. • Please justify the health risk not being substantial given. The area where the 	<p>293-155</p>

	<p>Ozone is an end product of complex reactions between ROG and NOx in the presence of intense ultraviolet radiation. In the South Coast Air Basin, ROG and NOx emissions from millions of vehicles and stationary sources, in combination with daytime wind flow patterns, mountain barriers, a persistent temperature inversion, and intense sunlight, result in high ozone concentrations. Short-term and long-term exposure to ozone is a public health concern. Exposure to ozone produces alterations in respiration, resulting in shallow, rapid breathing, and a decrease in pulmonary performance. Not only does ozone affect breathing patterns, exposure can also result in increased susceptibility to infections, inflammation of lung tissue, and immunological changes. In addition, ozone can cause substantial damage to leaf tissues of crops and natural vegetation, and damage to many building materials by acting as a chemical-oxidizing agent. For the purpose of state and federal air quality planning, the Basin is designated as a nonattainment area for ozone. Table 11-3 shows the maximum ozone levels reported at the Santa Clarita monitoring station during the period beginning in 2009 and ending in 2014, as well as the number of days in which the state and federal standards were exceeded. Both the state and federal ozone standards are based on an 8-hour averaging period. The state limit is 0.07 part per million (ppm) and up until October 1, 2015, the federal limit was 0.075 ppm, at which time it was reduced to 0.070 ppm. State standards also include a 1-hour limit of 0.09 ppm. The data show that the state and federal ozone air quality standards were exceeded in all 6 years. Los Angeles County is considered a nonattainment area for ozone on both the state and federal levels.</p> <p>Coarse Particulates (PM10) Particulates in the air are caused by a combination of wind-blown fugitive dust; particles emitted from combustion sources (usually carbon particles); and organic, sulfate, and nitrate aerosols formed in the air from emitted hydrocarbons, sulfur oxide (SOx), and NOx. In 1984, CARB adopted standards for PM10 and phased out the total suspended particulate (TSP) standards that had previously been in effect. PM10 standards were substituted for TSP standards because PM10 corresponds to the size</p>	<p>Proposed Project is located is designated as nonattainment for the state ozone, PM10, and PM2.5 standards. The area is also designated as nonattainment for the federal 8-hour ozone, PM2.5, and lead standards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since there is no reliable data that is near the landfill, the landfill should be denied expansion due to the fact that no testing of PM2.5 or PM10 testing has been done in any of the surrounding communities to CCL. <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please provide data that would evaluate the reduction of PM2.5 and PM10 to the Santa Clarita Basin if CCL were closed. • Please provide data that would evaluate the reduction of Ozone to the Santa Clarita Basin if CCL were closed. <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the fact that PM10 can have damaging effects on health by getting deep into lungs and interfering with the body's mechanism for clearing the respiratory tract; some particles may also get into the bloodstream. Exposure to particulate matter is linked to a variety of
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	<p>range of inhalable particulates related to human health. In 1987, EPA also replaced national TSP standards with PM10 standards. PM10 is usually found near roadways and dust-producing industrial operations. PM10 can have damaging effects on health by getting deep into lungs and interfering with the body's mechanism for clearing the respiratory tract; some particles may also get into the bloodstream. Exposure to particulate matter is linked to a variety of problems including aggravated asthma, increased respiratory symptoms, decreased lung function, chronic bronchitis, irregular heartbeat, nonfatal heart attacks, and premature death in people with heart or lung disease. PM10 can also be carried over long distances by wind and settle on ground or water, increasing the acidity of lakes and rivers, changing nutrient balance in coastal waters and river basins, depleting soil nutrients, damaging sensitive forests and farm crops, and impacting ecosystem diversity. Table 11-3 shows the PM10 levels reported at the Santa Clarita monitoring station during the period beginning in 2009 and ending in 2014, as well as the number of days in which the state and federal standards were exceeded. Annual and 24-hour state standards were exceeded in 2009, and the state annual standard was also exceeded in 2013 and 2014. The federal 24-hour standard was not exceeded between 2009 and 2014.</p> <p>Fine particulates in the air are caused by a combination of particles emitted from combustion sources (usually carbon particles), and organic, sulfate, and nitrate aerosols formed in the air from emitted hydrocarbons, SOx, and NOx. In 1997, EPA established 24-hour and annual arithmetic mean standards CHAPTER 11 – AIR QUALITY EN1030151026SCO 11-13 for PM2.5. EPA completed its designation of PM2.5 attainment and nonattainment areas in 2004. PM2.5 requirements are currently in full effect. PM2.5 can have damaging effects on health by getting deep into lungs and interfering with the body's mechanism for clearing the respiratory tract; some particles may also get into the bloodstream. Exposure to particulate matter is linked to a variety of problems including aggravated asthma, increased respiratory symptoms, decreased lung function, chronic bronchitis, irregular heartbeat, nonfatal heart attacks, and premature death in people with heart or lung disease. PM2.5 is also a major cause of reduced visibility. The Santa Clarita monitoring station does not monitor for PM2.5 levels; therefore, the PM2.5 data were from</p>	<p>problems including aggravated asthma, increased respiratory symptoms, decreased lung function, chronic bronchitis, irregular heartbeat, nonfatal heart attacks, and premature death in people with heart or lung disease. Please list the moneys that will be mitigated with those affected by PM10 directly for medical care.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please list the steps and procedures that CCL will be taking to get their PM10 to levels that will pass air quality testing. Make sure to list it as a year by year plan starting with 2017 and continue it year by year till the date of the expected closure of CCL. • Due to the fact that PM10 can also be carried over long distances by wind and settle on ground or water, increasing the acidity of lakes and rivers, changing nutrient balance in coastal waters and river basins, depleting soil nutrients, damaging sensitive forests and farm crops, and impacting ecosystem diversity, please re-adjust the damage to the Santa Clara River from chapter 8 to include that due to PM10 exceeding acceptable levels, it is possible the damage to Santa Clara River, and lives dependent on it, would be substantial. • Please factor the probability that air quality standards for PM2.5 could be met with the closure of CCL. • Please factor in the estimated range change of PM2.5 if CCL were to be closed. • Please list the steps and procedures that CCL will be taking to get their PM2.5 to levels that will pass air quality testing. Make sure to make it a year by year plan starting with 2017 and continue it year by year till the date of the expected closure of CCL. • Please list all substances that are known to be in PM2.5 and PM10 that may be originating 	<p>293-157 cont'd</p> <p>293-158</p> <p>293-159</p> <p>293-160</p> <p>293-161</p> <p>293-162</p>
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	<p>the Reseda station. Table 11-3 shows the PM2.5 levels reported at the Reseda monitoring station during the period beginning in 2009 and ending in 2014, as well as the number of exceedances of the state and federal standards. The PM2.5 state and federal standards were not exceeded at this station between 2009 and 2014.</p>	<p>from CCL.</p>	
<p>11.4.1.2</p>	<p>Regulatory agencies compare measured ambient air concentrations to the NAAQS to evaluate ambient air quality conditions, and determine the attainment status of designated geographic areas. EPA designates areas as attainment, nonattainment, or unclassified for individual criteria pollutants depending on whether the areas achieve (i.e., attain) the applicable NAAQS for each pollutant. Nonattainment areas are those where measured background concentrations for air pollutants are greater than the maximum allowable ambient concentrations defined in the NAAQS. States (or areas within states) with ambient air quality concentrations that do not meet the NAAQS are required to develop and maintain a plan for attainment, or SIP. Sources in nonattainment areas must meet stringent pollution control requirements and obtain permits under the federal New Source Review (NSR) program. In areas that already meet the NAAQS (attainment areas), the federally regulated Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permitting program is designed to ensure air quality is not allowed to significantly deteriorate, while still allowing a margin for future industrial growth.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please provide CCL's and the Los Angeles County's stringent pollution control plan since sources in nonattainment areas must meet stringent pollution control requirements and obtain permits under the federal New Source Review • Please justify expansion for CCL or by the County when attainment was not achieved by Los Angeles County district 5 or by CCL as it states "Sources in nonattainment areas must meet stringent pollution control requirements and obtain permits under the federal New Source Review." 	<p>293-163 cont'd 293-164</p>
<p>11.5.3</p>	<p>Sources of Odor at CCL</p> <p>Two potential sources of odor are from landfill and composting operations: aerobic (with air) decomposition of incoming organic waste, and gases produced by anaerobic (without air) bacterial digestion of buried waste.</p> <p>Odors may result from incoming waste after it is emptied from the truck and before it is composted or completely covered in the landfill. Any resulting odor is from the aerobic decomposition of organic waste materials. Most of the organic matter that enters the facility, including cooked and uncooked foods and garden wastes, has begun to decompose before being delivered. These wastes are aggressively managed to minimize odors that would potentially leave the landfill area during the day, as described in the following subsection.</p> <p>Anaerobic digestion of the buried waste produces LFG, the second source of odors. LFG consists primarily of CO₂ and CH₄, which are generally odorless, as well as trace amounts of volatile organic gases and odoriferous compounds. As these natural gases are produced within the landfill, internal pressures move the gases along the paths offering the least resistance, which may be vertically through a permeable cover</p> <p>Odors may occur as LFG moves through porous soils or when cracks develop in the landfill</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please Clarify CCL labeling the smells in Val Verde being blamed on horse manure, grass, food in park, hay, etc, each time smells are reported to CCL. • Please clarify sampling at the end of the Draft EIR, when neighbors in those neighborhoods have stated no such visits were ever done at Jackson gate. • Please justify the reasoning that the majority of smells come from chicken manure, horse manure, food in park (When very few people eat or BBQ in park due to odors of landfill, so no food in trash cans to be rotting), when 6,000 tons a day is never the cause according to CCL just over the ridge. • Please justify the CCL's labeling odors originating from CCL property as other causes when AQMD verifies odors originating from CCL, but cannot file violation due to the fact 	<p>293-165</p>

	<p>surfaces due to landfill settlement, or at points of penetration of the landfill surface, such as those for LFG collection piping, allowing the gases to escape into the environment.</p>	<p>that it was not 6 complaints.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please list procedures that will differ in CCL’s identifying of landfill odors, other than blaming flowers, horses, manure, etc. Due to the fact that each one of those smells have distinct smells. Keep in mind that the farm at the Jackson was visited by Animal Control by request of the landfill and the county, with the Val Verde residents present and the two Animal Control officers said the odors were landfill, and called it in as such.
<p>11.5.4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most effective method used to control odors associated with incoming trash is CCL’s waste exclusion program. CCL can and does refuse to do business with customers or potential customers who generate highly odorous loads. • CCL rejects trucks at the scales when there is an obvious highly odorous load. • CCL selectively chooses to exclude trash loads from specific locations and on specific days of the week if there is a history of odorous loads <p>Best Operating Practices – Disposal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The size of the working face expands to accommodate disposal demand peaks, but then “shrinks” when demand subsides to minimize odors. • As needed, CCL covers portions of the working face multiple times during the day to minimize the surface area of exposed trash and potential odors. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCL regularly exceeds state minimum standards and textbook rules-of-thumb for the use of soil and other beneficial use material to cover trash and other areas of the landfill. This is done to proactively minimize odors from fresh trash. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please list procedures that ensure that CCL employees have not become nose blind to odors from incoming loads. • Please list when CCL selectively chose to exclude trash loads from specific locations and on specific days of the week if there is a history of odorous loads. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please list procedures that will ensure the work space remains small at double the intake on busy days. • Please define “as needed” and list procedures that will decide when to cover portions of the working face multiple times during the day to minimize the surface area of exposed trash and potential odors. • Please clarify if the landfill is backed up with trucks waiting to dump in their busiest hours the procedures that will be in place to ensure CCL covers portions of the working face multiple times during the day to minimize the surface area of exposed trash and potential odors as needed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please list the amount of times that CCL regularly exceeded state minimum standards and textbook rules-of-thumb for the use of soil and other beneficial use material to cover

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCL has a perimeter odor control system, which consists of a meteorological station located on the western boundary of the landfill that provides real-time information on wind speed and wind direction, plus a perimeter misting system over 1 mile long attached to the litter fence located along the western and northern boundaries of the waste disposal area. When the combination of weather conditions and odorous loads have the potential to result in offsite migration of odors, CCL disperses odor neutralizing agents through the nozzles. • CCL utilizes large portable fans that can move nearly 1 million cubic feet per minute of air to help control the direction of air flow and to dilute and disperse odors generated at the tipping area. • To prevent the release of odorous gases from anaerobic digestion, an extensive LFG collection and control system (GCCS) has been installed at CCL. The collected LFG is either used as fuel in the onsite power plant (LFGTE plant) or combusted in a LFG flare. Landfill surfaces are monitored regularly for evidence of gaseous emissions. When emissions are detected, they are corrected by adjusting the GCCS, or recompacting the cover soils, or both. Proper maintenance of the soil cover (e.g., repairing cracks), application of a combination of daily cover, intermediate cover, and final cover to provide a beneficial improvement in ongoing LFG collection efficiency, and efficient operation of the GCCS are also effective at controlling LFG odors. • CCL typically installs LFG collection wells 6 months to 2 years before the landfill starts collecting gas. This early installation removes the guess work of when to install more wells. When routine monitoring indicates the need for additional gas collection, the collection wells are simply turned on, proactively controlling gas and resulting odors before odors are detected. 	<p>trash and other areas of the landfill to substantiate this claim. This is done to proactively minimize odors from fresh trash for each day, week, month and year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please list the amount of time that CCL met maximum standards and textbook rules-of-thumb for the use of soil and other beneficial use material to cover trash and other areas of the landfill. This is done to proactively minimize odors from fresh trash for day, week, month, and year for the past 10 years. • Please list the amount of times that CCL tested the air in Val Verde and at Live Oaks including the two schools, Live Oak Elementary and SCVi, well within the odor plumes to ensure that the odor systems were containing all chemicals/substances associated with odors from landfill. • Please give a number in percentage for how effective that CCL feels odors are controlled by two gas fans which add more fumes to the air. • Please give the amount of PM2.5 and PM10, GHG, or lead, along with any other harmful substances known to man, that is estimated to escape the flaring system or in the collected LFG used as fuel in the onsite power plant. • Please list steps and procedures that will be in place to let Val Verde know of all violations with the collected LFG used as fuel in the onsite power plant since CCL has informed Val VERDE residents that the power plant is not under their control in any way. • Please list steps and procedures that ensures that employees in charge of odor detection do not suffer from nose blindness due to smelling odors all day at CCL. 	<p>293-166 cont'd</p> <p>293-167</p> <p>293-168</p> <p>293-169</p>
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DEIR Item In Chapter 11

DEIR Item Text Chapter 11

Responses from Lee, DeSesa & Evans

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCL’s LFG collection system is addressed by a Title V Permit to Operate issued by SCAQMD. The Title V permit includes specific conditions/mitigation measures with which CCL must comply. Conditions 22 and 23 of the Title V permit address odor from construction of the LFG collection system, and require mitigation measures to be implemented if odors during construction of the LFG system are detected beyond the property line. • For composting operations, CCL has previously controlled odors by maintaining aerobic conditions in the windrows where yard waste was deposited for composting. The compost windrows were monitored for temperature, oxygen content, and moisture on a daily basis to provide odor and process control. • CCL has an Odor Hotline (phone number: 661-253-5155) the public can call to report odor complaints, allowing faster, more direct action to be taken to resolve the complaint. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please list steps and procedures that will ensure that residents are not belittled or simply dismissed by CCL employees when they log odor complaints with CCL, to ensure that CCL is compliant with condition 22 and 23 of the Title V permit. • Please list new and more effective ways to control odors during composting operations, CCL has previously controlled odors by maintaining aerobic conditions in the windrows where yard waste was deposited for composting. The compost windrows were monitored for temperature, oxygen content, and moisture on a daily basis to provide odor and process control. • Please list strategies that would be put in place to make sure that residents of Val Verde would call CCL Odor Hotline (phone number: 661-253-5155) due to the report of many residents that they do not like being called liars and belittled by CCL when they call in odor complaints. 	<p>293-170</p>
<p>11.5.5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • August 2012 through August 2015: 23 verified odor complaints occurred on a total of 11 days during this 37-month time period. Additionally, CCL received a Notice of Violation (NOV) for odor on 1 additional day, for a total of 12 confirmed odor events over a 37-month period, or an average of 3.9 odor complaints (categorized as odor events) per year. • This particular odor event on December 20, 2014, resulted in an NOV from SCAQMD and was mitigated within an hour of CCL becoming aware of the issue. The source of the odor was a load of green waste deposited away from the working face, where CCL staff did not immediately notice that the green waste was unusually odorous. The particularly odorous load came from a customer who had a breakdown of his green waste grinding equipment, which resulted in the green waste sitting in the customer’s yard much longer than normal and developing a very strong odor before being delivered to CCL. The customer did not notify CCL of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please state the number of calls that AQMD could not show up or showed up hours later as that would give a much more accurate account of the odor nuisance that Val Verde and other surrounding communities have to endure in the lowering of the quality of their lives. • Please include part of the odor seeping into Val Verde is a low canyon wall at the North End of the Landfill allow odors to seep onto the farmland at the Jackson gate; CCL has stated they cannot control those odors due to the low wall and no available way to get equipment to that wall. 	<p>293-171</p>

	<p>the equipment breakdown and subsequent delay in delivery of the green waste to CCL. Following the event, CCL held additional employee training to emphasize the importance of checking green waste loads for odors wherever and whenever they are delivered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently, according to the BAAQMD CEQA Air Quality Guidelines for odors, CCL does not have a significant odor impact on receptors. When verified odors have occurred, they appear to be correlated to light winds blowing toward the community of Val Verde. According to the CCL wind rose depicted in Figure 11-3a, winds blow toward the community of Val Verde approximately 9 percent of the time. Light winds toward Val Verde, as seen during the four odor events described above, occur approximately 6 percent of the time. • Outside the landfill, odors (regardless of source) were often not detected. In fact, 40 percent of offsite sampling data points contained no odors. Trash odors were rarely detected outside the landfill. Some of these detections were determined not to be landfill-related due to confounding sources of odor, and others were too faint to detect when diluted. Specifically, odors potentially related to the landfill were detected offsite 34 times out of 2,025 offsite sampling data points, or 1.68 percent of the time. • The SWAPE Report concludes that because of the small detection rate of landfill-related odors offsite, the landfill does not create significant odor impacts to the surrounding communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please consider that odors are not always called in due to the fact that reply time is slow and cooperation from CCL has not been positive on residents. • Please state fact that if 40 percent of offsite sampling data points contained no odors than that would mean that 60 percent of offsite sampling contained odors. It is rare that CCL employees will ever say it was landfill, unless it happens on day of confirmed report from AQMD, then they will say it was CCL. • Significant odor for many homes in Val Verde are present, they have just quit calling in complaints as to the fact nothing gets done. • Fewer people are willing to call in complaints due to the fact that a local writer; John Bossart whom is funded by CCL has written articles calling Val Verde terrorist, liars, and stated that they should be prosecuted and put in jail. • More people are less likely to call in complaints after John Musella on KHTS called Val Verde residents liars and bullies, and stated the landfill would not be bullied. So if odors are called in then they are bullying the landfill.
<p>11.5.6</p>	<p>Currently, according to the BAAQMD CEQA Air Quality Guidelines for odors, CCL does not have a significant odor impact on receptors. When verified odors have occurred, they appear to be correlated to light winds blowing toward the community of Val Verde. According to the CCL wind rose depicted in Figure 11-3a, winds blow toward the community of Val Verde approximately 9 percent of the time. Light winds toward Val Verde, as seen during the four odor events described above, occur approximately 6 percent of the time.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please clarify the odor filled winds will be winds blow toward the community of Val Verde approximately 9 percent of the time. Light winds toward Val Verde, as seen during the four odor events described above, occur approximately 6 percent of the time. So 9% would equal 2 hours and 16 minutes a day, while the most odor carrying winds would equal 1 hour and 44 minutes a day, every day

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<p>11.6.3.1</p> <p>Impact AQ-1: Implementation of the Proposed Project would generate emissions due to construction; construction related activities have been conservatively included in the operational profile of the facility and operation impact assessment and findings.</p> <p>Impact AQ-2: Construction activities associated with the Proposed Project would result in net increases in daily mass emissions of PM10, PM2.5, and precursors to the nonattainment pollutant ozone (specifically, NOx and ROG). Impacts associated with construction activities have been conservatively included in the operational profile of the facility and operation impact assessment and findings.</p> <p>Impact AQ-3: Construction activities would result in emissions of toxic air pollutants; construction-related toxic emissions have been conservatively included in the operational profile and operation impact assessment and findings.</p> <p>Impact Discussion. As described in AQ-1 above, the emissions that would be generated due to construction activities have been conservatively included in the operation emissions profile and the impacts of the combined activities are described in the sections below.</p>		<p>of the year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please recalculate figures to actual construction not the “conservatively included in the operational profile of the facility and operation impact assessment and findings.” • Please list procedures that would ensure that the Impact increase would not reach nearby residents for impact AQ-2: Construction activities associated with the Proposed Project would result in net increases in daily mass emissions of PM10, PM2.5, and precursors to the nonattainment pollutant ozone (specifically, NOx and ROG). Impacts associated with construction activities have been conservatively included in the operational profile of the facility and operation impact assessment and findings. • Please list procedures that would ensure the safety of Val Verde residents and other surrounding residents from Impact AQ-3: Construction activities would result in emissions of toxic air pollutants; construction-related toxic emissions have been conservatively included in the operational profile and operation impact assessment and findings. • Please recalculate to actual impact and not the conservative estimate. 	<p>293-172 cont'd</p> <p>293-173</p> <p>293-174</p> <p>293-175</p>
<p>Table 11-7</p>	<p>Consistent. The Proposed Project would be consistent with the 2012 AQMP. The Proposed Project would extend the useful life of a regional landfill within Los Angeles County, thereby potentially reducing the need for longer vehicle trips to transport waste to out-of-county landfills and other in-county landfills</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please clarify; the recent past District 5 county supervisor has stated that he does not want CCL to be a regional landfill, so please figure in train to Misquite landfill which would also reduce the need for longer vehicle trips to transport waste. 	<p>293-176</p>

DEIR Item In Chapter 11

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Responses from Lee, DeSesa & Evans

	<p>Policy CO-1.3.1: Explore, evaluate, and implement methods to shift from using non-renewable resources to use of renewable resources in all aspects of land use planning and development. Consistent. The Proposed Project would continue operation of the LFGTE plant that converts LFG to usable “green” energy.</p> <p>Objective CO-8.4: Reduce energy consumption for processing raw materials by promoting recycling and materials recovery by all residents and businesses throughout the community. Consistent. The Proposed Project would divert waste materials from disposal and put them to beneficial use. The Proposed Project would also provide a location for a future waste conversion technology facility, which may include materials recovery.</p> <p>Policy CO-8.4.3: Allow and encourage composting of greenwaste, where appropriate. Consistent. The Proposed Project would include a green waste processing/composting operation.</p> <p>Impact Discussion. Impacts that would be associated with construction and operation of the Proposed Project were evaluated based on the estimated and combined construction- and operation-related emissions of the pollutants CO, NOx, ROG, CO, SO₂, PM10, and PM2.5. Emissions from construction of the proposed new entrance, landfill modules, and compost facility would result from on-road vehicle exhaust, off-road equipment exhaust, and fugitive dust. Operation-related emissions would result from on-road vehicle exhaust, off-road equipment exhaust, fugitive dust, flare operation, fugitive LFG, and composting. As described in Section 11.2 and Appendix H-1, onsite and offsite vehicle exhaust emissions CHAPTER 11 – AIR QUALITY EN1030151026SCO 11-33 from waste and compost haul truck trips, for both transfer trucks and direct collection trucks, were calculated and included in the operational emissions totals. Emissions were not calculated for the LFGTE plant, because operations associated with this facility were assumed to be included with existing conditions and would not change with the Proposed Project.</p> <p>The impact analysis conservatively summed the emissions that would be generated from anticipated construction activities with the emissions that would be generated from annual</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please list the pollutants from converting LFG “Green” energy, making sure to include pm2.5, and pm10’s along with all known substances that conversion is known to produce substances into the atmosphere. • Please clarify if Objective CO-8.4: Reduce energy consumption for processing raw materials by promoting recycling and materials recovery by all residents and businesses throughout the community. Consistent. The Proposed Project would divert waste materials from disposal and put them to beneficial use. The Proposed Project would also provide a location for a future waste conversion technology facility, which may include materials recovery, would continue to be implemented even during high cost to CCL or the county. • Please clarify the percentage of time per day in percent and hours that green waste would increase the odors to the Val Verde Community. • Please calculate the LFGTE plant into the impact discussion as CCL has informed the LFGTE plant is not part of CCL or under their contract and is its own entity that does not have to report to the VVCAC, so it would be safe to assume that the LFGTE plant is not included with existing conditions and would in fact change with the proposed project. • Please clarify, if LFGTE plant is part of CCL than list reasons that the LFGTE has not reported violations to CCL for CCL tor bring to the VVCAC board according to contract. • Please factor in the 21,000 homes from the Newhall Land project that will be across the 	<p>293-177</p> <p>293-178</p> <p>293-179</p> <p>293-180</p> <p>293-181</p> <p>293-182</p>
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	<p>operation of the Proposed Project to identify the future project year with the highest potential combined emissions. Through this process, the years identified to be the project year with the highest potential combined emissions varied by pollutant. Year 2041 was identified to be the project year with the highest potential combined emissions of ROG, CO, PM10 and PM2.5, while 2037 was the worst-case year for NOx, and 2039 the worst-case year for SO₂. Landfill operation and compost facility operation are scheduled to occur in each of the 3 worst-case years, while module construction is only expected to occur in 2037 and 2041. Year 2039 represents the maximum year of LFG generation, and therefore, maximum fugitive LFG and flare emissions. The daily emission rates estimated for each of the pollutants in their worst-case year were compared to the daily mass emission operation thresholds established as CEQA significance criteria by the SCAQMD (SCAQMD, 2015d).</p> <p>The highest estimated combined daily construction and operation emission totals for each pollutant are presented in Table 11-8. The combined worst-case daily construction and operation emissions for the Proposed Project would exceed the SCAQMD mass daily operational thresholds for NOx, ROG, PM10, and PM2.5. These estimated increases in maximum daily emissions represent worst-case daily emission estimates, given the conservative approach of combining operation and construction emission estimates for the highest emission year to determine maximum daily emissions, and the variability of facility operation and construction activities on a day-to-day basis. Days when construction activities would not occur would result in lower emissions.</p> <p>Consistent with the SCAQMD LST methodology, the potential impacts from the combined worst-case construction and operation emissions from onsite sources for the Proposed Project were evaluated for the nearest receptor locations. Predicted worst-case emissions of CO, PM10, and PM2.5 from onsite sources would occur during the year 2041, predicted worst-case onsite emissions of SO₂ would occur CHAPTER 11 – AIR QUALITY 11-34 EN1030151026SCO during 2039, and predicted worst-case onsite emissions of NOx would occur during the year 2037. Activities associated with operation and construction would generate emissions of each pollutant at different rates, resulting in different maximum emission years. The dispersion modeling for the impact analysis used the combined emissions estimated from onsite construction and operation sources in the maximum year for each pollutant. The sources included in the modeling impact assessment include activities associated with the construction of Module 12, operation of Module 11, flare operation, composting operation, and onsite vehicle trips associated with operation.</p> <p>As discussed above, combined emissions of NOx, ROG, PM10, and PM2.5 from construction and operation would exceed the SCAQMD mass daily operational thresholds. Modeled ambient concentrations resulting from the project-related emissions of PM10 and PM2.5 would exceed the applicable LSTs. On this basis, air quality impacts associated with combined emissions from construction and operation of the Proposed Project would be</p>	<p>street from CCL and will be constructing at the same time that CCL is producing so many pollutants into the air. When factoring please combine both projects to give more accurate results for nearby residents and the entire Santa Clarita Valley.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please list justification for endangering local, poorer residents, to emissions that exceed SCAQMD at so much higher levels. Make sure to justify each emission source listed on table11-8. • Please list Los Angeles County’s steps and procedures that will either bring CCL into compliance levels during construction, or would close CCL if the complaint levels cannot be brought into levels that consider human safety and value of life for nearby residents and workers of CCL. • Due to the fact that NOx, ROG, PM10 and PM2.5 have such health implications please list CCL’s and Los Angeles County’s procedures that are in place that will ensure the quality of life and health of nearby 	<p>293-182 cont'd</p> <p>293-183</p> <p>293-184</p> <p>293-185</p>
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	<p>significant, and additional mitigation measures were evaluated for their feasibility of implementation. With additional mitigation, impacts from construction and operation of the Proposed Project would be reduced, but would remain potentially significant and unavoidable.</p> <p>Tables 11-10 and 11-11 present the peak 1-hour and 8-hour CO concentrations for three scenarios: existing conditions in 2015, 2017 conditions without the Proposed Project, and 2017 conditions with the Proposed Project. Traffic volumes, prepared previously for existing year 2013 and project year 2015, were adjusted for the new analysis years using a growth factor of 2.75 percent per year³. The analysis shows that the maximum 1-hour CO concentrations would be well below the national 1-hour standard of 35 ppm and the state 1-hour standard of 20 ppm under all scenarios. The maximum 8-hour concentration also would be well below the national and state 8-hour standards of 9 ppm. The Proposed Project would not cause an exceedance of the CO ambient air standards.</p>	<p>residents to CCL are not affected in any way.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please clarify the levels of significance and need for CCL to continue out weights the health of nearby residents and businesses. • Please calculate in the train to Misquite landfill as an alternative to CCL and calculate if the significance is unavoidable if CCL were to close and trash was to be taken by train. <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please do the same calculations from 2017 to the year 2046 using the same models, along with the calculated increase in traffic as stated by the landfill. Make sure to include the 8 lanes that the 126 highway is expected to be to accommodate the landfill expansion. Since the project is going till the year 2046 that is what should be calculated. 	<p>293-185 cont'd 293-186 293-187 293-188</p>
<p>11-13</p>	<p>Using the 2003 OEHHA guidance, the incremental increase in lifetime cancer risk associated with exposure to combined construction and operations emissions at the location of the residential maximally exposed individual (MEIR) is predicted to be 3.5 in 1 million. The MEIR location would be approximately 250 meters northwest from the facility boundary. The maximum incremental increase in cancer risk predicted for worker exposures at the location of the workplace maximally exposed individual (MEIW) is predicted to be 0.78 in 1 million. The MEIW location would be approximately 220 meters from the facility's northwest boundary. The maximum incremental increase in lifetime cancer risk predicted for the location of the nearest sensitive receptor is predicted to be 0.49 in 1 million. Sensitive receptor locations include schools, hospitals, convalescent homes, day-car centers, and other locations where children, chronically ill individuals or other sensitive persons could be exposed to TACs. The sensitive receptor location would be approximately 1,750 meters from the facility's northeast boundary. The locations of the maximally exposed receptors for cancer risk and chronic impacts for construction and operation emissions are shown on Figure 11-4. Maximum impacts predicted for the MEIR, MEIW, and sensitive receptor locations using the 2003 OEHHA guidance would not exceed the SCAQMD cancer risk significance threshold of 10 in 1 million, under any of the scenarios.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please refigure taking into account the 9% of time that Val Verde residents will be sitting in odors on a daily basis. • Please refigure Live Oak to its wind location and the expected time it will be sitting in daily odors according to wind drafts. • Please refigure Travel Village to its wind location and the expected time it will be sitting in daily odors according to wind directions. • Please refigure the new development of 21,000 homes in the Newhall Land and farm development to its wind location and the expected time it will be sitting in daily odors according to wind drafts. • Please recalculate cancer risk using worldwide studies with huge portions of the population with most coming to the agreement that an increase of 1/3 the normal populations cancer rate tends to fall within a 3 mile radius of the landfill. • Please make sure to include the Newhall Development on map, since it will be built, and 	<p>293-189</p>

	<p>OEHHA adopted a revised risk assessment methodology in 2015. Per the 2015 OEHHA guidance, it was conservatively assumed that operation and construction emissions would occur simultaneously, 24 hours per day continuously for 30 years for residential exposures, and 8 hours per day, 5 days per week, for 25 years for workplace exposures. Though exposure durations decreased, changes to the exposure pathway methodology in the 2015 OEHHA guidance have resulted in overall increases in predicted health risks.</p> <p>Impact AQ-8: Expanded landfill operation would not create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people. Operation impacts would be less than significant.</p> <p>First, the Proposed Project would include an increase in daily waste disposal tonnage, from 6,000 to a maximum of 12,000 tons per day. This would result in an increased potential for odors from the aerobic decomposition of incoming waste, due to additional loads and the increased size of the working face. CCL would continue to actively preempt odors through the landfill's waste exclusion program and through best operating practices for sanitary landfill waste disposal. If odors occur, CCL would continue to aggressively manage such events, using methods such as applying odor neutralizing agents or strategically placing large fans on the landfill to disperse odors.</p> <p>Second, the Proposed Project would include both a horizontal and vertical expansion of the existing footprint of the landfill. A horizontal extension of the waste footprint would not be expected to result in increased odors because the working face would continue to be covered at least daily. Similarly, while it might seem that a vertical extension of the waste footprint would result in increased odors for nearby receptors, the opposite typically would</p>	<p>to not do so would be negligent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Please clarify the value of human life when it comes to the results in overall increases in predicted health risks. ● Please list mitigated fees for the affected individuals because of the overall increases in predicted health risks which become medical bills. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Please define "substantial" number of people. ● Please factor in the expected population growth in the area making sure to include the population for 21,000 homes directly across highway 126 from CCL also make sure to factor in the developments from Stevenson Ranch. Also factor in the 2 schools that have on numerous occasions received complaints of odors from the parents. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Please clarify the new and improved techniques that CCL would be using since it was not able to control odors by their own words at VVCAC meetings. ● Please clarify new and improved techniques that would be in addition to best practices since CCL spokesperson have stated best practices do not work as is proven at Sunshine Canyon Landfill at a recent VVCAC meeting. ● Please clarify the new and improved techniques that would be used instead of 2 outdated fans that have not been able to control odors for 9% of the time as stated by CCL, when winds are slow moving. ● Please clarify, since daily would be less than what CCL claims they cover the landfill now, the odors would be worse with less covering of working space due to increased volume. This is a misrepresentation of odors and
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<p>occur. When the terrain surrounding a landfill is at a higher elevation than the odor sources, as is the case at CCL, larger impacts are seen right at the project boundary, as potential odor plumes do not have the time or buoyancy to elevate before reaching receptors. And as the elevation of the potential odor source increases, potential odor plumes are likely to be found further downwind, which provides more time for odors to disperse in the ambient air, leading to reduced impacts.</p> <p>Third, the Proposed Project would include the placement of additional waste over a longer period of time, which would contribute to the production of LFG through anaerobic digestion of the buried waste. CCL would continue to operate the GCCS, and would expand the GCCS for the Proposed Project. Landfill surfaces would continue to be monitored regularly for evidence of gaseous emissions. If emissions are found they would be corrected by adjusting the GCCS or recompacting the cover soils, or both.</p> <p>Based on the above discussion, potential odor impacts from expanded landfill operation associated with the Proposed Project are anticipated to be less than significant.</p> <p>Impact AQ-9: Operation of the composting facility would potentially create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people. Operation impacts would be less than significant after mitigation.</p> <p>The Proposed Project would include a maximum 560 tons per day mixed organics composting facility. Because the compost facility is evaluated as a new use at CCL (the previous compost facility ceased operation in 2009), odors associated with the facility would be potentially significant without processes in place to minimize odor.</p> <p>Odor management of a composting facility requires knowing and paying attention to the composting process, including feedstock characteristics, odor sources, odor releases, and meteorological and topographic conditions. The conditions that lead to an offsite odor</p>	<p>should be noted as so.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please list monitoring that will be done in Val Verde and surrounding communities for gaseous emissions as landfills in New Jersey have found that gaseous emissions that were not showing up on their monitors at their landfills were actually showing up in nearby residents. To not do so would be negligence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please restate, since Sunshine Canyon takes in the near to the amount of tonnage that CCL is asking for and they cannot get control of their odors, it is unlikely that more trash would produce less smells with CCL and the fact that CCL does so much less when it comes to odor mitigation. • Please provide estimated daily odor in percentage that would be expected to be added onto the daily odor that Val Verde gets on wind now. • Please list agencies that will ensure that odors are contained on property, make sure to list agencies other than SCAQMD, since they cannot get out on a large number of days due to the high volume of calls. • Please list all processes that will be in place to minimize odor. • Please list the procedures in place to stop 560 tons a day of mixed organics if the smells are affecting residents quality of life. • Please clarify how CCL will be able to identify the complexity when working with Odor management of a composting facility requires 	<p>293-191 cont'd</p> <p>293-192</p> <p>293-193</p>
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	<p>impact can be complex.</p> <p>Requirements of an OIMP include: a) All compostable material handling operations and facilities shall prepare, implement, and maintain a site-specific OIMP. A complete plan shall be submitted to the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA). (b) OIMPs shall provide guidance to onsite operation personnel by describing, at a minimum, the following items. If the operator will not be implementing any of these procedures, the plan shall explain why it is not necessary. (1) an odor monitoring protocol which describes the proximity of possible odor receptors and a method for assessing odor impacts at the locations of the possible odor receptors; and, CHAPTER 11 – AIR QUALITY 11-44 EN1030151026SCO (2) a description of the meteorological conditions that affect migration of odors and/or transport of odor-causing material offsite. Seasonal variations that affect wind velocity and direction shall also be described; and, (3) a complaint response protocol; and, (4) a description of design considerations and/or projected ranges of optimal operation to be employed in minimizing odor, including method and degree of aeration, moisture content of materials, feedstock characteristics, airborne emission production, process water distribution, pad and site drainage and permeability, equipment reliability, personnel training, weather event impacts, utility service interruptions, site-specific concerns, facility enclosure; and, (5) a description of operating procedures for minimizing odor, including aeration, moisture management, feedstock quality, drainage controls, pad maintenance, wastewater pond controls, storage practices (e.g., storage time and pile geometry), contingency plans (i.e., equipment, water, power, and personnel), biofiltration, and tarping.</p>	<p>knowing and paying attention to the composting process, including feedstock characteristics, odor sources, odor releases, and meteorological and topographic conditions. The conditions that lead to an offsite odor impact can be complex. It is going to have to be more than telling residents that it is a flower, horse manure, or their septic tanks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please clarify agencies other than CCL that will ensure that CCL is compliant with LEA, the past of dismissing residents' complaints are not effective ways to control odor. • Please list procedures that will ensure that migration of odors will be under control, the past of calling Val Verde residents bullies, or they should be fined each time they call in a complaint odor is not acceptable for minimizing odors. • Please outline the agencies for (4) and (5) that will give a description of design considerations and/or projected ranges of optimal operation to be employed in minimizing odor, including method and degree of aeration, moisture content of materials, feedstock characteristics, airborne emission production, process water distribution, pad and site drainage and permeability, equipment reliability, personnel training, weather event impacts, utility service interruptions, site-specific concerns, facility enclosure; and, (5) a description of operating procedures for minimizing odor, including aeration, moisture management, feedstock quality, drainage controls, pad maintenance, wastewater pond controls, storage practices (e.g., storage time and pile geometry), contingency plans (i.e., equipment, water, power, and personnel), biofiltration, and tarping. • Please outline procedures that will ensure
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293-193
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	<p>(c) The OIMP shall be revised to reflect any changes, and a copy shall be provided to the LEA, within 30 days of those changes.</p> <p>(d) The OIMPs shall be reviewed annually by the operator to determine if any revisions are necessary.</p> <p>(e) The OIMP shall be used by the LEA to determine whether or not the operation or facility is following the procedures established by the operator. If the LEA determines that the OIMP is not being followed, the LEA may issue a Notice and Order (pursuant to Section 18304) to require the operator to either comply with the OIMP or to revise it.</p> <p>(f) If the OIMP is being followed, but the odor impacts are still occurring, the LEA may issue a Notice and Order (pursuant to Section 18304) requiring the operator to take additional reasonable and feasible measures to minimize odors.</p>	<p>agencies that oversee landfill will be able to hold CCL accountable due to the fact that many agencies financially gain their operating ability by the funds from landfills.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please state the agency to revise the OIMP and the penalties if it is not followed. • Please list all personnel/agencies that will be reviewing the OIMP for revisions and list all factors that will be included in the review that could cause revisions that would be necessary. • Please state consequences if CCL chooses not to or cannot follow the OIMP. • Please define reasonable or feasible as it relates to (f) If the OIMP is being followed, but the odor impacts are still occurring, the LEA may issue a Notice and Order (pursuant to Section 18304) requiring the operator to take additional reasonable and feasible measures to minimize odors. The residents near CCL do not have the privilege of reasonable or feasible they have to pay higher electric cost to keep odors out of their homes which still does not guarantee harmful gasses are not still present. 	<p>293-193 cont'd</p>
<p>11-7</p>	<p>Even with continuation of current emission reduction measures and implementation of BMPs as Project Design Measures, the Proposed Project would have potentially significant air quality impacts due to estimated NOx, ROG, PM10, and PM2.5 emissions from construction and operation. Additional mitigation measures were evaluated for their feasibility. Potential mitigation measures evaluated included:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please clarify and justify the procedures that are in place that ensure communities health and quality of life are factored in when the dangers, even with continuation of current emission reduction measures and implementation of BMPs as Project Design Measures, the Proposed Project would have potentially significant air quality impacts due to estimated NOx, ROG, PM10, and PM2.5 	<p>293-194</p>

	<p>AQ-2: The applicant shall use innovative approaches to reducing potential air emissions from construction of buildings, such as modular building products, where prefabricated portions of structures are assembled elsewhere and are erected at the construction site, as feasible. This would eliminate the need for onsite painting, a majority of the plumbing, and other consumer product usage.</p> <p>AQ-4: Prior to operation of the composting facility, the applicant shall develop an OIMP pursuant to the requirements of the CCR, Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 3.1, Article 3, and Section 17863.4. The OIMP shall include design considerations and operating strategies to control compost facility odors, up to and including facility enclosure. CCL shall comply with the OIMP during compost facility operation.</p>	<p>emissions from construction and operation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please define CCL's level of feasible as it applies to AQ-2: The applicant shall use innovative approaches to reducing potential air emissions from construction of buildings, such as modular building products, where prefabricated portions of structures are assembled elsewhere and are erected at the construction site, as feasible. This would eliminate the need for onsite painting, a majority of the plumbing, and other consumer product usage. Please list stronger rules than operating strategies, that is so weak when it comes to the diminished daily quality of life that individuals near CCL will be enduring. 	<p>293-194 cont'd</p> <p>293-195</p> <p>293-196</p>
<p>11-8</p>	<p>Significance After Mitigation Impacts from the Proposed Project would be substantially reduced by implementing the emission reduction measures and BMPs incorporated as Project Design Measures, listed in Table 11-1. Even with implementation of additional mitigation measures, the Proposed Project would potentially result in a significant, unmitigatable air quality impact for NOx, ROG, PM10, and PM2.5, if maximum construction and operation emissions were to occur simultaneously. This finding is based on the SCAQMD-requested approach of conservatively combining the maximum daily emission estimates for operation and construction at the facility, and comparing the sum to the SCAQMD operational significance thresholds. These combined impacts do not occur simultaneously throughout the life of the project.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please list justification for expansion of CCL when so many of the population of Santa Clarita Valley would be living under significant unmitigatable air quality impact for NOx, ROG, PM10, and PM2.5, if maximum construction and operation emissions were to occur simultaneously. 	<p>293-197</p>
<p>11-9</p>	<p>The cumulative impact analysis considers the combined air quality impacts of the Proposed Project with the nearby reasonably foreseeable projects identified in Chapter 3.0, General Setting and Resource Area Analysis of the Original Draft EIR. The projects discussed in Chapter 3.0 would add a combination of residential, commercial, open space, public, and industrial uses in the vicinity of the Proposed Project. Due to their proximity to the Proposed Project, these projects would most likely result in cumulative air quality impacts related to construction and operation, depending on their timing. Specific implementation timelines for many of the projects identified in Chapter 3.0 of the Original Draft EIR are not available. For example, the Newhall Ranch developments, located immediately south, east, and west of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please factor in the impact of Newhall Land since their Draft EIR will be due one week before CCL's. 	<p>293-198</p>

	<p>the Proposed Project, would be likely to result in air quality impacts related to project construction and operation. Timelines for the Newhall Ranch developments are not available; construction is not expected to commence until after 2016.</p>	
	<p>The proposed additional development in the area would not only increase the emissions of TACs generated in the area, but would also add new residential, commercial, and sensitive receptors. The emissions and impacts would, for the most part, be localized around each respective project. Using the 2015 OEHHA guidance, cumulative projects plus the Proposed Project would increase cancer risk by more than the 10 in 1 million threshold for residences, workers, and sensitive receptors near the landfill project site, indicating a significant cumulative impact.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please reword to include that the residential, commercial, and sensitive receptors would be exposed to Chronic & Acute Hazard Index ≥ 1.0 (project increment) on a daily and yearly basis, the second highest level on the SCAQMD table and only 0.5 on below the highest level that SCAQMD has on their chart. • Please reword to include that the residential, commercial, and sensitive receptors would be exposed to Cancer Burden > 0.5 excess cancer cases (in areas ≥ 1 in 1 million) since the residents would be at a level of 9.5 and it is much more significant than being implied.
<p>11.9.2.3</p>	<p>The maximum cumulative combined construction and operational impact for predicted lifetime cancer risk using the 2003 OEHHA guidance at the location of the MEIR is predicted to be 5.3 in 1 million, and the same result is predicted at the location of the sensitive receptor. The maximum cumulative combined construction and operational impact for predicted lifetime cancer risk at the location of the MEIW is predicted to be 1.0 in 1 million. The MEIR, MEIW, and sensitive impacts are predicted for a receptor location 270 meters north from the facility boundary. The locations of the predicted cumulative maximum health impacts using the 2003 guidance are shown on Figure 11-6. Maximum cumulative impacts using the 2003 OEHHA guidance at the MEIR, MEIW, and sensitive receptor locations would not exceed the SCAQMD cancer risk significance threshold of 10 in 1 million.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please reword, the maximum cumulative combined construction and operational impact for predicted lifetime cancer risk using the 2003 OEHHA guidance at the location of the MEIR is predicted to be 5.3 in 1 million, and the same result is predicted at the location of the sensitive receptor Chronic & Acute Hazard Index ≥ 1.0 (project increment) on a daily and yearly basis, the second highest level on the SCAQMD table and only 0.5 on below the highest level that SCAQMD has on their chart. • Please reword to include that the maximum cumulative combined construction and operational impact for predicted lifetime cancer risk using the 2003 OEHHA guidance at the location of the MEIR is predicted to be 5.3 in 1 million, and the same result is predicted at the location of the sensitive receptor would be exposed to Cancer Burden > 0.5 excess cancer cases (in areas ≥ 1 in 1 million) since the residents would be at a level of 5.3 then it is much more significant than being implied.

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	<p>The maximum cumulative combined construction and operational impact for predicted lifetime cancer risk using the 2015 OEHHA guidance at the location of the MEIR is predicted to be 15 in 1 million, and the same result is predicted at the location of the sensitive receptor. The maximum cumulative combined construction and operational impact for predicted lifetime cancer risk at the location of the CHAPTER 11 – AIR QUALITY 11-50 EN1030151026SCO MEIW is predicted to be 1.3 in 1 million. The MEIR, MEIW, and sensitive impacts are predicted for a receptor location 200 meters west from the facility boundary in the Newhall Ranch development. The locations of the predicted cumulative maximum health impacts using the 2015 guidance are shown on Figure 11-7. Maximum cumulative impacts using the 2015 OEHHA guidance at the MEIR and sensitive receptor locations would exceed the SCAQMD cancer risk significance threshold of 10 in 1 million. The HIC and HIA non-carcinogenic cumulative impacts from construction and operation would be below the SCAQMD significance threshold of 1.0.</p> <p>The proposed additional development in the area would not only increase the emissions of TACs generated in the area, but would also add new residential, commercial, and sensitive receptors. The emissions and impacts would, for the most part, be localized around each respective project. Using the 2015 OEHHA guidance, cumulative projects plus the Proposed Project would increase cancer risk by more than the 10 in 1 million threshold for residences, workers, and sensitive receptors near the landfill project site, indicating a significant cumulative impact.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please include that 15 in 1 million exceeds the highest level on the SCAQMD table of Maximum Incremental Cancer Risk \geq 10 in 1 million • Please recalculate residents of Val Verde using the 15 in 1 million, as the residents on the farm directly North of CCL are within the 15 in 1 million, please factor in the CCL statement at a VVCAC meeting that odors sit just outside the canyon walls on the west side and when the Sun heats up they drift into Val Verde. Please factor the cancer rate according, making sure to use Italian study of 220,000 people within 3 mile radius of landfill • Please list reasoning from CCL and the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors that suggest any development should be allowed to exceed maximum on SCAQMD cancer/health table. • Please justify the expansion of CCL as it pertains to human life and the quality of that life. 	<p>293-199 cont'd</p> <p>293-200</p>
<p>11.9.4</p>	<p>Impacts from the CCL project would be mitigated to the extent feasible through the implementation of Project Design Measures and mitigation measures. Emissions from passenger and commercial on-road vehicles associated with the nearby development projects would be reduced in the future based on improved efficiency, cleaner fuels, and vehicular control technology required by EPA and CARB. Off-road equipment used for construction of the nearby proposed projects would implement control measures to reduce criteria pollutant emissions, including fugitive dust, and TACs, as required by applicable regulations. Therefore, additional mitigation measures for cumulative impacts have not been identified at this time.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please define CCL's level of feasible as it pertains to Impacts from the CCL project would be mitigated to the extent feasible through the implementation of Project Design Measures and mitigation measures. Emissions from passenger and commercial on-road vehicles associated with the nearby development projects would be reduced in the future based on improved efficiency, cleaner fuels, and vehicular control technology required by EPA and CARB. Off-road equipment used for construction of the nearby proposed projects would implement control measures to reduce criteria pollutant emissions, including fugitive dust, and TACs, as required by applicable regulations. 	<p>293-201</p>

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		Therefore, additional mitigation measures for cumulative impacts have not been identified at this time.
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<p>12.1</p>	<p>12.1 Introduction This chapter provides an evaluation of the contribution of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) Master Plan Revision (Proposed Project) to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and global climate change. This analysis acknowledges that the Proposed Project would accommodate the disposal of solid waste that will continue to be generated within the Los Angeles County region, with or without the Proposed Project. Additional net regional air emissions, including GHG emissions, will therefore occur from the transport and disposal of solid waste under any scenario. Furthermore, because the waste currently in place will continue to decompose, CCL will continue to emit GHG without the Proposed Project. Information presented includes a description of the existing conditions, including a quantitative analysis of existing baseline emissions, with an overview of the regulatory, climate change, GHG emissions, and operational setting of the Proposed Project. An explanation of the impact assessment methodology and a presentation of the potential impacts of the Proposed Project and mitigation measures are also provided</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please clarify to the amount of GHG that could be less with train to Misquite Landfill, instead of long round trips as far as Anaheim and even San Diego to CCL, due to the fact that transfer stations would be much closer to transfer stations than from long round tips from destination to CCL and then back to destination. 	<p>293-202</p>
<p>12.1.3.</p>	<p>Total United States GHG emissions in 2014 were estimated to be 6,870 MMT CO₂e (EPA, 2016b). Overall, total United States GHG emissions have risen by 7.4 percent from 1990 to 2014, and GHG emissions increased from 2013 to 2014 by 1.0 percent (70 MMT CO₂e). The increase from 2013 to 2014 was driven primarily by increased fuel for space heat driven by the relatively cool winter, increase in vehicle miles traveled, and increased industrial production across multiple sectors. Since 1990, United States GHG emissions have increased at an average annual rate of 0.3 percent (EPA, 2016b). The primary GHG emitted by human activities in the United States was CO₂, representing approximately 82 percent of total GHG emissions in terms of CO₂e (EPA, 2016b). The largest source of CO₂, and of overall GHG emissions, was fossil fuel combustion. CH₄ emissions, which have declined from 1990 levels, resulted primarily from enteric fermentation associated with domestic livestock, decomposition of wastes in landfills, and natural gas systems. Agricultural soil management was the major source of N₂O emissions. Landfill CH₄ emissions were 2.2 percent of the total GHG emissions in the United States.</p> <p>California is a substantial contributor of global GHGs –the second largest contributor in the United States and the 14th largest contributor in the world in 2007 (California Air Resources Board [CARB], 2011). In 2014, human activities in California released 441.5 MMT CO₂e, which equaled approximately 6 percent of the United States total. The primary source of GHGs in California is transportation, contributing 42 percent of the state’s</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please list all procedures that CCL has done to eliminate their GHG contribution to global warming. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please clarify the GHG that can be reduced for each of the following 42 percent of the state’s total GHG emissions. Industrial emissions were the second largest source, contributing 23 percent of the state’s GHG emissions (CARB, 2016). 84 percent of California’s 2013 GHG emissions (in terms of CO₂e) were CO₂, 9 percent were CH₄, 3 percent were 	<p>293-203</p> <p>293-204</p>

12.1.4	<p>Air Quality. Higher temperatures are conducive to some types of air pollution formation, and could potentially worsen air quality in California. Climate change may increase the concentration of ground level ozone, but the magnitude of the effect, and therefore its indirect effects, are uncertain. However studies prepared under the direction of CARB estimated that climate change may cause ozone pollution in California to exceed federal standards by 6 to 30 additional days per year, and that ozone concentrations in Southern California could increase by 9 to 19 parts per billion by 2050 (CARB, 2014). Increased particulate emissions from wildfire and dusty conditions are also possible.</p> <p>Water Supply. Uncertainty also remains with respect to the overall impact of global climate change on future water supplies in California. However California Department of Water Resources (DWR) stated that, "Climate change is having a profound impact on California water resources, as evidenced by changes in snowpack, sea level, and river flows. These changes are expected to continue in the future and more of our precipitation will likely fall as rain instead of snow. This potential change in weather patterns will exacerbate flood risks and add additional challenges for water supply reliability." (DWR, 2015)</p>	<p>N₂O, and 4 percent were high GWP gases. Landfill emissions were 1.9 percent of total California anthropogenic emissions (CARB, 2016). If trucks were not traveling such long distances to CCL, but to transfer train stations for the transfer of trash to Misquite Landfill, this would be lower.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please clarify the amount of days per year ozone pollution in California exceeds now. • Please clarify/list the estimates of ozone concentration parts per billion that CCL, contributes at present and what they are expected to contribute for each year of the projected life of CCL should the expansion be approved. • Please list procedures that CCL will be using to get their water usage under much smaller amounts while still controlling odor escaping from CCL. California has always had drought issues. 	293-204 cont'd 293-205
12.2.1.2	<p>40 CFR Part 60: Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills. In July 2016, EPA announced final updates to its New Source Performance Standards to reduce emissions of methane-rich landfill gas (LFG) from new, modified and reconstructed municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills. In a separate action, EPA also issued guidelines for reducing emissions from existing MSW landfills. Both actions require affected landfills to install and operate a gas collection control system within 30 months after LFG emissions reach a new, lower threshold of 34 metric tons of non-methane organic compounds or more per year (written as megagrams in the rule). This threshold previously was 50 metric tons per year in both the New Source Performance Standards and Emission Guidelines. Landfill owners/operators may control gas by combusting it in an enclosed combustion device (such as a boiler, engine or turbine) for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please provide detailed list to what level CCL is at when meeting the goal listed for the EPA announced final updates to its New Source Performance Standards to reduce emissions of methane-rich landfill gas (LFG) from new, modified and reconstructed municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills. In a separate action, EPA also issued guidelines for reducing emissions from existing MSW landfills. Both actions require affected landfills to install and operate a gas collection control system within 30 months after LFG emissions reach a new, lower threshold of 34 metric tons of non-methane organic compounds or more per year (written as megagrams in the rule). This threshold previously was 50 metric tons per year in both the New Source Performance Standards and Emission 	293-206

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	<p>energy generation, by using a treatment system that processes the collected gas for sale or beneficial use, or by flaring it. The New Source Performance Standards and Emission Guidelines also include requirements for monitoring of surface methane emissions and clarifications about the uses of treated LFG. The final rules also include criteria for capping or removing an LFG collection-and-control system from all or a portion of a landfill that is producing low amounts of LFG.</p>	<p>Guidelines. Landfill owners/operators may control gas by combusting it in an enclosed combustion device (such as a boiler, engine or turbine) for energy generation, by using a treatment system that processes the collected gas for sale or beneficial use, or by flaring it. The New Source Performance Standards and Emission Guidelines also include requirements for monitoring of surface methane emissions and clarifications about the uses of treated LFG. The final rules also include criteria for capping or removing an LFG collection-and-control system from all or a portion of a landfill that is producing low amounts of LFG.</p>	<p>293-206 cont'd</p>
<p>12.2.2</p>	<p>Senate Bill 1771. Senate Bill (SB) 1771 (Sher), chaptered in September of 2000, required the Secretary of the Resources Agency to establish a nonprofit public benefit corporation, to be known as the California Climate Action Registry (CCAR) for the purpose of administering a voluntary GHG emissions registry to record and register voluntary GHG reductions that have been achieved since 1990. The bill required the Energy Commission to qualify third-party organizations to provide assistance for purposes of monitoring and reducing GHG emissions. In addition, the Energy Commission was required to develop metrics for use by the Registry and to update the State's inventory of GHG emissions by January 1, 2002. The law also required the adoption of standards to verify emissions reductions and requires the establishment of GHG emissions reductions goals along with efficiency improvement plans.</p> <p>Executive Order S-3-05. Governor Schwarzenegger issued Executive Order S-3-05 in 2005, which established statewide GHG emissions reduction targets. Executive Order S-3-05 provides that GHG emissions shall be reduced to 2000 levels by 2010, to 1990 levels by 2020, and to 80 percent of 1990 levels by 2050 (CAT, 2006). CHAPTER 12 – GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND CLIMATE CHANGE 12-8 EN1030151026SCO In response to Executive Order S-3-05, the CalEPA created the Climate Action Team, which, in March 2006, published the Climate Action Team Report (the “2006 CAT Report”). The 2006 CAT Report identifies a recommended list of strategies that the state could pursue to reduce GHG emissions. These strategies could be implemented by various state agencies, within their existing authority, to ensure that the governor’s targets are met. The strategies include, but are not limited to: reduction of passenger and light duty truck emissions, reduction of idling times for diesel trucks, overhaul of shipping technology and infrastructure,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please provide a detailed list of CCL’s progress when complying with the voluntary GHG emissions registry to record and register voluntary GHG reductions that have been achieved since 1990. • Please provide the system in place at CCL for the purposes of monitoring and reducing GHG emissions. • Please provide the results from the system in place at CCL for the purposes of monitoring and reducing GHG emissions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please provide the estimates to the level of GHG that could be reduced if CCL was closed and train transfer of trash was incorporated into the disposal of trash thus including strategies to be used such as reduction of passenger and light duty truck emissions, reduction of idling times for diesel trucks, overhaul of shipping technology and infrastructure, increased use of alternative fuels, increased recycling, and increased landfill CH₄ capture. Please be specific for each reduction strategy listed above. 	<p>293-207</p> <p>293-208</p>

	<p>increased use of alternative fuels, increased recycling, and increased landfill CH₄ capture. CAT has published various reports and strategies for GHG reduction plans, including for the waste management sector, from 2007 through 2015.</p> <p>Executive Order B-30-15. On April 29, 2015, Governor Brown issued Executive Order B-30-15, which established a new interim statewide GHG emission reduction target to reduce emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. The purpose of the order is to ensure that the state meets its target of reducing GHG emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050</p> <p>Senate Bill 1383. SB 1383, signed by the Governor on September 19, 2016, requires CARB, no later than January 1, 2018, to approve and begin implementing a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants to achieve a reduction in methane by 40 percent, hydrofluorocarbon gases by 40 percent, and anthropogenic black carbon by 50 percent below 2013 levels by 2030. The new law also requires reductions of organic waste at landfills to 50 percent below 2014 standards by 2020, and 75 percent below 2014 by 2025. These latter targets are aggregate statewide and need not be met by each jurisdiction. The regulations to achieve these latter targets shall take effect on or after January 1, 2022, and may require local jurisdictions to impose requirements on generators, shall include requirements intended to meet the goal that not less than 20 percent of edible food that is currently disposed of is recovered for human consumption by 2025, shall not establish a numeric organic waste disposal limit for individual landfills, and may include different levels of requirements and phased timelines for local jurisdictions and penalties for noncompliance.</p> <p>CARB Scoping Plan. The 2008 Scoping Plan included comprehensive GHG emissions reduction targets for multiple economic sectors to achieve a 169 MMT CO₂e reduction by 2020 as compared to a business as usual (BAU) forecast of 2020 emissions absent the actions described in the plan. The recommended GHG emission reduction measures targeted at the recycling and waste sector (landfill methane capture) accounted for 1 MMT CO₂e, or 0.6 percent of the statewide 2020 target. Other recommended measures targeted at the recycling and waste sector that were not counted toward the 2020 target were estimated to provide the potential for an additional reduction of 9 MMT CO₂e.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please list CCL's steps and procedures that will ensure that GHG emission reduction target to reduce emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. The purpose of the order is to ensure that the state meets its target of reducing GHG emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please list CCL's progress that requires CARB, no later than January 1, 2018, to approve and begin implementing a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants to achieve a reduction in methane by 40 percent, hydrofluorocarbon gases by 40 percent, and anthropogenic black carbon by 50 percent below 2013 levels by 2030. • Please list CCL's progress along with CCL's procedures to ensure that the new law reductions of organic waste at landfills to 50 percent below 2014 standards by 2020, and 75 percent below 2014 by 2025 are met. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please provide the level of compliance that CCL is currently at for the CARB Scoping Plan. The 2008 Scoping Plan included comprehensive GHG emissions reduction targets for multiple economic sectors to achieve a 169 MMT CO₂e reduction by 2020 as compared to a business as usual (BAU) forecast of 2020 emissions absent the actions described in the plan. The recommended GHG emission reduction measures targeted at the recycling and waste sector (landfill methane capture) accounted for 1 MMT CO₂e, or 0.6 percent of the statewide 2020 target. Other recommended measures targeted at the recycling and waste sector that were not counted toward the 	<p>293-209</p> <p>293-210</p> <p>293-211</p>
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	<p>In the Scoping Plan Resolution 11-32, CARB directed its staff to work with CalRecycle and other stakeholders to characterize GHG emission reduction opportunities for handling solid waste, including recycling, reuse, remanufacturing of recovered materials, composting and anaerobic/aerobic digestion, biomass conversion, waste thermal processes and landfilling. These reduction opportunities will be included in plans for achieving mid and long term reduction targets, although benefits of specific opportunities have not yet been quantified.</p> <p>According to the framework, the waste management sector's continued contribution to meeting 2050 goals depends on the increased use of innovative technologies. To achieve net-zero emissions, even greater diversion of organics and other recyclable commodities from landfills must be realized and further expansion and enhancement of the alternative non-disposal pathways must be developed. In addition, greater emphasis will need to be placed on reducing the volume of waste generated, recycling/reusing products at end-of-life, and remanufacturing these materials into beneficial products. To achieve net-zero, the direct GHG emissions from the waste sector would have to be fully offset by avoided GHG emissions.</p>	<p>2020 target were estimated to provide the potential for an additional reduction of 9 MMT CO₂e.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please list the percentage that CCL has been successful with emission reduction opportunities for handling solid waste, including recycling, reuse, remanufacturing of recovered materials, composting and anaerobic/aerobic digestion, biomass conversion, waste thermal processes and landfilling. Please clarify and list CCL's innovative technologies. To achieve net-zero emissions, even greater diversion of organics and other recyclable commodities from landfills must be realized and further expansion and enhancement of the alternative non-disposal pathways must be developed. In addition, greater emphasis will need to be placed on reducing the volume of waste generated, recycling/reusing products at end-of-life, and remanufacturing these materials into beneficial products. To achieve net-zero, the direct GHG emissions from the waste sector would have to be fully offset by avoided GHG emissions. 	<p>293-211 cont'd</p> <p>293-212</p> <p>293-213</p>
<p>12.2.3</p>	<p>To reduce the impacts of climate change, the County has set a target to reduce GHG emissions from community activities in the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County by at least 11 percent below 2010 levels by 2020, which is consistent with the recommendations in the AB 32 Scoping Plan for municipalities to support the overall AB 32 reduction targets. According to the CCAP, waste generation accounts for 535,148 metric tons of CO₂e (MT CO₂e), or 7 percent, of 2010 GHG emissions in unincorporated Los Angeles County. The County accounted for the exiting methane capture system at CCL in preparation of the CCAP.</p> <p>LUT-9: Idling Reduction Goal. Limit idling time for heavy-duty construction equipment to 3 minutes, as feasible with manufacturer's specifications.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please list all of CCL's contributions and levels of reduction accomplished to date and levels expected to be accomplished for each year starting with 2017 to the year 2020 that will help to reduce the impacts of climate change. The County has set a target to reduce GHG emissions from community activities in the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County by at least 11 percent below 2010 levels by 2020, which is consistent with the recommendations in the AB 32 Scoping Plan for municipalities to support the overall AB 32 reduction targets. According to the CCAP, waste generation accounts for 535,148 metric tons of CO₂e (MT CO₂e), or 7 percent, of 2010 GHG emissions in unincorporated Los Angeles County. The County accounted for the exiting methane capture system at CCL in preparation of the CCAP. Please give estimate to the reduction of GHG at CCL if they were to be closed and idling time was eliminated at CCL to be 	<p>293-214</p> <p>293-215</p>

	<p>Implementation of this strategy is anticipated to result in a 2020 GHG emissions reduction of 360 MT CO₂e.</p> <p>WAW-1: Per Capita Water Use Reduction Goal. Reduce per capita water consumption, consistent with Senate Bill X7-7, to achieve a statewide goal of a 20 percent per capita water use reduction by 2020. Strategies range from water efficiency retrofits to “smart gardening” campaigns to reduce outdoor water use. Implementation of this strategy is anticipated to result in a 2020 GHG emissions reduction of 101,651 MT CO₂e.</p> <p>WAW-2: Recycled Water, Water Supply Improvement Programs, and Stormwater Runoff. Encourage use of recycled and better management of stormwater to protect local groundwater supplies. Promote use of wastewater and gray water to be used for agricultural, industrial, and irrigation purposes. Manage stormwater, reduce potential treatment, and protect local groundwater supplies. Implementation of this strategy is anticipated to result in a 2020 GHG emissions reduction of 23 MT CO₂e.</p> <p>SW-1: Waste Diversion Goal. County implementation of a number of local recycling and composting initiatives in conjunction with waste service providers. Increased outreach and education are important tools to help optimize participation in recycling and diversion programs. The CCAP finds that the strategies identified under SW-1 will enable the County to achieve its waste reduction goal and support statewide efforts to reduce landfilled waste under Assembly Bill 341, which sets a statewide goal of 75 percent from source reduction, recycling and composting. Implementation of this strategy is anticipated to result in a 2020 GHG emissions reduction of 12,212 MT CO₂e.</p> <p>LC-2: Create New Vegetated Open Space. Promote land restoration and re-vegetation to increase carbon sequestration. Implementation of this strategy is listed as resulting in a “low” 2020 GHG emissions reduction. The</p>	<p>replaced with shorter trips to transfer stations for trains to Mesquite Landfill.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please list the level of compliance that CCL will be able to achieve when referring to WAW-1: Per Capita Water Use Reduction Goal. Reduce per capita water consumption, consistent with Senate Bill X7-7, to achieve a statewide goal of a 20 percent per capita water use reduction by 2020. Strategies range from water efficiency retrofits to “smart gardening” campaigns to reduce outdoor water use. Implementation of this strategy is anticipated to result in a 2020 GHG emissions reduction of 101,651 MT CO₂e. • Please include strategies CCL will be using to achieve WAW-2: Recycled Water, Water Supply Improvement Programs, and Stormwater Runoff. Encourage use of recycled and better management of stormwater to protect local groundwater supplies. Promote use of wastewater and gray water to be used for agricultural, industrial, and irrigation purposes. Manage stormwater, reduce potential treatment, and protect local groundwater supplies. Implementation of this strategy is anticipated to result in a 2020 GHG emissions reduction of 23 MT CO₂e. • Please clarify the level CCL has achieved to meet and strategies at CCL as well as those they use in schools in order to meet the SW-1: Waste Diversion Goal. County implementation of a number of local recycling and composting initiatives in conjunction with waste service providers. Increased outreach and education are important tools to help optimize participation in recycling and diversion programs. The CCAP finds that the strategies identified under SW-1 will enable the County to achieve its waste reduction goal and support statewide efforts to reduce landfilled waste under Assembly Bill 341, which sets a statewide goal of 75 percent from source reduction, recycling and composting. Implementation of this strategy is anticipated to result in a 2020 GHG emissions reduction of 12,212 MT CO₂e. • Please list and map the area the Created New Vegetated Open Space created by CCL to promote land restoration and re-vegetation to increase carbon sequestration. 	<p>293-215 cont'd</p> <p>293-216</p> <p>293-217</p> <p>293-218</p>
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	<p>reduction is not quantified.</p> <p>The CCAP summarizes, quantifies, and accounts for statewide actions and associated 2020 GHG emissions reductions strategies, including the Renewable Portfolio Standard, Title 24 Standards for Commercial and Residential Buildings, Pavley/Advanced Clean Cars and Low Carbon Fuel Standard for On-Road Transportation, Low Carbon Fuel Standard for Off-Road Equipment and Vehicles, and the California Cap-and-Trade Program.</p> <p>Generally the CCAP places the responsibility for implementing the CCAP with County agencies. One major exception is implementation of BE-7, Landfill Biogas, which is primarily the responsibility of all operators of landfill facilities.</p> <p>Project applicants can use the CCAP to comply with project-level CEQA review. The CEQA Guidelines specify at Section 15184.5 that project-level evaluation of GHG emissions can “tier off” a programmatic analysis of GHG emissions in a local climate action plan, provided that the analysis meets the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Quantifies GHG emissions, both existing and projected over a specified time period, resulting from activities within a defined geographic area; ● Establishes a level, based on substantial evidence, below which the contribution to GHG emissions from activities covered by the plan would not be cumulatively considerable; ● Identifies and analyzes the GHG emissions resulting from specific actions or categories of actions anticipated within the geographic area; ● Specifies measures or groups of measures, including performance standards that substantial evidence demonstrates, if implemented on a project-by-project basis, would collectively achieve the specified emissions level; ● Monitors the plan’s process; and ● Adopts the GHG Reduction Strategy in a public process following environmental review <p>The CCAP meets the criteria specified in CEQA Guidelines Section 15184.5. Accordingly, projects that incorporate applicable actions specified in the CCAP can “tier off” the Environmental Impact Report certified for the County General Plan and the CCAP to meet project-level CEQA evaluation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Please list all steps and procedures that CCL operators implemented at the landfill facilities to meet their responsibility for implementing the CCAP with County agencies. ● Please provide CCL’s Quantifies GHG emissions, both existing and projected over a specified time from 2017 to 2064 resulting from activities within a CCL’s operating space geographic area; ● Please establish a level, based on substantial evidence, below which the contribution to GHG emissions from activities covered by the plan would prove that CCL activity would not be cumulatively considerable. ● Please have CCL Identify and analyzes the GHG emissions resulting from any specific actions or categories of actions anticipated within the geographic area; ● Please Specify measures or groups of measures, including performance standards with substantial evidence that demonstrates, if implemented on a project-by-project basis, would collectively achieve the specified emissions level, for the county, state, or/and federal government specified emission levels. ● Please list monitoring plans processes and list the adoption plan for the GHG reduction strategy and provide the steps and procedures for a public process following environmental review. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Please provide all necessary steps, agencies, and personnel that will meet the CCAP criteria specified in CEQA Guidelines Section 15184.5. Accordingly, projects that incorporate applicable actions specified in the CCAP can “tier off” the
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293-219

	<p>requirements for GHG emissions.</p> <p>Project-specific environmental documents that rely on the CCAP can qualitatively evaluate GHG impacts by identifying all applicable CCAP actions and describing how those actions have been incorporated into the project design and/or identified as mitigation. Projects that demonstrate consistency with applicable CCAP actions can be determined to have a less than significant cumulative impact on GHG emissions and climate change (notwithstanding substantial evidence that warrants a more detailed review of project level emissions)</p> <p>SCAQMD Landfill Rule. The purpose of SCAQMD Rule 1150.1 is to reduce emissions from MSW landfills. The rule incorporates and clarifies many federal landfill emission regulations (40 CFR) and California regulations (AB 32). The rule requires that a landfill gas collection and control system (GCCS) reduce CH₄ emissions by 99 percent and NMOC emissions by 98 percent or reduce outlet NMOC concentration from to less than 20 ppmv. It also includes requirements for flares and landfill gas collection systems, as well as sampling and monitoring requirements for landfills.</p>	<p>Environmental Impact Report certified for the County General Plan and the CCAP to meet project-level CEQA evaluation requirements for GHG emissions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please list any projects associated with CCL that demonstrate consistency with applicable CCAP actions can be determined to have a less than significant cumulative impact on GHG emissions and climate change (notwithstanding substantial evidence that warrants a more detailed review of project level emissions) • Please list the level of compliance in percentage CCL has achieved to each of the following, 1150.1 is to reduce emissions from MSW landfills. The rule incorporates and clarifies many federal landfill emission regulations (40 CFR) and California regulations (AB 32). The rule requires that a landfill gas collection and control system (GCCS) reduce CH₄ emissions by 99 percent and NMOC emissions by 98 percent or reduce outlet NMOC concentration from to less than 20 ppmv. It also includes requirements for flares and landfill gas collection systems, as well as sampling and monitoring requirements for landfills. 	<p>293-219 cont'd</p> <p>293-220</p>
<p>12.2.3.1</p>	<p>Tier 4 – for large projects over the screening significance threshold, comparison of the project to pre-defined performance standards and GHG mitigation options for that project type Tier 4 performance standards have not been proposed by SCAQMD, and the interim guidelines were never finalized.</p> <p>The collected gas is monitored to be sure that the collection system is extracting LFG without drawing in ambient air. The collected gas is combusted in the LFGTE plant and flares, which both convert CH₄ into biogenic CO₂. Two LFG flares, each with a capacity of 4,000 standard cubic feet per minute (scfm) each, and two combustion turbines with capacity of approximately 1,774 scfm each for the LFGTE plant are currently in operation. The LFGTE plant includes a gas treatment system to clean the gas prior to combustion, and an additional 400 scfm flare to support the gas treatment system.</p> <p>Given implementation of the proposed air quality operational BMPs, the gas collection system wells and pipelines will capture an average of 85 percent of the landfill-produced gases; thus, about 15 percent of the gas generated in the landfill will be released as fugitive emissions. (The basis for this</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please list procedures that would include Tier 4, since CCL's project would be a large project over the screening significance threshold, comparison of the project to pre-defined performance standards and GHG mitigation options for that project type should be listed and defined. • Please list any substances or chemicals that could escape or are bi-products of the collection system extracting LFG without drawing in ambient air. The collected gas is combusted in the LFGTE plant and flares, which both convert CH₄ into biogenic CO₂. Two LFG flares, each with a capacity of 4,000 standard cubic feet per minute (scfm) each, and two combustion turbines with capacity of approximately 1,774 scfm each for the LFGTE plant are currently in operation. The LFGTE plant includes a gas treatment system to clean the gas prior to combustion, and an additional 400 scfm flare to support the gas treatment system that could be harmful to humans in any form • Please list any substances of bi-products that could be harmful to man in the process of implementation of the proposed air 	<p>293-221</p> <p>293-222</p> <p>293-223</p>

	<p>estimate is presented in a following section). Several other actions are taken to minimize these emissions:</p>	<p>quality operational BMPs. The gas collection system wells and pipelines will capture an average of 85 percent of the landfill-produced gases; thus, about 15 percent of the gas generated in the landfill will be released as fugitive emissions. (The basis for this estimate is presented in a following section). Several other actions are taken to minimize these emissions:</p>	<p>293-223 cont'd</p>
<p>12.4.2</p>	<p>Mobile Source Emissions Mobile tailpipe exhaust emissions are generated during operation of the landfill by the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Onsite service trucks and heavy equipment ● Collection trucks, transfer trucks, and passenger vehicles that deliver various waste materials ● Passenger vehicles associated with landfill employee commuting <p>Tailpipe emissions will also be generated by various types of equipment during construction of the new landfill cells.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Please clarify the reduction of health risk on the SCAQMD if CCL was to close and there were to be no Mobile tailpipe exhaust emissions generated during operation of the landfill by the following activities: onsite service trucks and heavy equipment, collection trucks, transfer trucks, and passenger vehicles that deliver various waste materials, passenger vehicles associated with landfill employee commuting, and tailpipe emissions will also be generated by various types of equipment during construction of the new landfill cells. 	<p>293-224</p>
<p>12.5.2.1</p>	<p>Landfill Gas Generation To calculate LFG generation rate, this evaluation uses first order decay modeling using the EPA LandGEM model. First order decay modeling calculates LFG generation on the basis that a given fraction of the waste will decompose each year and yield a given amount of LFG. This is the most common method of predicting gas generation rate. At CCL the majority of the gas is captured by the collection system and combusted in the flares and LFGTE plant. The fraction not collected passes through the landfill cover and is emitted to the atmosphere, although as noted below a portion is oxidized in the landfill cover and thus is converted to biogenic CO₂ as with the combustion systems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Please clarify in percentages the level of gas that is captured by the collection system and combusted in the flares and LFGTE plant. Please list the percentage not collected that passes through the landfill cover and is emitted to the atmosphere, although as noted below a portion is oxidized in the landfill cover and thus is converted to biogenic CO₂ as with the combustion systems. 	<p>293-225</p>
<p>12.5.2.2</p>	<p>Based on engineering analysis performed by Golder Associates (2016), after the 2010 upgrades to the CCL gas collection system, collection efficiency at CCL was conservatively documented to be approximately 81.7 percent. This estimate is based on comparison of measured flow rate of collected gas to gas generation rate modeled per the procedures noted above. However, CCL has proposed a BMP (described in Chapter 11, Air Quality, of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR) to increase LFG collection efficiency through management of daily, intermediate, and final cover, including converting areas of intermediate cover to final cover. According to analysis by SCS Engineers, this BMP would increase the collection efficiency to 85 percent (SCS Engineers, 2016). The analysis is based on the principle that different cover types result in different LFG collection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Please clarify the level CCL gas collection system and collection efficiency at CCL level to be if the entire site was closed and covered with a final cover. 	<p>293-226</p>

12.5.2.3	<p>Combustion Device Destruction Efficiency</p> <p>While the engines with the LFGTE plant and flares are highly efficient at burning the CH₄ and thus converting it to biogenic CO₂, no combustion device achieves complete destruction. Therefore, a very small fraction of the CH₄ collected will pass through these devices without combustion and will constitute a non-biogenic GHG emission.</p> <p>Methane combustion efficiency of the flares at CCL is estimated at 99.96 percent. Combustion efficiency of the combustion turbines at CCL is estimated at 99.98 percent. These estimates are based on analysis performed by SCS Engineers on behalf of the Solid Waste Industry for Climate Solutions (SCS Engineers, 2007). A total of six air emission source tests have been conducted on the flare, and reported methane destruction efficiency exceeded 99.97 percent in all cases; thus the estimate of 99.96 percent is conservative. For the combustion turbines, EPA's AP-42 default emission factors for natural gas fired turbines, default emission factors for gaseous biofuels in EPA's GHG reporting program (40 CFR 98 Subpart C), and default emission factors for LFG combustion in the GHG Protocol calculation tools are all equivalent to a destruction efficiency of approximately 99.98 percent.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please list the percentage of CH₄ that will pass through these devices without combustion and will constitute a non-biogenic GHG emission, if exact numbers are not possible please provide estimate. • Please provide percentage or estimate to the amount of Methane that escapes into the air at CCL before it has a chance to be collected for combustion turbines at CCL. • Please list all substances and bi-products that enter the flares and escape the flaring process into the surrounding air. • Please list all substances and bi-products that enter the flares combustion turbines and escape the flaring process into the surrounding air. 	293-227
12.5.2.4	<p>Landfill Cover Methane Oxidation</p> <p>When LFG passes through a landfill cover, a portion of the methane is oxidized to CO₂. The rate at which this occurs is referred to as the oxidation rate. EPA recently amended its GHG reporting regulation (40 CFR 98 Subpart HH) to adopt oxidation based on the methane emission rate per square meter through the landfill surface (i.e., flux). The flux is dependent on the methane generation rate and landfill cover area. Based on the EPA methodology, lower fluxes (and thus higher residence time of the gas in the landfill cover) result in higher oxidation rates.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please list steps and procedures that CCL is doing to reduce the LFG passing through a landfill cover, a portion of the methane is oxidized to CO₂. • Please provide the estimate of LFG passing through a landfill cover, a portion of the methane is oxidized to CO₂ at CCL 	293-228
12.5.5.	<p>The increase in equipment emissions was calculated by estimating the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please provide list of personnel and agencies that will be 	293-229

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Responses from Lee, DeSesa & Evans

12.5.6	<p>number of additional equipment items and hours of daily operation needed for the Proposed Project, and proportioning the resulting emissions for other years based on quantity of waste accepted. SCAQMD's default off-road equipment emission factors, which incorporate average engine horsepower and average load factors for different equipment types, were applied to the hourly utilization to estimate emissions.</p> <p>Vehicle Emissions Haul vehicle emissions were calculated assuming 20 tons of waste per trip, an assumed round trip distance of approximately 80 miles, and an estimated fuel efficiency of 5.8 miles per gallon. The trip distance is an approximation of the round trip distance to transfer stations that deliver or will deliver waste to CCL. The actual distance will be dependent on future waste generation, contractual arrangements, and site conditions change</p> <p>CCL does not own or control the haul vehicles that haul waste to the site, nor is it the generator of that waste. The waste will continue to be generated in the absence of the Proposed Project. In the absence of the Proposed Project, it is possible that alternative waste disposal locations could be farther away and result in higher GHG emissions from longer haul routes and vice versa. Nonetheless, this analysis includes the estimated emissions of haul vehicles with the assessment of impacts of the Proposed Project, without attempt to include emissions of transport of waste to other locations in the baseline case.</p>	<p>tracking the actual increase in equipment emissions during construction hours of daily operation needed for the Proposed Project, and proportioning the resulting emissions for other years based on quantity of waste accepted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please calculate vehicle emission if CCL were to be closed down and trucks of 20 tons would be traveling to the nearest transfer station for loading trash onto trains to be taken to <u>Mesquite Landfill</u> • Please calculate cost savings to roads due to the fact that trucks would not be traveling 80 miles or more if CCL were to close for alternative methods. • Please list accuracy that it is possible that alternative waste disposal locations could be closer and cause less GHG emissions. • Please calculate the possible cost savings buy train when taking into account the damage to roads from such long distances traveled, the cost of tonnage dropping as Misquite receives higher loads of trash by train, and the environmental damage of GHG g trucks on the highway. • CCL does play a large role in the distance of haul vehicles that haul waste to the site due to the bidding process. 	<p>293-229 cont'd</p> <p>293-230</p> <p>293-231</p> <p>293-232</p> <p>293-233</p> <p>293-234</p>
12.5.7	<p>Electricity Consumption Beginning in 2011, LFG from CCL was destroyed in an LFGTE facility. The facility uses two turbines to destroy LFG and generate electricity, and a portion of that electricity is consumed onsite. The electricity is considered to be a renewable fuel source, and the CO₂ emissions are biogenic because they are LFG derived. However as noted above, the GHG benefits of this power generation are conveyed with the RECs which are sold from the project. Therefore, in accordance with the relevant accounting standards, for analysis of Proposed Project and baseline cases, this analysis quantifies GHG impacts of all power consumed onsite as if it were purchased from the grid, which is a conservative approach.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please list all equipment/machinery on/at CCL site that can be converted to run on electricity instead of fossil fuels, and the amount of GHG's that would be avoided from the conversion from fossil fuels to electricity made on site at CCL. 	<p>293-235</p>
12.6.2.3	<p>12.6.2.3 Consistency with CARB Regulatory Directives</p> <p>As described in Section 12.2.2, CARB's 2008 Scoping Plan initiated the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please clarify and list the procedures/strategies that CCL is 	<p>293-236</p>

	<p>process of identifying opportunities to achieve GHG reductions from the waste management sector. Control of landfill methane emissions was identified as an early action measure and the Landfill Methane Control Measure became effective in June, 2010.</p> <p>In addition, CARB continues to work to formulate strategies for further GHG emissions reductions at landfills. CARB's future actions are anticipated to be directed at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increasing use of different waste alternative technologies; ● Increasing diversion of organics and other recyclable commodities from landfills ● Potentially phasing out of organics in landfills; ● Greater reductions to the volume of waste generated; ● Increasing recycling/reusing products at end-of-life, and remanufacturing these materials into beneficial products; ● Expanding the current waste management infrastructure to accommodate the increases in recycling and remanufacturing of waste material that would occur in order to meet the GHG and waste reduction goals, ● including co-location of new waste treatment facilities at existing waste sites to minimize permitting issues and environmental impacts; Including landfills in the Cap-and-Trade regulation; and ● Implementation of BMPs for landfills, which may include specific requirements for gas collection system design, construction, timing, and operation; landfill unit and cell design and construction; waste placement methods; daily and immediate cover materials and practices; use of compost or other biologically active materials in cover soils; and organic materials management. 	<p>currently using in accordance with CARB for present GHG emissions reductions at CCL in regards to increasing use of different waste alternative technologies;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Please clarify and list the procedures/strategies that CCL is currently using in accordance with CARB for present GHG emissions reductions at CCL in regards to increasing diversion of organics and other recyclable commodities from landfills. ● Please clarify and list the procedures/strategies that CCL is currently using in accordance with CARB for present GHG emissions reductions at CCL in regards to potentially phasing out of organics in landfills. ● Please clarify and list the procedures/strategies that CCL is currently using in accordance with CARB for present GHG emissions reductions at CCL in regards to greater reductions to the volume of waste generated. ● Please clarify and list the procedures/strategies that CCL is currently using in accordance with CARB for present GHG emissions reductions at CCL in regards to increasing recycling/reusing products at end-of-life, and remanufacturing these materials into beneficial products. ● Please clarify and list the procedures/strategies that CCL is currently using in accordance with CARB for present GHG emissions reductions at CCL in regards to expanding the current waste management infrastructure to accommodate the increases in recycling and remanufacturing of waste material that would occur in order to meet the GHG and waste reduction goals. ● Please clarify and list the procedures/strategies that CCL is currently using in accordance with CARB for present GHG emissions reductions at CCL in regards to including co-location of new waste treatment facilities at existing waste sites to minimize permitting issues and environmental impacts; including landfills in the Cap-and-Trade regulation. ● Please clarify and list the procedures/strategies that CCL is currently using in accordance with CARB for present GHG emissions reductions at CCL in regards to implementation of BMPs for landfills, which may include specific requirements for gas collection system design, construction, timing, and operation; landfill unit and cell design and construction; waste placement methods; daily and immediate cover materials and practices; use of compost or other biologically active materials
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Table 12.2	<p>LUT-12: Electrify Construction and Landscaping Equipment. Limit gas-powered construction and landscaping equipment, as feasible. Consistent. CCL will evaluate the technical and economic feasibility of battery powered mobile sources such as dozers, scrapers, and compactors as such equipment becomes available in the future.</p> <p>WAW-1: Per Capita Water Use Reduction Goal. Reduce per capita water consumption to meet statewide goal of 20 percent reduction by 2020. Consistent. The Proposed Project incorporates water conservation measures, including the use of xeriscaping and drought tolerant/native plantings. In addition, weather sensitive irrigation timers will be installed to ensure all landscaping receives only the specific amount of water that it needs. Lastly, the Project uses non-potable water to the maximum extent feasible, and will connect to CLWA's recycled water system when it is available to service the project.</p> <p>SW-1: Waste Diversion Goal. County implementation of local recycling and composting initiatives. Consistent. The Proposed Project assists the County in meeting its waste diversion goals: the landfill accepts diverted waste for use at the landfill, as described in Chapter 2 of the Original Draft EIR and</p>	<p>in cover soils; and organic materials management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please define CCL's and the County's definition of Feasibility when addressing LUT-12: Electrify Construction and Landscaping Equipment. Limit gas-powered construction and landscaping equipment, as feasible. Consistent. CCL will evaluate the technical and economic feasibility of battery powered mobile sources such as dozers, scrapers, and compactors as such equipment becomes available in the future. • Please list the personnel that will diligently limit gas-powered construction and landscaping equipment, as feasible. Consistent. CCL will evaluate the technical and economic feasibility of battery powered mobile sources such as dozers, scrapers, and compactors as such equipment becomes available in the future. • Due to the fact that CCL has been reluctant to update technology such as odor control, please list procedures or agencies that will be overseeing the updating of CCL technology when evaluating the technical and economic feasibility of battery powered mobile sources such as dozers, scrapers, and compactors as such equipment becomes available in the future. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please define CCL's definition of "maximum extent feasible" when referring to WAW-1: Per Capita Water Use Reduction Goal. Reduce per capita water consumption to meet statewide goal of 20 percent reduction by 2020. Consistent. The Proposed Project incorporates water conservation measures, including the use of xeriscaping and drought tolerant/native plantings. In addition, weather sensitive irrigation timers will be installed to ensure all landscaping receives only the specific amount of water that it needs. Lastly, the Project uses non-potable water to the maximum extent feasible, and will connect to CLWA's recycled water system when it is available to service the project. • Please list odor strategies suggested by SWAPE when referring to SW-1: Waste Diversion Goal. County implementation of local recycling and composting initiatives. Consistent. The Proposed Project assists the County in 	<p>293-236 cont'd</p> <p>293-237</p> <p>293-238</p> <p>293-239</p>

	<p>Partially Recirculated Draft EIR; the Project includes a possible new composting facility; and the Project also provides a site for a future conversion technology</p> <p>As described in Table 12-2, the Proposed Project incorporates all applicable and relevant CCAP actions into the project design or as an enforceable mitigation measure. Importantly, the landfill will meet CARB's more stringent LFG collection efficiency goal of 85 percent (with the addition of a BMP to increase LFG collection efficiency noted above and described in Chapter 11 of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR), as required by the Methane Landfill Rule. By constructing, improving, and maintaining LFG collection facilities and an LFGTE plant to transform the captured methane to a biofuel usable for electricity, the landfill is implementing CCAP Action Item BE-7, Landfill Gas, which is the only CCAP Action Item for which landfill facilities are primarily charged with responsibility for implementation. Beyond that, the landfill and the Proposed Project includes green building design consistent with the County Green Building Program, incorporates air quality and biology mitigation measures that are consistent with CCAP Action Items, accepts diverted waste, proposes a new composting facility, and provides a site for a future conversion technology facility. Accordingly, the Project is consistent with the CCAP and promotes its GHG emissions reduction goals</p> <p>The proposed design would create a reduction in GHG emissions, as compared to CARB's BAU assumptions for landfills, which far exceeds both the 15.3 percent reduction against forecasted state-wide 2020 BAU emissions and the targeted 19.1 percent reduction for the waste management sector that will be required for the state to meet the 2020 reduction goal</p>	<p>meeting its waste diversion goals: the landfill accepts diverted waste for use at the landfill, as described in Chapter 2 of the Original Draft EIR and Partially Recirculated Draft EIR; the Project includes a possible new composting facility; and the Project also provides a site for a future conversion technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please list SWAPE's suggested odor controls for CCL and how CCL will apply those odor controls to By constructing, improving, and maintaining LFG collection facilities and an LFGTE plant to transform the captured methane to a biofuel usable for electricity, the landfill is implementing CCAP Action Item BE-7, Landfill Gas, which is the only CCAP Action Item for which landfill facilities are primarily charged with responsibility for implementation. Beyond that, the landfill and the Proposed Project includes green building design consistent with the County Green Building Program, incorporates air quality and biology mitigation measures that are consistent with CCAP Action Items, accepts diverted waste, proposes a new composting facility, and provides a site for a future conversion technology facility. Accordingly, the Project is consistent with the CCAP and promotes its GHG emissions reduction goals Please justify the expansion at CCL when GHG levels cannot be met. 	<p>293-239 cont'd</p> <p>293-240</p> <p>293-241</p>
<p>12.6.5</p>	<p>Consistency with CARB Regulatory Directives The Proposed Project complies with all regulations promulgated by CARB that are intended to ensure that the waste management sector does its fair share to allow the state to meet the GHG emissions reductions targets of AB 32. Accordingly, the project is determined to have a less than significant impact on GHG emissions and climate change up to 2020. However, CARB has not yet adopted regulations to attain longer-term GHG emissions reduction targets. It is anticipated that the Proposed Project will comply with those regulations, and the project furthers many of the objectives of the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please clarify and list the procedures that CCL are incorporating to ensure that the waste management sector does its fair share to allow the state to meet the GHG emissions reductions targets of AB 32. Accordingly, the project is determined to have a less than significant impact on GHG emissions and climate change up to 2020. However, CARB has not yet adopted regulations to attain longer-term GHG emissions reduction targets. It is anticipated that the Proposed Project will comply with those regulations, and the project 	<p>293-242</p>

	<p>framework being studied by CARB, as described above. Nevertheless, due to the uncertainty concerning the specifics of future CARB regulations designed to meet post-2020 GHG emissions reduction targets, impacts of the Proposed Project beyond 2020 are conservatively found to be potentially significant and unavoidable.</p> <p>Feasible mitigation to reduce this potentially significant and unavoidable impact after 2020 will be imposed to require that the Proposed Project be monitored to evaluate consistency of landfill operations with any new reduction plans or programs and, if necessary, to implement feasible adjustments to landfill operations.</p> <p>Consistency with County Community Action Plan In accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15184.5, the Proposed Project can “tier off” the County’s certified EIR for the County General Plan (SCH # 2011081042), including the CCAP, to meet its Project level CEQA evaluation requirements for GHG emissions. The Proposed Project demonstrates consistency with applicable CCAP actions and, therefore, the project is determined to have a less than significant impact on GHG emissions and climate change up to 2020. However, per Mitigation Measure GHG-1 in the County’s certified EIR, the County is required to update its GHG inventory every 5 years and to update the CCAP to include a plan to achieve long-term GHG emission reduction targets. Accordingly, impacts of the Proposed Project beyond 2020 are conservatively found to be potentially significant and unavoidable. Feasible mitigation to reduce this potentially significant and unavoidable impact after 2020 will be imposed to require that the Proposed Project be monitored to evaluate consistency of landfill operations with any new reduction plans or programs and, if necessary, to implement feasible adjustments to landfill operations.</p>	<p>further many of the objectives of the framework being studied by CARB, as described above. Nevertheless, due to the uncertainty concerning the specifics of future CARB regulations designed to meet post-2020 GHG emissions reduction targets, impacts of the Proposed Project beyond 2020 are conservatively found to be potentially significant and unavoidable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please define CCL, County, State, and Federal of “Feasible mitigation” when referring to Feasible mitigation to reduce this potentially significant and unavoidable impact after 2020 will be imposed to require that the Proposed Project be monitored to evaluate consistency of landfill operations with any new reduction plans or programs and, if necessary, to implement feasible adjustments to landfill operations. • Please give CCL’s, County, State, Federal definition of “Feasible mitigation” when referring to Feasible mitigation to reduce this potentially significant and unavoidable impact after 2020 will be imposed to require that the Proposed Project be monitored to evaluate consistency of landfill operations with any new reduction plans or programs and, if necessary, to implement feasible adjustments to landfill operations. 	<p>293-242 cont'd</p> <p>293-243</p> <p>293-244</p>
<p>12.7.1</p>	<p>CCL has evaluated the potential GHG benefits of composting, with initial scoping of a 560-ton-per-day composting operation. If operated at full capacity, a facility of this size would result in 85,848 MT CO₂e of GHG reductions per year. This equates to approximately half of the peak total CCL project related impacts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please list the SWAPE suggestions for odor control to be used in addition to best practices when CCL incorporates composting operations. 	<p>293-245</p>

<p>12.7.2</p>	<p>Recycling The GHG benefit from recycling is highly dependent on the type of material recycled. If CCL chooses to use recycling to achieve a new post-2020 GHG reduction target, a refined GHG benefits analysis should be performed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please clarify the criteria that CCL will use to decide if CCL chooses to use recycling to achieve a new post-2020 GHG reduction target, a refined GHG benefits analysis should be performed. 	<p>293-246</p>
<p>12.7.3</p>	<p>Additional Landfill Gas-to-Energy CCL will generate more LFG than the current LFGTE plant can combust in the turbines. Installing additional capacity would result in additional power generation and additional GHG benefit from displaced electricity. By 2020, the amount of LFG flared could be sufficient to power another plant comparable to the existing facility. According to the recent GHG Protocol Scope 2 Accounting Guidance, the quantifiable GHG benefit of this power would depend on the location of the consumer of the bundled or unbundled REC, and if unbundled RECs are again sold to third parties, the GHG benefit cannot be claimed as an offset to landfill emissions. However if the future consumer of the REC is in California and uses the REC to offset grid power purchases, or if CCL opts to retain the RECs, based on current GHG intensity of grid power the reduction claimed would be approximately 17,000 MT CO_{2e} per year. In addition, excess LFG could be used to produce a renewal fuel that could be used by vehicles frequenting CCL or vehicles operation in the vicinity of CCL.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please list mitigation in regards to Additional Landfill Gas-to-Energy that would include compensation or electricity provided to offset the burden that surrounding communities have to spend on energy to reduce CCL odors from their homes and businesses. 	<p>293-247</p>
<p>12.8</p>	<p>Mitigation Measures GHG-1 Beginning in 2020, the applicant shall provide the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning (LADRP) with reports every 5 years, which shall evaluate consistency of landfill operations with current state and county GHG emission reduction plans. If LADRP finds that a report demonstrates that landfill operations do not meet the GHG emission reduction targets of then-current state and county GHG emission reduction plans, the applicant shall develop and within 1 year submit to LADRP for review and approval a GHG Emissions Reduction Plan, which shall require implementation of additional feasible GHG emissions reduction measures within the waste management sector to further reduce GHG emissions in accordance with then-current state and county goals. The GHG Emissions Reduction Plan may incorporate some or all of the following measures:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please define CCL's and LADRP definition of "Feasible" when referring to If LADRP finds that a report demonstrates that landfill operations do not meet the GHG emission reduction targets of then-current state and county GHG emission reduction plans, the applicant shall develop and within 1 year submit to LADRP for review and approval a GHG Emissions Reduction Plan, which shall require implementation of additional feasible GHG emissions reduction measures within the waste management sector to further reduce GHG emissions in accordance with then-current state and county goals. The GHG Emissions Reduction Plan may incorporate some or all of the following measures: • Please list the SWAPE suggestions and best practices that CCL will be using for odor control in regards to 	<p>293-248</p>

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12.9	<p>Cumulative build out of the Santa Clarita Valley area would increase GHG emissions by increasing overall population, square footage of commercial, industrial, and other supplementary uses, and by increasing traffic and the associated transportation emissions that make up 38 percent of statewide GHGs. Without corresponding GHG reduction strategies across all new projects and development, significant impacts would occur.</p>	<p>further or additional composting;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Please clarify the percentage of recycling that CCL is currently doing and at what level they expect to be doing, starting with year 2017 and continuing to the expected closing in 2038 or beyond. 	293-248 cont'd
12.9.2	<p>Mitigation Measures Required for Cumulative Impacts Mitigation measures for cumulative impacts are the same as the mitigation measures presented in Section 12.8. No additional mitigation measures are required.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Please list the reasons that CCL should stay open and contribute to GHG when so many projects in the Santa Clarita Valley would be simultaneous to CCL's expansion and large GHG emissions. ● Please list the percentage of GHG levels that would be closer to meeting or meeting if CCL was to close during such huge expansions in the Santa Clarita area. 	293-249
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Please define the agencies that decide if additional mitigation measures are required or not required. ● Please clarify, with so many unknowns in this Draft EIR, the decision to state no additional mitigation measures are required, when the document itself states that new measures to be rolled out would affect GHG standards and other substance standards. 	293-250
			293-251 293-252

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Responses from Lee, DeSesa & Evans

<p>18.1</p>	<p>Project Alternatives</p> <p>Introduction Section 15126(d) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines requires an environmental impact report (EIR) to describe a range of reasonable alternatives to the Proposed Project, or to the location of the Proposed Project, which could feasibly attain most of the basic project objectives while also avoiding or substantially lessening any of the significant environmental effects of the Proposed Project. A “rule of reason” governs the range of alternatives to be evaluated in the EIR, and specifies that an EIR should only discuss those alternatives necessary to allow a reasoned choice by decision makers. Of those alternatives considered, an EIR need examine in detail only those the lead agency determines could feasibly attain most of the basic objectives of the project.</p> <p>As defined by Section 21061.1 of the CEQA Guidelines, “feasible” means an alternative that is capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into consideration economic, environmental, social, and technological factors. In determining the feasibility of an alternative, the EIR evaluation must consider several factors including site suitability, economic viability, availability of infrastructure, general plan consistency, regulatory limitations, jurisdictional boundaries, and whether the project applicant can reasonably acquire, control, or otherwise have reasonable access to an alternative facility or proposed alternative site. In the case of a private applicant (i.e., not a public agency with eminent domain powers), the applicant does not have the power of eminent domain and cannot acquire the property of others for its intended use. Thus, absent other factors, an EIR is not required to evaluate and study potential offsite alternatives not owned or controlled by an applicant. In addition, if an alternative would cause one or more significant effects, over and beyond those associated with the Proposed Project after mitigation is applied, those significant effects must be discussed, but in less detail than the Proposed Project’s effects.</p> <p>The Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) Master Plan Revision (Proposed Project) has the potential to have significant impacts related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air Quality • Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change (post-2020) <p>Potential emissions of criteria air pollutants from the Proposed Project would be significant and unavoidable, even with the mitigation measures described in Chapter 11, Air Quality, of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR. The potential for the Proposed Project to not meet State goals related to reduction of greenhouse</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please factor Misquite Landfill into the Project Alternatives as it is feasible and tax payers have paid for its construction with the promise that it would be used. • Please factor Misquite Landfill including site suitability, economic viability, availability of infrastructure, general plan consistency, regulatory limitations, jurisdictional boundaries, and whether the project applicant can reasonably acquire, control, or otherwise have reasonable access to an alternative facility or proposed alternative site. • Please factor Misquite landfill into Santa Clarita and Los Angeles ability to meet local Air Quality - Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change. • Please factor Misquite Landfill in as it would contribute to air quality in Santa Clarita and with GHG standards being closer to acceptable in Santa Clarita Valley since Potential emissions of criteria air pollutants from the Proposed Project would be significant and unavoidable, even with the mitigation measures described in Chapter 11, Air Quality, of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR. The potential for the Proposed Project to not meet State goals related to reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) is potentially significant beyond the year 2020. Therefore, per the CEQA Guidelines, this chapter discusses alternatives that are capable of avoiding or substantially lessening effects on air quality and climate change, while also accomplishing the primary purpose and objectives of the Proposed Project. </div>
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	<p>gas emissions (GHG) is potentially significant beyond the year 2020. Therefore, per the CEQA Guidelines, this chapter discusses alternatives that are capable of avoiding or substantially lessening effects on air quality and climate change, while also accomplishing the primary purpose and objectives of the Proposed Project.</p>					
<p>18.2</p>	<p>The purpose of the Proposed Project is to provide additional disposal capacity through continued operation of CCL to help meet the ongoing solid waste management needs of Los Angeles County. Development of additional economically viable disposal capacity in a reasonable timeframe is important to meet the current and anticipated needs for the Santa Clarita Valley and the greater Los Angeles area. The Proposed Project will capitalize on the unique opportunity to utilize the existing CCL facility to achieve the development of additional disposal capacity.</p> <p>The primary objectives of the Proposed Project are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To support the County’s goal of maintaining adequate reserve (excess) landfill capacity to ensure the disposal needs of the County are met (Los Angeles County Department of Public Works [LACDPW], 2015) ● To support the County’s goal of managing the County’s waste disposal needs, which specifically includes expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill (LACDPW, 2015) ● To support the County’s goal to provide solid waste disposal without interruption to protect the public health and safety as well as the environment (LACDPW, 2015) ● To mitigate constraints that may limit the accessibility of Class III landfill capacity within the planning period of the most current Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP) (LACDPW, 2015) ● To provide environmentally sound, safe, commercially and technically feasible, and cost-effective solid waste management solutions through continued operation and development of the existing CCL facility ● To prevent premature closure of the landfill with underutilized remaining airspace capacity ● To provide a site that could accommodate future waste conversion technology solutions To provide a site to accommodate processing of organic waste ● To provide a site for a permanent Household Hazardous Waste Facility (HHWF) ● To continue to provide landfill waste diversion programs that are relied 	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Please state reasons that Misquite Landfill does not ensure the disposal needs of the County. </td> <td style="text-align: right; vertical-align: middle;">293-254</td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Please state the actual percentage taken in by CCL that is from Los Angeles County and the percentage from outside of Los Angeles County. ● Please state if disposal needs are currently met with the closure of Chiquita Canyon Landfill. ● Please clarify the level of public health and safety as well as the environment that would be protected with the closure of CCL, due to the fact that to keep CCL open would be significant with GHG and local Air Quality, which affects the health and safety of nearby populations as well as the environment. ● Please clarify cost effective of CCL taking into account the roads that had/have to be built, the cost of maintaining highways and interstates that would be the burden of tax payers due to heavy traffic, all due to continued operations of CCL. ● Please factor Misquite Landfill and the trains and compare it to CCL and distances traveled by trucks with an average 80 mile roundtrip to the cost of train and the money saved on less highway, freeway maintenance due to less trucks on highways for less amount of time, providing waste diversion programs that are relied upon by many local cities and communities in achieving state mandates for waste diversion. </td> <td style="text-align: right; vertical-align: middle;">293-255</td> </tr> </table>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Please state reasons that Misquite Landfill does not ensure the disposal needs of the County. 	293-254	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Please state the actual percentage taken in by CCL that is from Los Angeles County and the percentage from outside of Los Angeles County. ● Please state if disposal needs are currently met with the closure of Chiquita Canyon Landfill. ● Please clarify the level of public health and safety as well as the environment that would be protected with the closure of CCL, due to the fact that to keep CCL open would be significant with GHG and local Air Quality, which affects the health and safety of nearby populations as well as the environment. ● Please clarify cost effective of CCL taking into account the roads that had/have to be built, the cost of maintaining highways and interstates that would be the burden of tax payers due to heavy traffic, all due to continued operations of CCL. ● Please factor Misquite Landfill and the trains and compare it to CCL and distances traveled by trucks with an average 80 mile roundtrip to the cost of train and the money saved on less highway, freeway maintenance due to less trucks on highways for less amount of time, providing waste diversion programs that are relied upon by many local cities and communities in achieving state mandates for waste diversion. 	293-255
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Please state reasons that Misquite Landfill does not ensure the disposal needs of the County. 	293-254					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Please state the actual percentage taken in by CCL that is from Los Angeles County and the percentage from outside of Los Angeles County. ● Please state if disposal needs are currently met with the closure of Chiquita Canyon Landfill. ● Please clarify the level of public health and safety as well as the environment that would be protected with the closure of CCL, due to the fact that to keep CCL open would be significant with GHG and local Air Quality, which affects the health and safety of nearby populations as well as the environment. ● Please clarify cost effective of CCL taking into account the roads that had/have to be built, the cost of maintaining highways and interstates that would be the burden of tax payers due to heavy traffic, all due to continued operations of CCL. ● Please factor Misquite Landfill and the trains and compare it to CCL and distances traveled by trucks with an average 80 mile roundtrip to the cost of train and the money saved on less highway, freeway maintenance due to less trucks on highways for less amount of time, providing waste diversion programs that are relied upon by many local cities and communities in achieving state mandates for waste diversion. 	293-255					

Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) - RESPONSE DRAFT EIR: From Steve Lee, Abigail DeSesa, & Suzie Evans
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	upon by many local cities and communities in achieving state mandates for waste diversion		
18.3.1	Communities that currently rely on CCL for waste diversion would not have access to that activity and the composting operation and HHWF at CCL would not be developed. The set-aside of land for potential future conversion technology would not be established and site features, such as free cleanup days for the Val Verde community, would no longer be held with the closure of the facility. Operation of the landfill gas-to-energy (LFGTE) plant would continue many years beyond site closure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Please include that the health risk associated with landfill expansion would also be lessened for Val Verde which should outweigh the clean-up days of Val Verde. ● Please list/include at least 10 percent of the population of actual Val Verde residents stating this is such a necessity they need CCL to remain open to back up this claim. 	293-256 293-257
18.3.1.1	<p>Land Use Once the landfill ceases to receive waste for disposal, closure activities would include the placement of final cover, revegetation of the closed areas, construction of permanent drainage features, and removal of landfill structures. There would be no impact to land use.</p> <p>The No Project Alternative would require CCL maintain compliance with the existing waste discharge requirements (WDR) and Industrial Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) until site closure. Once the landfill ceases to receive waste for disposal, permanent drainage features would be constructed. Potential impacts related to geology and hydrology would be less than significant.</p> <p>Biological Resources The No Project Alternative would not include any disturbance at CCL beyond that previously permitted. Potential impacts to biological resources at CCL would be less for the No Project Alternative than the Proposed Project. Potential impacts related to biological resources would be less than significant.</p> <p>Cultural and Paleontological Resources The No Project Alternative would not include any disturbance at CCL beyond that previously permitted. Potential impacts related to cultural and paleontological resources would be less for the No Project Alternative than the Proposed Project. Potential impacts related to cultural and paleontological resources would be less than significant.</p> <p>Traffic and Transportation The No Project Alternative would not involve an increase in the currently permitted disposal truck trips. However, when CCL ceases to accept Class III waste streams, the existing traffic associated with the currently permitted operations would be redirected to other landfills. This would result in additional</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Traffic and Transportation would potentially be reduced with the closure of CCL due to the fact that CCL is the farthest landfill north on the west side of the county, compared to other landfills and the rail system which is closer to many communities as an alternative. This 	293-258

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	<p>traffic traveling on state highways and county roads, which may be experiencing congested conditions unlike the roadways serving the project site. While the local impacts would be less with the No Project Alternative, the regional impacts to transportation and traffic from the No Project Alternative would likely be greater than those of the Proposed Project, and are potentially significant.</p> <p>Air Quality The No Project Alternative does not include expansion of the existing landfill or construction associated with the relocation of existing facilities. There would be no increase in daily waste tonnage or vehicles beyond that already permitted and the life expectancy of the landfill would not be increased. When the landfill ceases to receive waste for disposal, local air quality emissions associated with daily operations (e.g., truck trips, active face activity, and daily cover application using heavy equipment) would be substantially lessened. Air emissions and potential impacts are not eliminated; however, because the LFG collection and disposal system would continue to operate for a minimum of 30 years; and the closure plan would require construction of the final cover and periodic maintenance trips to the facility</p> <p>Once the landfill ceases to receive waste for disposal, the potential local air quality impacts from landfill operations would be substantially lessened, and such effects would be transferred regionally to other landfill locations within the same air basin (South Coast Air Basin). Furthermore, waste could potentially be hauled longer distances to other landfills, possibly even outside the air basin. Air quality impacts resulting from the No Project Alternative could be significant and unavoidable due to increased mobile emissions.</p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change Impacts related to GHG emissions and climate change would be similar to those described above for air quality. When the landfill ceases to receive waste for disposal, locally, GHG emissions associated with daily operations (e.g., truck trips, active face activity, and daily cover application using heavy equipment) would be substantially lessened, although there would continue to be GHG emissions associated with waste previously placed. Once CCL is closed, however, GHG emissions would occur at any facility where the waste was disposed. Transportation-related air quality impacts, including increased GHG-related mobile emissions would increase with transport of waste to more distant locations. Therefore, regionally, the No Project Alternative impacts related to GHG emissions and climate change are likely to be similar to or greater than the Proposed Project and would be significant and unavoidable.</p>	<p>section should be reworded to restate facts.</p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please note that air quality impacts from landfill operations would be substantially lessened which would help the County meet the need to protect the public health and safety as well as the environment in the Santa Clarita Valley. <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please restate with either air quality will be worse, not with could be, since could be is not fact based, and could be significant is not provable at this time. <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please clarify the reasoning given for longer distances as the majority of the trash brought to CCL is not from the area and many landfills are passed by trucks to get to CCL. Please clarify that it is because of their aggressive bidding on garbage that brings these long distance trash hauls in to CCL. To assume that distances would be longer is an assumption that cannot be backed with facts at this time and should be stricken from this Draft EIR. 	<p>293-258 cont'd</p> <p>293-259</p> <p>293-260</p> <p>293-261</p>
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	<p>Noise Under the No Project Alternative, existing landfill operation would continue until the landfill ceases to receive waste for disposal. Therefore, impacts related to noise would be similar to the Proposed Project, but would end sooner than for the Proposed Project. Impacts of the No Project Alternative related to noise would be less than significant.</p> <p>Public Services and Utilities Under the No Project Alternative, existing landfill operations would continue until the landfill ceases to receive waste for disposal. The demand for fire or police protection services would be similar to the Proposed Project but would end sooner than for the Proposed Project. There would be no impact related to public services and utilities from the No Project Alternative.</p> <p>Environmental Justice and Socioeconomics Under the No Project Alternative, the existing landfill would continue to operate until the landfill ceases to receive waste for disposal. There would be no changes to the operations that would affect environmental justice or socioeconomics conditions. There would be no impact related to environmental justice and socioeconomics from the No Project Alternative.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please clarify, since Environmental Justice and Socioeconomics would be substantially negative to the over 60% of nearby Latino community members of Val Verde, who would not be forced to endure odors, health risk, or stated increased cancer risk from the CCL expansion on the SCAQMD table, and property values to these residents would finally rise to compete with nearby areas. To say Environmental Justice and Socioeconomics would not be impacted from the closure of CCL is a large misrepresentation and needs to be restated. The impact would be changed greatly for the better for the residents of Val Verde. 	293-262
18.3.1.2	<p>The 2014 Annual Report evaluates seven scenarios assuming various capacity options that are currently available or may become available in the future (e.g., existing in-County landfill capacity, import/exports, out-of-County disposal facilities, diversion, alternative technologies, etc.) to assist the County in meeting the Daily Disposal Demand for the planning period, from 2014 to 2029. All seven scenarios assume an increase in diversion rate considering all jurisdictions in the County are required to comply with new state laws such as the mandatory commercial recycling and diversion of organics from landfills. Scenarios II through VII show that the County would be able to meet the disposal needs of all jurisdictions through the 15-year planning period. The report concludes that in order to maintain adequate disposal capacity, jurisdictions in the County must continue to pursue all of the following strategies:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted here that CCL is not needed in order to meet demands of waste as stated in Scenarios II through VII which show that the County would be able to meet the disposal needs of all jurisdictions through the 15-year planning period. 	293-263
18.3.1.3	<p>The No Project Alternative is a continuation of the existing operations at CCL until closure, assuming the pending CUP is not approved. This alternative neither avoids nor substantially lessens the potentially significant environmental impacts</p>		

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<p>of the Proposed Project, nor accomplishes the primary purposes and objectives of the Proposed Project. This determination is based on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To the extent that the system is able to absorb the wastes currently disposed of at CCL, many of the daily operational impacts would be simply transferred from one facility to another. For example, the existing traffic associated with the currently permitted operations would be redirected to other landfills. This would result in additional traffic traveling on state highways and county roads, which may be experiencing congested conditions unlike the roadways serving the project site. • To achieve available capacity, permit conditions for the remaining landfills in the system may have to be changed to allow increased daily waste disposal tonnage, and/or sites may have to be expanded to satisfy the short- and long-term daily disposal need with the closure of CCL. Under those circumstances, additional unanticipated significant environmental impacts of increased waste disposal could be transferred to other locations in the county or elsewhere. To change permits or expand other sites, each permitting agency would have to undertake a permit revision, as discretionary projects under CEQA. Changes to permits would potentially entail a public review process under CEQA. <p>None of the basic project objectives would be achieved, such as supporting the County’s goals of maintaining adequate reserve landfill capacity; managing the County’s waste disposal needs, which specifically includes expansion of CCL; and providing solid waste disposal without interruption to protect the public health and safety as well as the environment. These objectives are reiterated in the County’s 2014 Annual Report as discussed in the feasibility analysis for this alternative.</p> <p>The other Proposed Project objectives, such as providing a site that could accommodate future waste conversion technology solutions and providing a location for a permanent HHWF would not be achieved.</p> <p>Closing CCL would not afford the County the opportunity to capitalize on the use of CCL’s location as a potential expansion site to develop landfill disposal capacity, as well as to realize other waste disposal reductions associated with resource recovery and beneficial reuse operations.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please restate due to the fact that 90% of trash that enters CCL arrives from far distances and only 10% at the most is from local areas, so there would be less traffic on roadways in and around the Santa Clarita Valley which would actually add to air quality with less trucks on the road in the valley and less time with cars and trucks stuck in less traffic. </td> <td>293-264</td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The decision cannot, or should not, be made on what other landfills may have to do. It should be made on the significant impact that this landfill causes or inflicts on the surrounding community with health risks and on the fact that GHG’s and air quality for the entire Santa Clarita Valley and its communities cannot be met with this landfill substantially and significantly adding to the GHG and poor air quality. </td> <td>293-265</td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please clarify, to keep CCL open would add to interruption to protect the public health and safety as well as the environment, being that the local health/cancer rate would increase and GHG and air quality could not be met by CCL. </td> <td>293-266</td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please provide and list documentation that supports the statement “The other Proposed Project objectives, such as providing a site that could accommodate future waste conversion technology solutions and providing a location for a permanent HHWF would not be achieved.” </td> <td>293-267</td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please clarify - closing CCL would ensure that the County keeps with contracts entered into with public and community of Val Verde, and ensures that the county takes into consideration the health of the residents in Val Verde, Castaic, and the Santa Clarita Valley as well </td> <td>293-268</td> </tr> </table>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please restate due to the fact that 90% of trash that enters CCL arrives from far distances and only 10% at the most is from local areas, so there would be less traffic on roadways in and around the Santa Clarita Valley which would actually add to air quality with less trucks on the road in the valley and less time with cars and trucks stuck in less traffic. 	293-264	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The decision cannot, or should not, be made on what other landfills may have to do. It should be made on the significant impact that this landfill causes or inflicts on the surrounding community with health risks and on the fact that GHG’s and air quality for the entire Santa Clarita Valley and its communities cannot be met with this landfill substantially and significantly adding to the GHG and poor air quality. 	293-265	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please clarify, to keep CCL open would add to interruption to protect the public health and safety as well as the environment, being that the local health/cancer rate would increase and GHG and air quality could not be met by CCL. 	293-266	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please provide and list documentation that supports the statement “The other Proposed Project objectives, such as providing a site that could accommodate future waste conversion technology solutions and providing a location for a permanent HHWF would not be achieved.” 	293-267	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please clarify - closing CCL would ensure that the County keeps with contracts entered into with public and community of Val Verde, and ensures that the county takes into consideration the health of the residents in Val Verde, Castaic, and the Santa Clarita Valley as well 	293-268
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	<p>Under the No Project Alternative, the existing landfill waste diversion programs that are relied upon by many local cities and communities in achieving state mandates for waste diversion would end.</p> <p>The No Project Alternative would result in the premature closure of the landfill with underutilized remaining airspace capacity, thereby not maximizing the value of the site.</p>	<p>as the Environment of the Santa Clara River and the County's goal to improving the air quality in the Santa Clarita Valley.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please give documentation that supports the statement that Under the No Project Alternative, the existing landfill waste diversion programs that are relied upon by many local cities and communities in achieving state mandates for waste diversion would end, make sure to factor in diversion would include empty landfills that are waiting for train loads of trash. Maximizing a site must weigh in public health and the huge expansions of population that are expected to be entering the nearby area of CCL, and the Santa Clarita Valley. 	<p>293-268 cont'd</p> <p>293-269</p> <p>293-270</p>
<p>18.3.2</p>	<p>Onsite Alternatives The Proposed Project includes an increase in the maximum daily waste disposal tonnage from 6,000 to 12,000 tons per day. As part of the alternatives analysis, consideration was given to two alternatives (Alternatives B and C) that would permit less daily waste disposal tonnage when compared to the Proposed Project. Alternative B is a Continued Operation (Status Quo) with 0% Increase of Daily Waste Disposal Tonnage alternative, which would be continued operation of the existing landfill at 6,000 tons per day. Alternative C would reduce the proposed amount of increased daily waste disposal tonnage by 50 percent, from 6,000 tons per day to 3,000 tons per day, for a total of 9,000 tons per day.</p> <p>Air Quality Alternative B would have similar air quality impacts from construction and operation as the Proposed Project, as Alternative B would also have overlapping construction and operation phases. Alternative B would have a smaller working face than Proposed Project, fewer disposal trips, and fewer pieces of equipment than Proposed Project, resulting in a reduction in the severity of local air quality impacts; however, the significance of impacts would be similar to the Proposed Project and would be significant and unavoidable.</p> <p>Furthermore, although this alternative would reduce the severity of local impacts, because this alternative would accept fewer disposal tons than the Proposed Project, waste could potentially be hauled longer distances to other landfills, possibly even outside the air basin. If displaced waste were to be disposed at a different landfill, regional air quality impacts resulting from Alternative B could be significant and unavoidable due to increased mobile emissions. If displaced waste were to be disposed of by means other than a landfill (for example, by</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This plan fails to control odor emissions to surrounding communities, CCL cannot control the odors at 6,000 tons a day and to assume that 9,000 a day could be controlled would be a misrepresentation of the facts. Swape who was hired by CCL on more than one occasion identified odors from landfills off site of CCL, and that was their independent study without complaints from the community of Val Verde. Please clarify that taking in more trash will potentially have additional offsite odors. Since air quality would be significant and unavoidable to simply keep the project at its current tonnage it would appear the contract of closure at 23 million tons which was agreed upon for that reason, should be honored. Please factor in shorter distances to train transfer stations and factor in that 90 percent of trash to CCL is coming long distances to CCL, an average of 80 miles, and only 10% at best if actually from Santa Clarita. 	<p>293-271</p> <p>293-272</p> <p>293-273</p>

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	<p>going to a conversion technology facility or similar), impacts could potentially be reduced.</p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change Impacts related to GHG emissions and climate change would be similar to those described above for air quality. Alternative B would have a smaller working face than Proposed Project, fewer disposal trips and pieces of equipment than Proposed Project, and would result in less waste placed at CCL, resulting in a reduction of GHG emissions at the site. However, emissions of GHG would occur wherever waste is disposed. Therefore, the regional and global significance of impacts would be similar to the Proposed Project and impacts after 2020 would be potentially significant and unavoidable.</p> <p>Visual Resources Close and long range views of CCL are limited because of the steep intervening topography and vegetative screening that surrounds the site. The existing landfill is not currently visible from the existing residential areas, located to the north and northwest of the landfill, including the community of Val Verde (and would also not be visible from the proposed Sterling Gateway projects to the north). Alternative B would not result in future views from this location because of the steep slopes and vegetative screening.</p> <p>Environmental Justice and Socioeconomics Conditions related to environmental justice and socioeconomics would be the same for Alternative B as described for the Proposed Project. Alternative B would not disproportionately affect a minority population or a low-income population, and potential environmental justice impacts would be less than significant. Alternative B would maintain the intended land uses of the site, and would not conflict with applicable land use plans or adopted policies. Alternative B would not directly or indirectly induce population growth and would not displace existing housing or people; therefore, potential impacts would be less than significant.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please clarify to show that Misquite Landfill would have so much less population affected by their landfill, due to the fact that Santa Clarita has 200,000 thousand in an area that is exceeding GHG and air quality possibly originating from CCL. Additionally, noting many more housing and business projects in the works today that will also be affected by this expansion. • Please be more specific to where the expansion would be visible from. Judging from pictures provided in 2014 from Chiquita Canyon Road coming into Val Verde, they show that there would be no visible change, but pictures of today, show a visible change which would suggest that all pictures are inaccurately being used by CCL to approve this project. • As stated before Environmental Justice and Socioeconomics have had large impacts on the health and welfare of the community of Val Verde and is unjustly put upon a poorer than average population in the Santa Clarita Valley. The continued CCL project would continue to violate the Environmental Justice and Socioeconomics of a large Latino population that cannot afford to leave the area due to their Socioeconomics. 	<p>293-274</p> <p>293-275</p> <p>293-276</p>
<p>18.3.2.4.</p>	<p>Continued Operation (Status Quo) with 0% Increase of Daily Waste Disposal Tonnage Alternative Conclusion</p> <p>A Continued Operation (Status Quo) with 0% Increase of Daily Waste Disposal Tonnage Alternative neither avoids nor substantially lessens the effects associated with air quality or GHGs and climate change, or other potential environmental impacts, when compared to the Proposed Project. This alternative also only partially meets the objectives of the Proposed Project. This determination is based on the following:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the fact that Air Quality in Santa Clarita is exceeded on so many days, it would appear that air quality and health would increase with the closure of CCL. 	<p>293-277</p>

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	<p>Alternative B would reduce the severity of potential local air quality impacts, but overall impacts would remain significant and unavoidable. Based on the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD’s) recommended methods for evaluating potential air quality impacts, any sized landfill expansion would result in a significant and unavoidable air quality impact due to the combined emissions during construction and operation.</p> <p>Alternative B neither avoids nor substantially lessens other potentially significant environmental impacts. Because there would be no significant difference in the way in which any sized landfill alternative would be constructed or operated, overall impacts would be generally the same regardless of whether 12,000 tons per day are received or whether 6,000 tons per day are received. While this alternative would result in fewer truck trips and fewer acres of disturbance, it does not reduce the level of significance of any of the impacts below that of the Proposed Project.</p> <p>Alternative B would not be as effective at meeting the long term disposal needs of the County as the Proposed Project because the Alternative does not take advantage of the site and existing infrastructure to provide excess waste capacity or the reliability and certainty associated with the daily and overall waste disposal capacity provided by the Proposed Project. The County has indicated in its’ 2014 Annual Report that the County’s disposal capacity needs must be met through a multi-faceted approach, including “successfully permitting and developing proposed in-County landfill expansions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Since Alternative B would still be substantial the county should put the health and wellbeing of the population and the air quality first in the decision of Alternative B. <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Since Alternative B cannot avoid or lessen other potentially significant environmental impacts then it would seem that expansion should not be considered either, due to the fact that it cannot avoid environmental impacts in the Santa Clarita Valley. <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The needs of meeting the long term disposal needs of the County are still in place if CCL closes. It would simply mean that the county took the health of the residents of the Santa Clarita Valley and its environment into concern when deciding the closure of CCL. 	<p>293-278</p> <p>293-279</p> <p>293-280</p>
<p>18.3.2.6.</p>	<p>Air Quality Consistent with the Proposed Project, air quality impacts resulting from Alternative C would be potentially significant and unavoidable. Although Alternative C would result in fewer trucks trips, and consequently reduced local emissions, compared to the Proposed Project, the thresholds identified by the SCAQMD would be exceeded as a result of the overlapping construction and operations activities that are associated with landfill activity. Mitigation would be the same as described for the Proposed Project.</p> <p>Furthermore, although this alternative would reduce the severity of local air quality impacts, because this alternative would accept fewer disposal tons than the Proposed Project, waste could potentially be hauled longer distances to other landfills, possibly even outside the air basin. If displaced waste were to go to a different landfill, regional air quality impacts resulting from Alternative C could be significant and unavoidable due to increased mobile emissions. If displaced waste were to be disposed of by means other than a landfill (for example, by</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Air Quality would not be met, and since it cannot be met then option C should not be looked at. The county has to keep in mind that the health and wellbeing of Santa Clarita Valley must be considered in addition to those in the immediate vicinity of CCL. 	<p>293-281</p>

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	<p>going to a conversion technology facility or similar), impacts could potentially be reduced.</p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change Impacts related to GHG emissions and climate change for Alternative C would be similar to those described for the Proposed Project. Alternative C would have a smaller working face than Proposed Project, fewer disposal trips and pieces of equipment than Proposed Project, and would result in less waste placed at CCL, resulting in a reduction of GHG emissions at the site. However, emissions of GHG would occur wherever waste is disposed. Therefore, the regional and global significance of impacts would be similar to the Proposed Project and impacts after 2020 would be potentially significant and unavoidable</p> <p>Environmental Justice and Socioeconomics Conditions related to environmental justice and socioeconomics would be the same for Alternative C as described for the Proposed Project. Alternative C would not disproportionately affect a minority population or a low-income population, and potential environmental justice impacts would be less than significant. Alternative C would maintain the intended land uses of the site, and would not conflict with applicable land use plans or adopted policies. Alternative C would not directly or indirectly induce population growth and would not displace existing housing or people; therefore, potential impacts would be less than significant.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GHG would be less in the Santa Clarita Valley with the closing of CCL, and Misquite landfill could implement more measures to control GHG, because they are so far from any population that would be affected by technology used to reduce GHG's. Things like noise and vibrations would most likely not be an issue in that area. Alternative C would directly affect the Environmental Justice and Socioeconomics of a largely Latino population and an economically affected one as many rely on free bread day to make ends meet. Note, this is not a program paid for by the landfill. All items are donated by the local Ralph's grocery store. Please do a study of all the residents of Val Verde instead of making broad statements that Environmental Justice and Socioeconomics are not affected. 	<p>293-282</p> <p>293-283</p>
<p>18.3.2.7</p>	<p>Feasibility of Implementing 50% Reduction of Proposed Additional Daily Waste Disposal Tonnage Alternative</p> <p>Alternative C would be constructed and operated similar to the Proposed Project and is therefore feasible from an operations perspective. However, Alternative C would not allow CCL to maximize the value of the existing site and waste management infrastructure. As defined by Section 21061.1 of the CEQA Guidelines, "the EIR evaluation must consider several factors, including economic viability..." The site plan with a maximum elevation of 1,500 feet associated with Alternative C would result in the early closure of the landfill before its capacity can be maximized. Alternative C would meet some of the objectives of the Proposed Project, but to a lesser extent, as described below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative C would reduce the severity of potential local air quality impacts, but impacts would remain significant and unavoidable. Based on the SCAQMD's recommended methods for evaluating potential air quality impacts, which combines emissions during construction and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative C cannot meet air quality standards and thus inflicts harm and Environmental in Justice and an inequality of Socioeconomics on the nearby population of Val Verde. 	<p>293-284</p>

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	<p>operation, Alternative C would result in significant and unavoidable air quality impacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative C neither avoid nor substantially lessens other potentially significant environmental impacts. Because there would be no significant difference in the way in which any sized landfill alternative would be constructed or operated, overall impacts would be generally the same regardless of whether 12,000 tons per day are received or whether 9,000 tons per day are received. While this alternative would result in fewer truck trips, it does not reduce the level of significance of any of the impacts below that of the Proposed Project. 		
<p>18.3.3.</p>	<p>Alternative D: Waste Reduction and Alternative Technologies</p> <p>Alternative D assumes that Chiquita Canyon Landfill closes when the limited operational waiver ceases to be in effect. No landfill operations are included in consideration of Alternative D.</p> <p>Alternative D consists of waste reduction techniques and alternative technologies that could potentially be applied to the solid waste management system in Los Angeles County, including source reduction, mechanical volume reduction, resource recovery, and conversion technologies. Given the large diversity of existing conversion technologies, it is not practical to provide an exhaustive description and analysis of these systems, or their many variants, in this Partially Recirculated Draft EIR. This section summarizes the primary technological, economic, and environmental advantages and disadvantages of waste reduction and conversions technologies as a whole.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please Clarify, Alternative D would make Los Angeles County comply with Los Angeles’ Goal of less waste with waste reduction techniques and alternative technologies that could potentially be applied to the solid waste management system in Los Angeles County, including source reduction, mechanical volume reduction, resource recovery, and conversion technologies. 	<p>293-285</p>
<p>18.3.3.1</p>	<p>According to the County’s Roadmap to a Sustainable Waste Management Future (LACDPW, 2014), source reduction is at the top of the County’s resource management hierarchy because it is considered to be more effective and yield the highest benefits from an environmental, economic, and social standpoint. Source reduction preempts the need to collect, process, and/or dispose of materials by preventing their generation up front. An example of a source reduction method, is the Los Angeles County ordinance adopted in 2009 that placed a ban on single-use plastic carryout bags at supermarkets (County Code Section 12.85 et seq.).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please Clarify, Alternative D would appear to help the county with the goals they themselves have set. 	<p>293-286</p>
<p>18.3.3.5</p>	<p>In the interest of providing a discussion of potential impacts associated with implementation of Alternative D, impacts associated with an AD facility are summarized from the Statewide Anaerobic Digester Facilities for the Treatment of Municipal Organic Solid Waste Draft Program EIR (California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery [CalRecycle], 2011) below. The Draft</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If Alternative D is implemented as an alternative to the Proposed Project, a project specific environmental document prepared by the lead agency for the jurisdiction in which such facility is located would be required, should not be the consideration for choosing or denying the expansion/extension of CCL. What needs to be considered is that 	<p>293-287</p>

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	<p>Program EIR was prepared by CalRecycle and has been vetted through the CEQA process. While Alternative D could include technologies other than an AD facility, the Draft Program EIR is a comprehensive environmental analysis from which to base the potential impacts of implementing Alternative D and as previously noted, it is not practical to include a comprehensive analysis of all potential conversion technologies. Furthermore, should Alternative D be implemented as an alternative to the Proposed Project, a project specific environmental document prepared by the lead agency for the jurisdiction in which such facility is located would be required, regardless of which conversion technology were selected. It is assumed for this analysis, that Alternative D would be located at a site other than CCL.</p> <p>Biological Resources Alternative D would likely result in fewer impacts to biological resources compared to the Proposed Project, given the smaller area needed to develop an AD facility. However, the magnitude of impacts would depend on the size, type, and location of the new facility. It is anticipated that potentially significant impacts could be reduced to less than significant.</p> <p>Environmental Justice and Socioeconomics Alternative D has the potential for impacts associated with environmental justice and socioeconomics, depending on where the facility is located. However, AD facilities associated with Alternative D would likely be co-located at existing or new permitted solid waste facilities or as stand-alone AD facilities in areas zoned for industrial or solid waste handling activities. Therefore, impacts associated with environmental justice and socioeconomics are assumed to be similar to the Proposed Project, and less than significant.</p>	<p>Alternative D is a catalyst to achieving the major goal of the County and thus should be addressed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please clarify, Alternative D would help meet the goals of the County, but it would have reduced the potentially significant impacts to less than significant. • This statement is opinion as there are many cases going through the court system because many feel that landfills were built next to populations that were socioeconomically challenged, or were less represented, so are classified as lacking Environmental Justice populations. 	<p>293-287 cont'd</p> <p>293-288</p> <p>293-289</p>
<p>18.3.3.7</p>	<p>The two existing WTE facilities within the greater Los Angeles region have insufficient capacity to handle the existing 6,000 tons per day for the existing landfill, and cannot handle the 12,000 tons per day proposed for the Proposed Project. Thus, conversion technology alternatives would necessitate construction of one or more large, significant new WTE facilities in the region capable of handling up to 10,000 tons per day or more (10,000 tons per day is the daily average of the Proposed Project). The feasibility of siting such a facility is highly uncertain, as only three such facilities have been completed in California and none in the last 25 years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please clarify that it does not have to be one huge facility, but it could be many WTE facilities that could take less, but be strategically placed as to reduce transportation cost with shorter trips and to take on smaller regions throughout the Los Angeles area. 	<p>293-290</p>
<p>18.3.5.1</p>	<p>Air Quality Potential air quality impacts related to Alternative F would depend on the origin of the waste being transported, the number of trucks needed, and the distance of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please clarify the air quality would be minimized due to alternative F mitigation. I would assume that part of the mitigation would be shorter truck trips as loading stations would be strategically placed to 	<p>293-291</p>

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	<p>the truck travel. Like the Proposed Project, this alternative would result in impacts to the South Coast Air Basin and could be potentially significant and unavoidable. Project-related mobile source emissions could be greater than the Proposed Project as a result of an increased distances for haul truck trips, as well as additional emissions associated with rail traffic. In this context, this alternative has the potential to generally increase air emissions as a result of longer travel distances. Impacts to air quality from Alternative F would require mitigation to minimize potentially significant impacts.</p>	<p>minimize travel back and forth from places of origin.</p>	<p>293-291 cont'd</p>
<p>18.3.5.1</p>	<p>Feasibility of Implementing Rail Haul Transport to Out-of-County Landfills The operation of the MRL and WBR is entirely dependent on the availability of in-county and near county disposal capacity, diversion from landfills, and the cost of disposal. When the MRL/WBR disposal capacity is needed and when the tipping fees make MRL/WBR economically viable, then the system may begin operation. Tipping fees are estimated at approximately \$80 per ton (compared to approximately \$43 to \$53 per ton for landfill disposal), currently making it too expensive to use. For the purposes of the disposal analysis contained in the 2013 Annual Report, the WBR system was assumed to begin its operation in 2018. However, it may be significantly longer before this alternative becomes economically feasible to use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please provide cost analysis since trucks would be travelling much smaller distances than the 80 mile round trip and the cost in fuel and maintenance savings could make the difference in tipping fees compatible to the cost of traveling distances where tipping fees of \$43 to \$53 dollars are charged. • The County cannot just choose the cost of trash when it also has to take into consideration the health of individuals living in areas where GHG and air quality standards are not met over long periods of time, such as the Santa Clarita Valley. 	<p>293-292</p>
<p>18.3.5.3</p>	<p>Rail Haul Transport to Out-of-County Landfills Conclusion</p> <p>The Rail Haul Transport to Out-of-County Landfills Alternative neither avoids nor substantially lessens the effects associated with air quality, or other potential environmental impacts, when compared to the Proposed Project. This alternative also, only partially meets the objectives of the Proposed Project. This determination is based on the following:</p> <p>The Rail Haul Transport to Out-of-County Landfills Alternative neither avoids nor substantially lessens the effects associated with air quality, or other potential environmental impacts, when compared to the Proposed Project. This alternative also, only partially meets the objectives of the Proposed Project. This determination is based on the following:</p> <p>Waste transport by train also has impacts on noise levels, vibration, traffic, and air quality, unlike those associated with truck transport.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please provide evidence that air quality would not be lessened with fewer distances traveled by trucks full of trash, as in 18.3.5.1 mitigation could minimize potentially significant impacts. To say the air quality would not be affected is to misleading. • Please rewriter as all TS stations are in place and ready to go, calls have been made to Misquite Landfill and the only thing holding back the process is the fight that multiple landfills, including CCL, are having to keep their part of the profits. • Please clarify each of the following noise levels, vibration, traffic, and air quality, unlike those associated with truck transport, and provide detailed analysis comparing noise levels, vibration, traffic, and air quality of trains compared to trucks. Please list at what levels each one contributes to vibration, traffic, and air quality when compared to each other. 	<p>293-293</p> <p>293-294</p> <p>293-295</p>

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	<p>The WBR system and MRL is also not yet operational and would begin operation only when found to be technically and economically feasible. As a best case, the 2013 Annual Report, the WBR system was assumed to begin its operation in 2018, although this date is uncertain. Thus WBR would not provide the short-term disposal capacity needs of the County.</p> <p>The Rail Haul Transport to Out-of-County Landfills Alternative would be subject to out-of-county host fees and taxes, further contributing to the uncertainty of the economic competitiveness of this alternative.</p> <p>Consideration of WBR to a remote location would not secure landfill capacity in proximity to population centers served by CCL; would not expand CCL within its existing leasehold boundaries; and would not maximize the utilization of available airspace within the CCL site property holdings and realize the value of the property to its fullest potential. The applicant does not own or control a site served by a rail haul or intermodal capability.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The county could start in 2017 and have it up to full capacity in 2018 which would be more than acceptable as CCL would not be taking in the huge masses of garbage till well past 2020. • The County could negotiate any moneys of the Rail Haul Transport to Out-of-County Landfills Alternative which might be subject to out-of-county host fees and taxes. With more than enough space at the existing landfills, the County could bring the cost down significantly. • Please include that the rail landfill has also been paid for by tax payers and thus the County had already known the cost when approving such a huge project. • Please clarify the County’s job, if are they to ensure that CCL continues in business at all cost to the health and wellbeing of the mass populations that are not living under acceptable GHG levels or air quality levels. 	<p>293-296</p> <p>293-297</p> <p>293-298</p>
<p>18.5</p>	<p>Environmentally Superior Alternative From among the alternatives evaluated, CEQA requires that a Draft EIR identify the environmentally superior alternative. Based on the discussion of the various alternatives, the environmentally superior alternative is Alternative A, the No Project Alternative. Under the No Project Alternative, the landfill operation would continue according to existing conditions only until July 31, 2017. While Alternative A could shift many of the daily operation impacts from one facility to another, the No Project Alternative involves no construction and would not directly involve any development or the disturbance of resources at CCL, unlike Alternatives B and C. Therefore, the No Project Alternative would be the Environmentally Superior Alternative, although it would not achieve the Project objectives.</p> <p>AD facilities associated with this alternative would likely be co-located at existing or new permitted solid waste facilities or as stand-alone AD facilities in areas zoned for industrial or solid waste handling activities, thus minimizing potential impacts. The Statewide Anaerobic Digester Facilities for the Treatment of Municipal Organic Solid Waste Draft Program Environmental Impact Report (CalRecycle, 2011) determined that all of the potential environmental impacts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It would appear that not only would Alternative A be the best for the environment it would also maintain the contract in the current CUP. • It would appear that the closing of CCL would be the catalyst to new AD facilities and would help Los Angeles County meet the GHG emissions goal for the future. 	<p>293-299</p> <p>293-300</p>

Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) - RESPONSE DRAFT EIR: From Steve Lee, Abigail DeSesa, & Suzie Evans
 Chapter 18

DEIR Item In Chapter 18

DEIR Item Text Chapter 18

Responses from Lee, DeSesa & Evans

	<p>from construction of an AD facility could be mitigated to a less-than significant level. The Programmatic EIR also noted that the development of AD facilities would have substantial benefits in regards to diverting organic material from landfills and reducing GHG emissions in comparison to existing practices.</p> <p>Alternative waste reduction technologies such as AD facilities will be employed as required by AB 939 and County policy; however, their implementation (alone or in combination) does not offset the need for the expansion of CCL or the expansion of other landfill facilities. The Waste Reduction and Alternative Technologies Alternative only partially meets the objectives of the Proposed Project, and, as the County notes in its' 2014 Annual Report, a multi-faceted approach is needed to meet the future disposal needs of the County. Because the Waste Reduction and Alternative Technologies Alternative does not eliminate the need for additional landfill capacity, the Alternative, in conjunction with MSW disposal, may reduce but will not eliminate potentially significant impacts associated with the Proposed Project. Alternative waste reduction technologies are, however, capable of extending the operational capacity of landfills and are complementary activities to traditional MSW disposal.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please clarify, according to Cal Recycle there is a glut of landfill space. To state that CCL needs to be expanded is a misrepresentation of the fact that there is currently a glut and with new technologies listed in this New released Draft EIR the glut would continue for years to come. • The need for alternative landfill capacity would appear to diminish as new technologies are introduced. 	<p>293-301</p> <p>293-302</p>
<p>Figure 18.3 18.8, 18.13</p>	<p>Picture associated with 18.3, 18.8, 18.13</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reader noticed the huge wall of dirt that would be in the future pictures, please provide the time frame in years that the housing project that picture is taken from would have to endure the trash trucks working the view of the landfill at that angle. 	<p>293-303</p>
<p>Figure 18.5, 18.10, 18.15</p>	<p>Picture associated with 18.5, 18.10, 18.15</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please clarify the future picture looks the same from beginning to end, but pictures were supplied at recent VVCAC meetings that showed visible differences, and the landfill explanation was that they did not have to maintain the viewshed at that angle. It would appear the pictures are maintaining a viewshed that no longer exists. 	<p>293-304</p>

Letter No. 293

Steve Lee
30300 Trellis Road
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 293-1

Please see responses to Comments 292-1 through 292-6.

Response to Comment No. 293-2

The information requested by the commenter goes substantially beyond the *California Environmental Quality Act's* (CEQA's) requirements for formulating mitigation measures, and the County believes that the mitigation measures stated in the EIR meet CEQA's standards. Generally, CEQA requires mitigation measures to be identified for each significant impact, and the primary requirement is that the mitigation measure be feasible and enforceable (CEQA Guideline 15126.4). Under CEQA case law, generally mitigation measures are sufficient, and sufficiently specific, if they set out methods that will be used to mitigate the impact in question, and establish performance standards that the lead agency (the County) commits to meet (e.g., *North Coast Rivers Alliance v. Marin Municipal Water District* [2013] 216 Cal.App.4th 614). With respect to identifying the funding for mitigation measures, the courts have held that "nothing" in CEQA case law requires the funding for mitigation measures to be identified in an EIR (*Santa Clarita Organization for Planning the Environment v. County of Los Angeles* [2007] 157 Cal.App.4th 149, 163).

Response to Comment No. 293-3

The information requested by the commenter goes substantially beyond CEQA's requirements for formulating mitigation measures, and the County believes that the mitigation measures stated in the EIR meet CEQA's standards. Generally, CEQA requires mitigation measures to be identified for each significant impact, and the primary requirement is that the mitigation measure be feasible and enforceable (CEQA Guideline 15126.4). Under CEQA case law, generally mitigation measures are sufficient, and sufficiently specific, if they set out methods that will be used to mitigate the impact in question, and establish performance standards that the lead agency (the County) commits to meet (e.g., *North Coast Rivers Alliance v. Marin Municipal Water District* [2013] 216 Cal.App.4th 614). With respect to identifying the funding for mitigation measures, the courts have held that "nothing" in CEQA case law requires the funding for mitigation measures to be identified in an EIR (*Santa Clarita Organization for Planning the Environment v. County of Los Angeles* [2007] 157 Cal.App.4th 149, 163).

Please see the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (MMRP) included in the Final EIR. The Lead Agency, Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning, is responsible for enforcement of compliance with the MMRP, along with the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), who will oversee compliance with applicable air quality requirements and permitting. Please see Topical Response #1g, Enforcement of Mitigation Requirements.

Response to Comment No. 293-4

The information requested by the commenter goes substantially beyond CEQA's requirements for formulating mitigation measures, and the County believes that the mitigation measures stated in the EIR meet CEQA's standards. Generally, CEQA requires mitigation measures to be identified for each significant impact, and the primary requirement is that the mitigation measure be feasible and enforceable (CEQA Guideline 15126.4). Under CEQA case law, generally mitigation measures are

sufficient, and sufficiently specific, if they set out methods that will be used to mitigate the impact in question, and establish performance standards that the lead agency (the County) commits to meet (e.g., *North Coast Rivers Alliance v. Marin Municipal Water District* [2013] 216 Cal.App.4th 614). With respect to identifying the funding for mitigation measures, the courts have held that “nothing” in CEQA case law requires the funding for mitigation measures to be identified in an EIR (*Santa Clarita Organization for Planning the Environment v. County of Los Angeles* [2007] 157 Cal.App.4th 149, 163).

Please refer to Chapter 11, Air Quality, of the Final EIR for evaluation of the mixed organics processing/composting facility. Please see Topical Response #3, Composting Facility and Conversion Technology. Please also see Topical Response #1g, Enforcement of Mitigation Requirements, and Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-5

Please refer to Chapter 12, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change, of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR. Please also see responses to Comment Nos. 293-202 through 293-252, all related to Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change.

Response to Comment No. 293-6

The information requested by the commenter goes substantially beyond CEQA’s requirements for formulating mitigation measures, and the County believes that the mitigation measures stated in the EIR meet CEQA’s standards. Generally, CEQA requires mitigation measures to be identified for each significant impact, and the primary requirement is that the mitigation measure be feasible and enforceable (CEQA Guideline 15126.4). Under CEQA case law, generally mitigation measures are sufficient, and sufficiently specific, if they set out methods that will be used to mitigate the impact in question, and establish performance standards that the lead agency (the County) commits to meet (e.g., *North Coast Rivers Alliance v. Marin Municipal Water District* [2013] 216 Cal.App.4th 614). With respect to identifying the funding for mitigation measures, the courts have held that “nothing” in CEQA case law requires the funding for mitigation measures to be identified in an EIR (*Santa Clarita Organization for Planning the Environment v. County of Los Angeles* [2007] 157 Cal.App.4th 149, 163).

Please see revised Chapter 12, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change, of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 293-7

Please see Topical Response #5, Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 293-8

Please see the response to Comment No. 98-1.

Response to Comment No. 293-9

Please see Final EIR Section 2.2.6.6, Hours of Operation, for a detailed discussion of operating hours.

Response to Comment No. 293-10

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-11

Please see Topical Response #29a, Wastes to be Disposed, as well as Topical Response #29b, Waste Screening and Acceptance Program.

Response to Comment No. 293-12

Please see Topical Response #29a, Wastes to be Disposed.

Response to Comment No. 293-13

Please see Topical Response #29b, Waste Screening and Acceptance Program.

Response to Comment No. 293-14

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-15

It is anticipated that the County would prepare any necessary supplemental environmental documentation/ analysis for the Conversion Technology set-aside area, and issue a separate Conditional Use Permit (CUP) for a future facility.

Response to Comment No. 293-16

Any reporting of violations related to operation of CCL would be part of the conditions of approval for the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 293-17

Any reporting of violations related to operation of CCL would be part of the conditions of approval for the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 293-18

CCL would continue to monitor periodically for odors in the community.

Response to Comment No. 293-19

Please see Topical Response #18, Project Alternatives, and Topical Response #19, Project Need.

Response to Comment No. 293-20

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods. Please also see Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 293-21

It is unclear to what the commenter is referring.

Response to Comment No. 293-22

Final EIR Chapter 18, Project Alternatives, qualitatively compares the potential environmental impacts of Project Alternatives (including waste by rail to Mesquite Regional Landfill) to the potential environmental impacts of the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 293-23

Final EIR Chapter 18, Project Alternatives, qualitatively compares the potential environmental impacts of Project Alternatives (including waste by rail to Mesquite Regional Landfill) to the potential environmental impacts of the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 293-24

The EIR evaluates potential environmental impacts associated with the Proposed Project and Project Alternatives, not cost.

Response to Comment No. 293-25

The EIR evaluates potential environmental impacts associated with the Proposed Project and Project Alternatives, not cost.

Response to Comment No. 293-26

It is unclear to what the commenter is referring. See Partially Recirculated Draft EIR Chapter 12, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change.

Response to Comment No. 293-27

Please see Topical Response #3, Composting Facility and Conversion Technology, and Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-28

The Proposed Project includes assumptions about future waste streams and the origin of waste. Generally, collection trucks would come from within Santa Clarita Valley; transfer trucks would come from outside the Santa Clarita Valley.

The approximate round-trip distance for existing collection vehicles was estimated to be 28.2 miles based on information provided by CCL, and that distance was applied to additional collection vehicles for the Proposed Project. Transfer trucks from outside the Santa Clarita area generally arrive from regional transfer stations, at an average round-trip distance of 90.6 miles (as reported by CCL), and that distance was also applied to additional transfer trucks for the Proposed Project.

The Santa Clarita Valley is a broad geographic region, encompassing multiple jurisdictions and unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County. As such, it is not possible to identify the percentage of waste received at CCL from the Santa Clarita Valley versus other areas.

Response to Comment No. 293-29

The referenced 2016 report is not available. The Final EIR updates the discussion of Project Need using the 2015 Annual Report to the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan.

Response to Comment No. 293-30

The requested detail is not specific to the Proposed Project, but is addressed in the 2015 Annual Report to the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan; see also Topical Response #19, Project Need.

Response to Comment No. 293-31

It is unclear what the commenter is referring to with regard to Transfer and Processing Infrastructure.

Response to Comment No. 293-32

The Information requested is included in the 2015 Annual Report to the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan, and does not pertain to the environmental analysis of the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 293-33

Factors such as environmental soundness and technical feasibility are determined by Los Angeles County, and documented through evaluation of the Proposed Project, in the Original Draft EIR and the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 293-34

The Final EIR updates the discussion of Project Need using the 2015 Annual Report to the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan, which is the most current available report.

Response to Comment No. 293-35

Waste diversion is the responsibility of various jurisdictions that provide waste to CCL. CCL assists these jurisdictions with their diversion efforts, but compliance and reporting is the responsibility of the individual jurisdictions.

Response to Comment No. 293-36

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-37

Please see the analyses included in Chapter 11, Air Quality, and Chapter 12, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change, of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 293-38

Please see the analyses included in Chapter 11, Air Quality, and Chapter 12, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change, of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR. In addition, see Chapter 18, Project Alternatives, for a qualitative analysis of the differences in potential environmental impacts between the Proposed Project and the alternatives evaluated (including Waste by Rail to Mesquite Regional Landfill).

Response to Comment No. 293-39

Under normal operating conditions, CCL cannot operate more than 312 days per year (6 days per week).

Response to Comment No. 293-40

The Santa Clarita Valley is a broad geographic region, encompassing multiple jurisdictions and unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County. As such, it is not possible to identify the percentage of waste received at CCL from the Santa Clarita Valley versus other areas.

The Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW) Solid Waste Information Management System (<https://dpw.lacounty.gov/epd/swims/>) will allow a user to run a variety of reports, including "Solid Waste Disposal Summary Reports by Facilities (Including Out-of-County Imports)", which would allow the commenter to determine the quantity of waste disposed at CCL from various jurisdictions of interest.

Information about diverted material can be found in EIR Section 2.2.3.3, Beneficial Use Material, Topical Response #28, Waste Diverted, and Topical Response #34, Beneficial Use.

Response to Comment No. 293-41

If material is diverted from waste disposed and used beneficially onsite, none of that material makes it into the landfill as waste disposed. All material, even that used beneficially, that is placed in the waste footprint, makes it into the landfill.

Response to Comment No. 293-42

Waste diversion is the responsibility of various jurisdictions that provide waste to CCL. CCL assists these jurisdictions with their diversion efforts, but compliance and reporting is the responsibility of the individual jurisdictions.

The LACDPW Solid Waste Information Management System (<https://dpw.lacounty.gov/epd/swims/>) will allow a user to run a variety of reports, including “Detailed Beneficial Use/Alternative Cover Material Disposal Report by Jurisdiction”, which would allow the commenter to determine the quantity of diverted material brought to CCL from various jurisdictions of interest.

Response to Comment No. 293-43

Described in Project Description, as well as Topical Response #34, Beneficial Use.

Response to Comment No. 293-44

Feasibility is generally understood to mean capable of being implemented with current technology and at a cost where the economic advantages of something to be made, done, or achieved are greater than the economic costs.

The definition of feasible as used by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) is the responsibility of CalRecycle when providing comments on the EIR prepared for the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 293-45

Permits required for the Proposed Project are identified in Section 1.9 of the Final EIR; all require the preparation and approval of an EIR for the Proposed Project before the permits can be issued or revised.

Response to Comment No. 293-46

Each permitting agency has enforcement requirements built into the permits, including regular reports submitted by CCL to permitting agencies, inspection requirements, etc.

Response to Comment No. 293-47

Cumulative projects are discussed in EIR Chapter 3, Section 3.2.9, Cumulative Impacts. A full list of cumulative projects considered in conjunction with the Proposed Project is shown in Table 3-1, CCL List of Cumulative Projects.

Response to Comment No. 293-48

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-49

The surrounding ridgelines and the final elevation of the landfill would be at different heights in different locations.

Surrounding ridgeline heights vary from 1,330 feet above mean sea level (msl) on the west, 1,650 feet above msl on the north, and 1,500 feet above msl on the east.

The landfill is generally shaped like a pyramid, but without the very pointed top, thus creating what is typically called the top deck (see Final EIR Figure 2-3, Final Grading Plan). The top deck has a high point and has gradual slopes of 5 percent. The maximum elevation of the landfill (1,573 feet above msl) occurs

roughly in the center of the top deck, which is located approximately in the center of the site, not near the boundaries of the site.

Top deck heights vary from 1,550 feet above msl on the west (at a distance of approximately 1,300 feet from the west ridgeline), 1,550 feet above msl on the north (at a distance of approximately 1,100 feet from the north ridgeline), and 1,500 feet above msl on the east (at a distance of approximately 1,400 feet from the west ridgeline).

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor, for a discussion of the potential for odors from the proposed increase in landfill elevation.

Response to Comment No. 293-50

There are no restrictions on the ability of postal employees to file odor complaints, either directly to CCL or to SCAQMD.

Response to Comment No. 293-51

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-52

A description of the nonhazardous materials to be received at CCL is included in Final EIR Section 2.2.3, Type of Material to be Received, and a description of the nonhazardous materials to be disposed at CCL is included in Final EIR Section 2.2.3.1, Waste to be Disposed.

Response to Comment No. 293-53

Each landfill permitting agency has enforcement requirements built into the permits, including regular reports submitted by CCL to permitting agencies, inspection requirements, etc.

Please also see Topical Response #4, Conditional Use Permit Compliance.

Response to Comment No. 293-54

Manure, by definition, refers to animal waste mixed with bedding litter from agriculture operations, and does not include human waste.

Response to Comment No. 293-55

Please see Topical Response #26, Treated Auto Shredder Waste and Shredded Tires, as well as Topical Response #4, Conditional Use Permit Compliance.

Response to Comment No. 293-56

Please see Topical Response #26, Treated Auto Shredder Waste and Shredded Tires.

Response to Comment No. 293-57

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-58

CCL's cost of compliance is not an environmental issue required to be evaluated in an Environmental Impact Report.

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-59

It is unclear what the commenter is referring to with regard to the relationship between sludge and sewer lines. CCL does not accept sludge for disposal. See Topical Response #4, Conditional Use Permit Compliance.

Response to Comment No. 293-60

CCL received contaminated soil from the referenced Santa Paula site, not sludge. Contaminated soil is an allowable material at CCL - see Final EIR Section 2.2.3, Type of Material to be Received.

Response to Comment No. 293-61

CCL received contaminated soil from the referenced Santa Paula site, not sludge. Contaminated soil is an allowable material at CCL - see Final EIR Section 2.2.3, Type of Material to be Received.

Response to Comment No. 293-62

Please see Topical Response #4, Conditional Use Permit Compliance.

Response to Comment No. 293-63

See Final EIR Section 2.2.3.1, Waste to be Disposed, for the waste permitted to be disposed at CCL, pursuant to CCL's Waste Discharge Requirements issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board, as well as 27 *California Code of Regulations* (CCR) Section 20220. All materials received are consistent with these requirements. In addition, see Topical Response #29a, Wastes to be Disposed.

Response to Comment No. 293-64

Contaminated soil is used as cover material, within the lined waste footprint; contaminated soil is regulated as an allowable solid waste material. See also Topical Response #29a, Wastes to be Disposed, and Topical Response #29b, Waste Screening and Acceptance Program.

Response to Comment No. 293-65

Waste diversion is the responsibility of various jurisdictions that provide waste to CCL. CCL assists these jurisdictions with their diversion efforts, but compliance and reporting is the responsibility of the individual jurisdictions.

Response to Comment No. 293-66

Please see Topical Response #24, Source of Waste/Importation of Out-of-County Waste.

Response to Comment No. 293-67

CCL has an Odorous Load Training Program, please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-68

A per capita analysis of odor complaints is not relevant to the Proposed Project. Please see Topical Response #19, Project Need, as well as Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-69

Zero Waste is a stated goal of the City of Los Angeles and not pertinent to an evaluation of the Proposed Project. Please see Topical Response #19, Project Need.

Response to Comment No. 293-70

Please see Topical Response #20, Property Values.

Response to Comment No. 293-71

Please see Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 293-72

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 293-73

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 293-74

Chapter 11, Air Quality, of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR identified a number of emission reduction measures and best management practices that will be performed for the Proposed Project. Please also see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 293-75

Please see Topical Response #19, Project Need.

Response to Comment No. 293-76

CalRecycle prepared a document, titled "State of Disposal in California Updated 2016." In this update, CalRecycle describes the move toward regional landfills in California:

"California's landfills are regulated by strict state and federal standards to protect the environment and public health and safety. Federal regulations set forth by 40 CFR [Code of Federal Regulations] Part 258 (Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act) strictly regulate landfills to better protect groundwater and air quality. California has its own operation, design, permitting requirements, and minimum operating standards for landfills to protect the environment and public health. Due to the cost of building and maintaining landfills that meet these requirements, many smaller, publicly owned landfills have closed, and larger, privately owned landfills have become more common in the state."

Response to Comment No. 293-77

It is unclear to what the commenter is referring.

Response to Comment No. 293-78

The exact nature of potential legal challenges to the Proposed Project are not known at this time.

Response to Comment No. 293-79

Feasibility, as it applies to traffic scheduling, is generally considered that which is capable of being done or carried out, or that which is reasonable.

Response to Comment No. 293-80

Please see the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Proposed Project, included in the Final EIR.

Response to Comment No. 293-81

Appropriate is generally considered that which is suitable or proper in the circumstances.

Appropriateness with regard to monitoring ground-disturbing activities will be determined by the biological or cultural monitor and documented in required monitoring logs and/or reports.

In addition, see the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Proposed Project, included in the Final EIR.

Response to Comment No. 293-82

Please see Topical Response #11, Geologic Hazards, and Topical Response #14, Landfill Liner System.

Response to Comment No. 293-83

Please see Topical Response #14, Landfill Liner System, and Topical Response #10, Environmental Monitoring.

Response to Comment No. 293-84

Please see Final EIR Chapter 6, Surface Water Drainage, particularly Section 6.6, Stormwater Management at CCL.

Response to Comment No. 293-85

Please see Topical Response #10, Environmental Monitoring.

Response to Comment No. 293-86

Each permitting agency (Final EIR Section 1.9) has enforcement requirements built into the permits, including regular reports submitted by CCL to permitting agencies, inspection requirements, etc.

In addition, see the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, included in the Final EIR.

Response to Comment No. 293-87

Each permitting agency (Final EIR Section 1.9) has enforcement requirements built into the permits, including regular reports submitted by CCL to permitting agencies, inspection requirements, etc.

In addition, see the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, included in the Final EIR.

Response to Comment No. 293-88

Final EIR Chapter 3 includes a complete list of future projects surrounding CCL. See Table 3-1, CCL List of Cumulative Projects.

Response to Comment No. 293-89

CCL has not accepted material beyond the parameters of the Waste Discharge Requirements for the site. See Topical Response #4, Conditional Use Permit Compliance.

See also Topical Response #29a, Wastes to be Disposed, and Topical Response #29b, Waste Screening and Acceptance Program.

Response to Comment No. 293-90

Please see Topical Response #16, Noise.

Response to Comment No. 293-91

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-92

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 293-93

As stated in the EIR, equipment will be inspected and maintained as-needed and as recommended by manufacturer specifications.

Response to Comment No. 293-94

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-95

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-96

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-97

There is no one best material at controlling odor; it is the act of covering waste material that is effective at controlling odor. Also see Topical Response #17, Odor, and Topical Response #34, Beneficial Use.

The reference to sludge not being used as alternative daily cover is provided for clarification only.

Response to Comment No. 293-98

See Table 11-1 of the Final EIR for emission reduction measures and best management practices related to fugitive dust control. These measures are also included in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program included in the Final EIR.

Response to Comment No. 293-99

Baseline traffic is discussed in the Traffic and Transportation chapter of the EIR, and traffic associated with the Proposed Project is evaluated for the potential to result in significant impacts. See Chapter 10, Traffic and Transportation, of the Final EIR.

Response to Comment No. 293-100

Please see Topical Response #25, Traffic.

Response to Comment No. 293-101

It is not clear to what this comment is referring. If “green houses” mean greenhouse gas emissions, please see Final EIR Chapter 12, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change.

Response to Comment No. 293-102

Each permitting agency (Final EIR Section 1.9) has enforcement requirements built into the permits, including regular reports submitted by CCL to permitting agencies, inspection requirements, etc.

In addition, see the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, included in the Final EIR.

In addition, see Topical Response #14, Landfill Liner System, and Topical Response #10, Environmental Monitoring.

Response to Comment No. 293-103

The quality of leachate that can be used onsite for dust control is defined in the Waste Discharge Requirements for CCL, issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board. Currently, CCL does not use leachate for onsite dust control.

Response to Comment No. 293-104

Please see Final EIR Project Description Section 2.3, Landfill Closure and Post-Closure.

Response to Comment No. 293-105

Please see Topical Response #10, Environmental Monitoring.

Response to Comment No. 293-106

As discussed in a recent CalRecycle document, titled "State of Disposal in California Updated 2016," "California's landfills are regulated by strict state and federal standards to protect the environment and public health and safety. Federal regulations set forth by 40 CFR Part 258 (Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act) strictly regulate landfills to better protect groundwater and air quality. California has its own operation, design, permitting requirements, and minimum operating standards for landfills to protect the environment and public health." California's standards for landfills are primarily captured in CCR Title 27, Environmental Protection - Division 2, Solid Waste.

Response to Comment No. 293-107

Please see Topical Response #30, Water Quality.

Response to Comment No. 293-108

Please see Topical Response #30, Water Quality, and Topical Response #10, Environmental Monitoring.

Response to Comment No. 293-109

Please see Topical Response #30, Water Quality, and Topical Response #10, Environmental Monitoring.

Response to Comment No. 293-110

Please see Topical Response #30, Water Quality, and Topical Response #10, Environmental Monitoring.

Response to Comment No. 293-111

Please see Topical Response #30, Water Quality, and Topical Response #10, Environmental Monitoring.

Response to Comment No. 293-112

Please see Topical Response #30, Water Quality, and Topical Response #10, Environmental Monitoring.

Response to Comment No. 293-113

See Final EIR Section 2.2.8.5, Leachate Monitoring, for a discussion of how leachate is collected onsite and transported offsite for disposal.

Response to Comment No. 293-114

Please see Topical Response #30, Water Quality, and Topical Response #10, Environmental Monitoring.

Response to Comment No. 293-115

CCL follows applicable regulations, standards, and protocols regarding sampling and testing for water quality.

Response to Comment No. 293-116

Please see Topical Response #10, Environmental Monitoring.

Response to Comment No. 293-117

Please see Topical Response #10, Environmental Monitoring.

Response to Comment No. 293-118

Please see Topical Response #10, Environmental Monitoring.

Response to Comment No. 293-119

The referenced gas probes will be within the expanded waste footprint, and they will be replaced with additional gas probes. This is illustrated in Final EIR Figure 2-9, Proposed Landfill Gas Monitoring System.

Response to Comment No. 293-120

The Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change Chapter of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR describes, in Mitigation Measure GHG-1, the preparation of a Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Plan.

Please also see Topical Response #1a, Existing Air Quality and Emissions, Monitoring, and Health Effects.

Response to Comment No. 293-121

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-122

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-123

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-124

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-125

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-126

Please see Topical Response #34, Beneficial Use.

CCL never fails to meet minimum standards, and there are no applicable maximum state standards. CCL is fully in compliance with CCR Title 27 regulations regarding beneficial use.

Response to Comment No. 293-127

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-128

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-129

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-130

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-131

Each permitting agency (Final EIR Section 1.9) has enforcement requirements built into the permits, including regular reports submitted by CCL to permitting agencies, inspection requirements, etc.

In addition, see the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, included in the Final EIR.

Response to Comment No. 293-132

The referenced Health and Safety/Operations Plan is for a future Household Hazardous Waste Facility (HHWF). There is not currently an HHWF at CCL.

Response to Comment No. 293-133

The referenced Health and Safety/Operations Plan would be developed for operation of the HHWF and does not have any bearing on communication with the community of Val Verde or other communities. Please also see Topical Response #22, Public Scoping and Public Outreach.

Response to Comment No. 293-134

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-135

Specific methods for managing green waste as part of the mixed organics processing and/or composting facility will depend on a number of currently unknown factors, including materials to be received, technology utilized, location of facility onsite. The Proposed Project includes development of an Odor Impact Minimization Plan (OIMP) for the mixed organics composting facility, included as Mitigation Measure AQ-4.

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-136

The Proposed Project includes only the dedication of a location for a future conversion technology facility; details associated with such a facility would be included in any required additional environmental documentation as determined by the County.

Response to Comment No. 293-137

The Proposed Project includes only the dedication of a location for a future conversion technology facility; details associated with such a facility would be included in any required additional environmental documentation as determined by the County.

Response to Comment No. 293-138

The Proposed Project includes only the dedication of a location for a future conversion technology facility; details associated with such a facility would be included in any required additional environmental documentation as determined by the County.

Response to Comment No. 293-139

The Proposed Project includes only the dedication of a location for a future conversion technology facility; details associated with such a facility would be included in any required additional environmental documentation as determined by the County.

Response to Comment No. 293-140

The Proposed Project includes only the dedication of a location for a future conversion technology facility; details associated with such a facility would be included in any required additional environmental documentation as determined by the County.

Response to Comment No. 293-141

The Proposed Project includes only the dedication of a location for a future conversion technology facility; details associated with such a facility would be included in any required additional environmental documentation as determined by the County.

Response to Comment No. 293-142

The Proposed Project includes only the dedication of a location for a future conversion technology facility; details associated with such a facility would be included in any required additional environmental documentation as determined by the County.

Response to Comment No. 293-143

The Proposed Project includes only the dedication of a location for a future conversion technology facility; details associated with such a facility would be included in any required additional environmental documentation as determined by the County.

Response to Comment No. 293-144

The Proposed Project includes only the dedication of a location for a future conversion technology facility; details associated with such a facility would be included in any required additional environmental documentation as determined by the County.

Response to Comment No. 293-145

The Proposed Project includes only the dedication of a location for a future conversion technology facility; details associated with such a facility would be included in any required additional environmental documentation as determined by the County.

Response to Comment No. 293-146

Power from Ameresco is sold into the power grid. There is no mechanism to direct power generated by the Landfill Gas to Energy Plant to the citizens of Val Verde or any other particular neighborhood.

Response to Comment No. 293-147

Ameresco operates at CCL under a separate permit issued by the SCAQMD. Any violations associated with the landfill gas to energy plant are addressed through the SCAQMD permit process.

Response to Comment No. 293-148

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-149

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-150

Please see Topical Response #1a, Existing Air Quality and Emissions, Monitoring, and Health Effects.

Response to Comment No. 293-151

Please see Topical Response #1g, Enforcement of Mitigation Requirements.

Response to Comment No. 293-152

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-153

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-154

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-155

Please see Topical Response #1a, Existing Air Quality and Emissions, Monitoring, and Health Effects.

Response to Comment No. 293-156

Please see Topical Response #18 for a discussion of Project Alternatives and Topical Response #19 for a discussion of Project Need.

Response to Comment No. 293-157

Please see Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 293-158

Please see Topical Response #1b, Applicable Requirements and Regulatory Setting, and Topical Response #1g, Enforcement of Mitigation Requirements.

Response to Comment No. 293-159

Best management practices associated with fugitive dust are described in Table 11-1 of the Final EIR Chapter 11, Air Quality. These measures will ensure that fugitive dust would not leave the site in such quantities as to pose a threat to the Santa Clara River. Best management practices associated with fugitive dust are also included in the MMRP, included in the Final EIR. The Lead Agency, Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning, is responsible for enforcement of compliance with the MMRP, along with the SCAQMD, who will oversee compliance with permit conditions and dust control plans.

Response to Comment No. 293-160

Please see Topical Response #18 for a discussion of Project Alternatives and Topical Response #19 for a discussion of Project Need.

Response to Comment No. 293-161

Please see Topical Response #1b, Applicable Requirements and Regulatory Setting, and Topical Response #1g, Enforcement of Mitigation Requirements.

Response to Comment No. 293-162

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods.

Response to Comment No. 293-163

Please see Topical Response #1b, Applicable Requirements and Regulatory Setting, and Topical Response #1g, Enforcement of Mitigation Requirements.

Response to Comment No. 293-164

Please see Topical Response #19 for a discussion of Project Need.

Response to Comment No. 293-165

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-166

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-167

Please see Topical Response #1c, Emission Sources Associated with the Proposed Project and Methods Used to Calculate Emissions.

Response to Comment No. 293-168

Please see Topical Response #1c, Emission Sources Associated with the Proposed Project and Methods Used to Calculate Emissions; and Topical Response #1g, Enforcement of Mitigation Requirements.

Response to Comment No. 293-169

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-170

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-171

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-172

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-173

Please see Topical Response #1c, Emission Sources Associated with the Proposed Project and Methods Used to Calculate Emissions; and Topical Response #1d, Methods and Models Used in Air Dispersion Modeling, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods.

Response to Comment No. 293-174

Please see Topical Response #1g, Enforcement of Mitigation Requirements.

Response to Comment No. 293-175

Please see Topical Response #1c, Emission Sources Associated with the Proposed Project and Methods Used to Calculate Emissions; and Topical Response #1d, Methods and Models Used in Air Dispersion Modeling, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods.

Response to Comment No. 293-176

Please see Topical Response #18 for a discussion of Project Alternatives and Topical Response #19 for a discussion of Project Need.

Response to Comment No. 293-177

Please see Topical Response #1c, Emission Sources Associated with the Proposed Project and Methods Used to Calculate Emissions.

Response to Comment No. 293-178

Please see Topical Response #1g, Enforcement of Mitigation Requirements.

Response to Comment No. 293-179

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-180

Please see Topical Response #1c, Emission Sources Associated with the Proposed Project and Methods Used to Calculate Emissions.

Response to Comment No. 293-181

Please see Topical Response #1c, Emission Sources Associated with the Proposed Project and Methods Used to Calculate Emissions; and Topical Response #1g, Enforcement of Mitigation Requirements.

Response to Comment No. 293-182

Please see Topical Response #1d, Methods and Models Used in Air Dispersion Modeling, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods.

Response to Comment No. 293-183

Please see Topical Response #19, Project Need, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 293-184

Please see Topical Response #1b, Applicable Requirements and Regulatory Setting, and Topical Response #1g, Enforcement of Mitigation Requirements.

Response to Comment No. 293-185

Please see Topical Response #1g, Enforcement of Mitigation Requirements, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 293-186

Please see Topical Response #19, Project Need, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 293-187

Please see Topical Response #18 for a discussion of Project Alternatives and Topical Response #19 for a discussion of Project Need.

Response to Comment No. 293-188

Please see Topical Response #1d, Methods and Models Used in Air Dispersion Modeling, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods.

Response to Comment No. 293-189

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods.

Response to Comment No. 293-190

Please see Topical Response #19, Project Need, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 293-191

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-192

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-193

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-194

Please see Topical Response #19, Project Need, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 293-195

Please see Topical Response #1g, Enforcement of Mitigation Requirements.

Response to Comment No. 293-196

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-197

Please see Topical Response #19, Project Need, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 293-198

Please see Topical Response #1d, Methods and Models Used in Air Dispersion Modeling, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods.

Response to Comment No. 293-199

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods.

Response to Comment No. 293-200

Please see Topical Response #19, Project Need, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 293-201

Please see Topical Response #1g, Enforcement of Mitigation Requirements.

Response to Comment No. 293-202

Please see Topical Response #12, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change.

Response to Comment No. 293-203

CEQA requires evaluation of impacts of a proposed project on the environment, not impacts of existing baseline operations. The landfill includes an extensive landfill gas collection and recovery facilities to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and complies with all laws and regulatory requirements designed to reduce landfill GHG emissions. As with the Proposed Project, the current operation is consistent with the County Community Climate Action Plan and California Air Resources Board (CARB) regulatory directives. See Partially Recirculated Draft EIR Chapter 12, Section 12.6.2.

Response to Comment No. 293-204

CARB is actively working on updating its scoping plan to address statewide emissions for these industries. With respect to Mesquite Landfill, see Topical Response #12, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change.

Response to Comment No. 293-205

Ozone pollution levels and days of exceedance have been steadily decreasing throughout California. See historical ozone air quality trends (1976-2016) at <http://www.aqmd.gov/home/library/air-quality-data-studies/historic-ozone-air-quality-trends>.

Ozone is a criteria pollutant and it was analyzed in Impact AQ-2 of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR Chapter 11.

Sufficiency of water supply for the Proposed Project, including during multiple dry years, was evaluated in the Original Draft EIR Chapter 14.

Response to Comment No. 293-206

The landfill currently includes a landfill gas collection and recovery system and therefore is fully compliant with the New Source Performance Standards.

Response to Comment No. 293-207

The California Climate Action Registry (CCAR) provided leadership on climate change by developing and promoting credible, accurate, and consistent GHG reporting standards and tools for organizations to measure, monitor, and reduce their GHG emissions consistently across industry sectors and geographical borders, and subject to third party verification (<http://www.climateregistry.org>). Waste Connections, Inc. voluntarily joined the CCAR in 2006 and reported emissions from 2006 through 2009. Waste Connection was awarded the status of Climate Action Leader by the registry from 2006 to 2009. After supporting the successful launch of The Climate Registry (TCR), which provides a nation-wide GHG reporting platform, CCAR ceased operations and officially closed in December 2010. From 2010 to the present, Waste Connection has reported emissions to TCR.

Response to Comment No. 293-208

Please see Topical Response #12, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change.

Response to Comment No. 293-209

Please see Partially Recirculated Draft EIR Chapter 12, including Section 12.8, Mitigation Measures.

Response to Comment No. 293-210

The landfill complies with all current state laws and CARB requirements pertaining to reductions in GHG emissions, and will fully comply with all requirements to reduce methane emissions and organic waste at landfills.

Response to Comment No. 293-211

The landfill complies with all CARB regulatory requirements that are designed to achieve the GHG emission reduction goals of the Scoping Plan.

Response to Comment No. 293-212

CEQA requires evaluation of impacts of a proposed project, not of current baseline operations. The commenter is improperly relating industry-wide plans at the state level with project-level emissions. In any event, the landfill employs an extensive program to divert waste from disposal for beneficial use at the site and complies with all CARB regulatory requirements.

Response to Comment No. 293-213

Please see response to Comment No. 293-212.

Response to Comment No. 293-214

Please see response to Comment No. 293-203.

Response to Comment No. 293-215

Please see Topical Response #12, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change.

Response to Comment No. 293-216

Please see Partially Recirculated Draft EIR Chapter 12, Table 12-2.

Response to Comment No. 293-217

CEQA requires analysis of project impacts, not current baseline operations. For analysis of the Proposed Project's consistency with the Community Climate Action Plan, see Partially Recirculated Draft EIR Chapter 12, Table 12-2.

Response to Comment No. 293-218

Please see response to Comment No. 293-217.

Response to Comment No. 293-219

Please see response to Comment No. 293-217.

Response to Comment No. 293-220

CCL complies with all laws and regulations.

Response to Comment No. 293-221

This is a discussion of an interim significance threshold that was not adopted. See Partially Recirculated Draft EIR Chapter 12, Section 12.6.2.1, for analysis of the Proposed Project with the thresholds of significance.

Response to Comment No. 293-222

Please see Topical Response #1c, Emission Sources Associated with the Proposed Project and Methods Used to Calculate Emissions; Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health. The revised Air Quality chapter (Chapter 11) and Appendix H of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR analyze and document the sources, emissions, and air quality and health risk impacts associated with the Proposed Project, including tailpipe and fugitive emissions from construction, offsite waste haul truck travel, flare operations, fugitive landfill gas (LFG), grading, composting, and landfill operations. Results of sampling and chemical analysis of LFG at the flare inlet and outlet were used to estimate the fugitive LFG and combustion-related emissions used in the study, including methane, ammonia, vinyl chloride, hydrogen sulfide, diesel particulate matter, and 14 other chemicals detected in testing (see Table H-2 in Appendix H-1).

Response to Comment No. 293-223

Please see Topical Response #1c, Emission Sources Associated with the Proposed Project and Methods Used to Calculate Emissions; Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health. The revised Air Quality chapter (Chapter 11) and Appendix H of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR analyze and document the sources, emissions, and air quality and health risk impacts associated with the Proposed Project, including tailpipe and fugitive emissions from construction, offsite waste haul truck travel, flare operations, fugitive landfill gas (LFG), grading, composting, and landfill operations. Results of sampling and chemical analysis of LFG at the flare inlet and outlet were used to estimate the fugitive LFG and combustion-related emissions used in the study, including methane, ammonia, vinyl chloride, hydrogen sulfide, diesel particulate matter, and 14 other chemicals detected in testing (see Table H-2 in Appendix H-1).

Response to Comment No. 293-224

A qualitative discussion of the potential impacts associated with landfill closure is provided in the discussion of the No Project Alternative, Section 18.3.1 of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 293-225

Please see Partially Recirculated Draft EIR Chapter 11 and Chapter 12, Section 12.6.2.2.

Response to Comment No. 293-226

Please see Partially Recirculated Draft EIR Appendix H-3.

Response to Comment No. 293-227

Please see responses to Comment Nos. 293-221, 293-222, 293-223, and 293-225.

Response to Comment No. 293-228

Although no credit was taken for purposes of the analysis in Chapter 12, the landfill uses green waste on slopes for erosion control. This acts as a biofilter. Typically, 15 percent of the landfill gas passes through the cover, of which 10 percent is oxidized.

Response to Comment No. 293-229

The Partially Recirculated Draft EIR calculated emissions for analysis using a reasonable estimation of the equipment needed for construction and operation.

Response to Comment No. 293-230

Please see Topical Response #12, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change.

Response to Comment No. 293-231

Please see Topical Response #12, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change.

Response to Comment No. 293-232

Please see Topical Response #12, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change.

Response to Comment No. 293-233

Please see Topical Response #12, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change.

Response to Comment No. 293-234

There is no bidding process for haul vehicles. The landfill does not play any role in determining the distance traveled by haul vehicles.

Response to Comment No. 293-235

CCL complies with all laws and regulatory requirements relating to electrification of equipment.

Response to Comment No. 293-236

The Partially Recirculated Draft EIR Chapter 12, Section 12.6.2.3, lists CARB regulatory directives. Analysis of the project's consistency is provided in the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR Chapter 12, Section 12.6.2.5.

Response to Comment No. 293-237

Feasibility is generally understood to mean capable of being implemented with current technology and at a cost where the economic advantages of something to be made, done, or achieved are greater than the economic costs.

CCL complies with all laws and regulations relating to electrification of equipment. With respect to the landfill's odor measures, please see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-238

Please see response to Comment No. 293-237.

Response to Comment No. 293-239

Referenced Waste Diversion Goal SW-1 is unrelated to odors. In any event, the Soil/Water/Air Protection Enterprise (SWAPE) Report, included in Appendix H-5 to the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR, does not suggest odor strategies. SWAPE conducted an odor field investigation on multiple days investigating current conditions, and concluded that determination in the EIR that odor impacts are less than significant is supported.

Response to Comment No. 293-240

Referenced Community Climate Action Plan Action Item BE-7 is unrelated to odor controls. Please see response to Comment No. 293-239.

Response to Comment No. 293-241

The County is preparing this Final EIR to assist the County decision makers (i.e., the Regional Planning Commission and, if applicable, the Board of Supervisors) with its determination as to whether to approve the Proposed Project. The County decision makers will consider all evidence presented, including this Final EIR, land use planning considerations, Countywide plans and needs for integrated solid waste management, and testimony by the applicant and the public regarding the Proposed Project, before making a determination as to whether to approve the Proposed Project. If the County decision makers decide to approve the Proposed Project, the County will be required to prepare a statement of overriding considerations, which would outline the ultimate balancing of competing public objectives (including environmental, legal, technical, social, and economic factors) that was made to approve the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 293-242

The landfill complies with all CARB regulatory directives designed to achieve the GHG emissions targets for the waste management sector.

Response to Comment No. 293-243

Please see response to Comment No. 293-237.

Response to Comment No. 293-244

Please see response to Comment No. 293-237.

Response to Comment No. 293-245

The SWAPE report, included in Appendix H-5 to the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR, does not suggest odor strategies. SWAPE conducted an odor field investigation on multiple days, investigating current

conditions, and concluded that the determination in the EIR that odor impacts are less than significant is supported.

Response to Comment No. 293-246

Partially Recirculated Draft EIR Chapter 12, Section 12.7, lists various strategies that could be implemented at the landfill if future plans adopted by CARB and the County require additional GHG reductions. Recycling is one of several measures that the landfill may choose. The Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning will monitor and enforce Mitigation Measure GHG-1 to ensure the necessary reductions are achieved.

Response to Comment No. 293-247

Please see response to Comment No. 293-246.

Response to Comment No. 293-248

Please see response to Comment Nos. 293-239, 293-240, and 293-245.

Response to Comment No. 293-249

Please see Topical Response #19, Project Need.

Response to Comment No. 293-250

Please see response to Comment No. 293-226.

Response to Comment No. 293-251

Los Angeles County is the Lead Agency for this EIR. Please see Partially Recirculated Draft EIR Chapter 1, Section 1.9.2.

Response to Comment No. 293-252

Partially Recirculated Draft EIR Chapter 12 conservatively concludes that Proposed Project impacts to GHG would be significant because the plans for achieving post-2020 targets have not yet been prepared. Accordingly, it is not possible today to determine whether the Proposed Project can comply with those plans, because they do not yet exist. The County is requiring Mitigation Measure GHG-1 to ensure that the Proposed Project will assess its consistency with those plans, after 2020, when those plans exist, and will implement feasible additional measures if it is determined that such measures are necessary to comply with those future plans.

Response to Comment No. 293-253

Chapter 18 of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR evaluated waste by rail to Mesquite Regional Landfill, in Section 18.3.5, Alternative F: Rail Haul Transport to Out-of-County Landfills.

In addition, see Topical Response #18, Project Alternatives.

Response to Comment No. 293-254

Please see Topical Response #18, Project Alternatives, and Topical Response #19, Project Need.

Response to Comment No. 293-255

Please see Topical Response #18, Project Alternatives, and Topical Response #19, Project Need.

Response to Comment No. 293-256

Please see Topical Response #18, Project Alternatives, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 293-257

The section of the EIR referenced by the commenter addresses more than the portion of Val Verde residents who use the landfill for free cleanup days.

Response to Comment No. 293-258

The Traffic and Transportation discussion of the No Project Alternative is factual as written and consistent with the assumptions used for the alternative.

Response to Comment No. 293-259

The air quality discussion of the No Project Alternative is factual as written and consistent with the assumptions used for the alternative. Please also see Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 293-260

The air quality discussion of the No Project Alternative is factual as written and consistent with the assumptions used for the alternative.

Response to Comment No. 293-261

The greenhouse gas emissions and climate change discussion of the No Project Alternative is factual as written and consistent with the assumptions used for the alternative.

Response to Comment No. 293-262

Please see the following Topical Responses:

- #9, Environmental Justice
- #17, Odor
- #20, Property Values
- #21, Public Health

Response to Comment No. 293-263

The conclusion of the report referenced by the commenter is that all waste management strategies should be pursued by the County, including expansion of in-County landfills.

Response to Comment No. 293-264

The assertion made by the commenter is not accurate. At a minimum, waste collection vehicles would still collect trash in the Santa Clarita Valley; those trucks would travel to transfer stations or to other regional landfills.

Response to Comment No. 293-265

The purpose of the EIR for the Proposed Project is to provide a disclosure document to decision makers who are responsible for project approval.

Potential impacts of the Proposed Project related to air quality and greenhouse gas emissions are addressed in Partially Recirculated Draft EIR Chapters 11 and 12, respectively.

Response to Comment No. 293-266

Potential impacts of the Proposed Project related to air quality and greenhouse gas emissions are addressed in Partially Recirculated Draft EIR Chapters 11 and 12, respectively. Please also see Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 293-267

If CCL were to close, no conversion technology facility or HHWF would be developed at the site.

Response to Comment No. 293-268

Please see Topical Response #5, Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement. See also topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 293-269

Specifically, under the No Project Alternative, CCL could not be utilized to support waste diversion programs for local jurisdictions.

Response to Comment No. 293-270

The County is preparing this Final EIR to assist the County decision makers (i.e., the Regional Planning Commission and, if applicable, the Board of Supervisors) with its determination as to whether to approve the Proposed Project. The County decision makers will consider all evidence presented, including this Final EIR, land use planning considerations, Countywide plans and needs for integrated solid waste management, and testimony by the applicant and the public regarding the Proposed Project, before making a determination as to whether to approve the Proposed Project. If the County decision makers decide to approve the Proposed Project, the County will be required to prepare a statement of overriding considerations, which would outline the ultimate balancing of competing public objectives (including environmental, legal, technical, social, and economic factors) that was made to approve the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 293-271

See Appendix H-5 of the Final EIR for the referenced SWAPE report. Please also see Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 293-272

The purpose of the EIR for the Proposed Project is to provide a disclosure document to decision makers who are responsible for project approval. The County will weigh Proposed Project need against significant and unavoidable impacts.

Please also see Topical Response #5, Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 293-273

Section 18.3.2 of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR provides a general discussion of the relative difference between various onsite alternatives and the Proposed Project. Additional discussion of traffic for Alternatives B and C is provided in Partially Recirculated Draft EIR Sections 18.3.2.1 and 18.3.2.5, respectively.

Response to Comment No. 293-274

Please see the following Topical Responses:

- #1, Air Quality
- #12, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change
- #20, Property Values

Response to Comment No. 293-275

Please refer to Figure 18-2, Photo Viewpoint Locations, which was included with the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR. It shows the location of Key Observation Points used to compare the relative visibility of Proposed Project alternatives. Different locations have different views of the existing and future landfill. In addition, see the Visual Resources chapter included in the Original Draft EIR and the Visual Supplement included with the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 293-276

Please see Topical Response #9, Environmental Justice.

Response to Comment No. 293-277

Please see Topical Response #1a, Existing Air Quality and Emissions, Monitoring, and Health Effects; Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 293-278

The County is preparing this Final EIR to assist the County decision makers (i.e., the Regional Planning Commission and, if applicable, the Board of Supervisors) with its determination as to whether to approve the Proposed Project. The County decision makers will consider all evidence presented, including this Final EIR, land use planning considerations, Countywide plans and needs for integrated solid waste management, and testimony by the applicant and the public regarding the Proposed Project, before making a determination as to whether to approve the Proposed Project. If the County decision makers decide to approve the Proposed Project, the County will be required to prepare a statement of overriding considerations, which would outline the ultimate balancing of competing public objectives (including environmental, legal, technical, social, and economic factors) that was made to approve the Proposed Project.

Potential impacts of the Proposed Project related to air quality are addressed in Partially Recirculated Draft EIR Chapter 11.

Response to Comment No. 293-279

The County is preparing this Final EIR to assist the County decision makers (i.e., the Regional Planning Commission and, if applicable, the Board of Supervisors) with its determination as to whether to approve the Proposed Project. The County decision makers will consider all evidence presented, including this Final EIR, land use planning considerations, Countywide plans and needs for integrated solid waste management, and testimony by the applicant and the public regarding the Proposed Project, before making a determination as to whether to approve the Proposed Project. If the County decision makers decide to approve the Proposed Project, the County will be required to prepare a statement of overriding considerations, which would outline the ultimate balancing of competing public objectives (including environmental, legal, technical, social, and economic factors) that was made to approve the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 293-280

The County is preparing this Final EIR to assist the County decision makers (i.e., the Regional Planning Commission and, if applicable, the Board of Supervisors) with its determination as to whether to approve the Proposed Project. The County decision makers will consider all evidence presented, including this Final EIR, land use planning considerations, Countywide plans and needs for integrated solid waste management, and testimony by the applicant and the public regarding the Proposed Project, before making a determination as to whether to approve the Proposed Project. If the County decision makers decide to approve the Proposed Project, the County will be required to prepare a statement of overriding considerations, which would outline the ultimate balancing of competing public objectives (including environmental, legal, technical, social, and economic factors) that was made to approve the Proposed Project.

Please see Topical Response #19, Project Need.

Response to Comment No. 293-281

The County is preparing this Final EIR to assist the County decision makers (i.e., the Regional Planning Commission and, if applicable, the Board of Supervisors) with its determination as to whether to approve the Proposed Project. The County decision makers will consider all evidence presented, including this Final EIR, land use planning considerations, Countywide plans and needs for integrated solid waste management, and testimony by the applicant and the public regarding the Proposed Project, before making a determination as to whether to approve the Proposed Project. If the County decision makers decide to approve the Proposed Project, the County will be required to prepare a statement of overriding considerations, which would outline the ultimate balancing of competing public objectives (including environmental, legal, technical, social, and economic factors) that was made to approve the Proposed Project.

Potential impacts of the Proposed Project related to air quality are addressed in Partially Recirculated Draft EIR Chapter 11.

Response to Comment No. 293-282

GHG emissions are associated with waste, regardless of the location of waste. Please see Topical Response #12, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change.

Response to Comment No. 293-283

Please see Topical Response #9, Environmental Justice.

Response to Comment No. 293-284

The County is preparing this Final EIR to assist the County decision makers (i.e., the Regional Planning Commission and, if applicable, the Board of Supervisors) with its determination as to whether to approve the Proposed Project. The County decision makers will consider all evidence presented, including this Final EIR, land use planning considerations, Countywide plans and needs for integrated solid waste management, and testimony by the applicant and the public regarding the Proposed Project, before making a determination as to whether to approve the Proposed Project. If the County decision makers decide to approve the Proposed Project, the County will be required to prepare a statement of overriding considerations, which would outline the ultimate balancing of competing public objectives (including environmental, legal, technical, social, and economic factors) that was made to approve the Proposed Project.

Potential impacts of the Proposed Project related to air quality are addressed in Partially Recirculated Draft EIR Chapter 11.

In addition, see Topical Response #9, Environmental Justice.

Response to Comment No. 293-285

The availability and feasibility of source reduction and alternative technologies discussed in Alternative D are accounted for in the County's Annual Report to the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan. This plan concludes that all feasible strategies to meet waste management needs in Los Angeles County should be implemented, including expansion of existing in-County landfills.

Response to Comment No. 293-286

The availability and feasibility of source reduction and alternative technologies discussed in Alternative D are accounted for in the County's Annual Report to the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan. This plan concludes that all feasible strategies to meet waste management needs in Los Angeles County should be implemented, including expansion of existing in-County landfills.

Response to Comment No. 293-287

The availability and feasibility of source reduction and alternative technologies discussed in Alternative D are accounted for in the County's Annual Report to the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan. This plan concludes that all feasible strategies to meet waste management needs in Los Angeles County should be implemented, including expansion of existing in-County landfills.

Response to Comment No. 293-288

The availability and feasibility of source reduction and alternative technologies discussed in Alternative D are accounted for in the County's Annual Report to the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan. This plan concludes that all feasible strategies to meet waste management needs in Los Angeles County should be implemented, including expansion of existing in-County landfills.

Response to Comment No. 293-289

Please see Topical Response #9, Environmental Justice.

Response to Comment No. 293-290

The section of the EIR referenced by the commenter indicates that one or more large new waste-to-energy facilities capable of handling up to 10,000 tons per day or more would be necessary for Alternative D to be a feasible replacement of the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 293-291

The air quality discussion of Alternative F is factual as written and consistent with the assumptions used for the alternative.

Response to Comment No. 293-292

The EIR evaluates potential environmental impacts associated with the Proposed Project and Project Alternatives, not cost.

Response to Comment No. 293-293

The air quality discussion of Alternative F is factual as written and consistent with the assumptions used for the alternative.

Response to Comment No. 293-294

The determination to send waste to Mesquite Regional Landfill is solely at the discretion of the County, and dependent on the infrastructure required for this action.

Response to Comment No. 293-295

An EIR is not required to provide an analysis of Project Alternatives to the same level as that provided for the Proposed Project. Chapter 18, Project Alternatives, provides a qualitative evaluation of the relative differences in potential impacts between the Proposed Project and the various project alternatives considered.

Response to Comment No. 293-296

The determination to send waste to Mesquite Regional Landfill is solely at the discretion of the County, and dependent on the infrastructure required for this action.

Response to Comment No. 293-297

The determination to send waste to Mesquite Regional Landfill is solely at the discretion of the County, and dependent on the infrastructure required for this action.

Response to Comment No. 293-298

The County is preparing this Final EIR to assist the County decision makers (i.e., the Regional Planning Commission and, if applicable, the Board of Supervisors) with its determination as to whether to approve the Proposed Project. The County decision makers will consider all evidence presented, including this Final EIR, land use planning considerations, Countywide plans and needs for integrated solid waste management, and testimony by the applicant and the public regarding the Proposed Project, before making a determination as to whether to approve the Proposed Project. If the County decision makers decide to approve the Proposed Project, the County will be required to prepare a statement of overriding considerations, which would outline the ultimate balancing of competing public objectives (including environmental, legal, technical, social, and economic factors) that was made to approve the Proposed Project.

Potential impacts of the Proposed Project related to air quality and greenhouse gas emissions are addressed in Partially Recirculated Draft EIR Chapters 11 and 12, respectively.

Response to Comment No. 293-299

The County is preparing this Final EIR to assist the County decision makers (i.e., the Regional Planning Commission and, if applicable, the Board of Supervisors) with its determination as to whether to approve the Proposed Project. The County decision makers will consider all evidence presented, including this Final EIR, land use planning considerations, Countywide plans and needs for integrated solid waste management, and testimony by the applicant and the public regarding the Proposed Project, before making a determination as to whether to approve the Proposed Project. If the County decision makers decide to approve the Proposed Project, the County will be required to prepare a statement of overriding considerations, which would outline the ultimate balancing of competing public objectives (including environmental, legal, technical, social, and economic factors) that was made to approve the Proposed Project.

Please also see Topical Response #5, Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 293-300

Chapter 18 of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR discusses the status of development of conversion technology facilities in Los Angeles County. See also Topical Response #18, Project Alternatives.

Response to Comment No. 293-301

Please see Topical Response #19, Project Need.

Response to Comment No. 293-302

Please see Topical Response #19, Project Need.

Response to Comment No. 293-303

The referenced figures show a very small amount of landfill visible under the Proposed Project and Alternatives B and C beyond the eastern ridgeline surrounding the landfill, which prevents a majority of views from this general location. This portion of the landfill would only be visible for a short term near the operational life of the landfill.

Response to Comment No. 293-304

A close review of the simulated views from this location shows that a portion of the landfill would be visible for the Proposed Project, but not for the Project Alternatives.

county of ventura

January 9, 2017

#294

County of Los Angeles
Department of Regional Planning
Zoning Permits North Section, Room 1348
Attn: Richard Claghorn
320 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Email: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

Subject: Comments on the Partially Recirculated DEIR for the Chiquita Canyon Landfill
Master Plan Revision

Dear Mr. Claghorn:

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the subject document. Attached are the comments that we have received resulting from intra-county review of the subject document. Additional comments may have been sent directly to you by other County agencies.

Your proposed responses to these comments should be sent directly to the commenter, with a copy to Clay Downing, Ventura County Planning Division, L#1740, 800 S. Victoria Avenue, Ventura, CA 93009.

If you have any questions regarding any of the comments, please contact the appropriate respondent. Overall questions may be directed to Clay Downing at (805) 650-4047.

294-1

Sincerely,



Tricia Maier, Manager
Planning Programs Section

Attachment(s)

County RMA Reference Number 11-036-2



Letter No. 294

Resource Management Agency
Tricia Maier, Manager
Planning Programs Section
800 South Victoria Ave., L# 1740
Ventura, CA 93009

Response to Comment No. 294-1

Comment acknowledged.



VENTURA COUNTY WATERSHED PROTECTION DISTRICT
PLANNING AND REGULATORY DIVISION
800 South Victoria Avenue, Ventura, California 93009
Zia Hosseinipour – Manager, Advance Planning (805) 654-2454

MEMORANDUM

DATE: December 1, 2016

TO: Richard Claghorn
County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning
320 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, California 90012
rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

FROM: E. Zia Hosseinipour, Manager of Advance Planning *E. Zia Hosseinipour*

SUBJECT: RMA 11-036-2 – Partially Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Chiquita Canyon Landfill Master Plan Revision, County of Los Angeles, Santa Clarita, CA
Santa Clara River Watershed, Zone 2
Watershed Protection District Project Number: WC2016-0113

Pursuant to your request, this office has reviewed the subject Partially Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Chiquita Canyon Landfill Master Plan Revision (SCH# 2005081071) dated November 2016.

PROJECT LOCATION

The Chiquita Canyon Landfill is an existing Class III (municipal solid waste) facility located in the northwestern portion of unincorporated Los Angeles County near the City of Santa Clarita, just west of the Interstate 5 and State Route 126 junction. The site is a total of 639 acres, with an existing permitted waste footprint of approximately 257 acres.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Chiquita Canyon, LLC (owner and operator of Chiquita Canyon Landfill) has applied for a new CUP to implement the Chiquita Canyon Landfill Master Plan Revision. The current CUP No. 89-081, which was approved in 1997, is for the permitted landfill area of 257 acres and a maximum daily permitted waste disposal limit of 6,000 tons per day. The proposed project includes development of a new entrance and support facilities, extension of the existing waste footprint, increased daily disposal limits, continued operation of the landfill, new design features, environmental monitoring, development of a household hazardous waste facility and a mixed organics processing facility, and relocation of an SCE sub-transmission line.

WATERSHED PROTECTION DISTRICT PROJECT COMMENTS:

1. This partially recirculated draft EIR is intended to provide additional information on two main sections - biological resources and air quality concerns. It does not provide additional information on surface water resources other than a map showing the drainages and the location of two stormwater basins. The landfill is located in Los Angeles County and does not discharge to any Ventura County Watershed Protection District (District) jurisdictional tributaries. The tributaries near the project site eventually discharge to the Santa Clara River but the project does not appear to add impervious area to the landfill. If approved, the landfill expansion will terrace some existing steep slopes and provide a system of ditches to convey runoff to the stormwater basins. The net increase in runoff volume and peaks should be negligible or minor. Therefore, District staff have no comments on the hydrology and drainage design for this project.

295-1

2. The proposed project is not within the FEMA Floodplain. No hydraulic issues of concern were identified.

295-2

Thank you for the opportunity to review the partially recirculated draft EIR for this project.

END OF TEXT



Memorandum

County of Ventura • Resource Management Agency • Planning Division
800 S. Victoria Avenue, Ventura, CA 93009-1740 • 805 654-2478 • www.vcrma.org/planning

DATE: November 14, 2016
TO: Distribution List
FROM: Laura Hocking, RMA/Planning Technician/EDR Coordinator
(805) 654-2443; laura.hocking@ventura.org
SUBJECT: Environmental Document Review — Non-County Project; RMA Ref. # 11-036-2

At the direction of the Board of Supervisors, any County of Ventura agency/department comments regarding environmental documents for non-County public agencies shall be coordinated through the County Planning Director. If you wish to comment on the subject project as indicated below, please do so in a letter or memo suitable for publication. The document should indicate the RMA Reference number on it, and it should be addressed to the lead agency contact person/entity (referenced below). Please include your complete contact information: reviewer name and title, agency/department name, street address, phone number and email address. Please send your comment document to me for distribution to the lead agency. If your agency/department does not wish to comment on the subject project, then please respond to me, either with this memo (sign below) or with an e-mail stating that you have no comment on the project. Thank you.

Please review the attached information and provide your written comments by January 5, 2017.

Project: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Master Plan Revision

Document Type: Partially Reciculated DEIR **Lead Agency:** County of Los Angeles

Lead Agency Contact: Richard Claghorn: 213-974-6443, rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

Document access:

- Website: http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/case/project_r2004-00559_partially-rdeir.pdf
- A pdf of the notice and/or document is attached in the e-mail transmission.
- A limited number of document copies were received. Please contact me to view the RMA file copy.
- A pdf of the document(s) can be viewed on the EDR intranet site: <http://157.145.209.7/EnvReview/>; User Name = "envreview", Password = "documents".

Distribution

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Airports Department - Todd McNamee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PWA/Integrated Waste Management Division - Derrick Wilson |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ag. Commissioner - Korinne Bell | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PWA/Transportation* - Anitha Balan |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> APCD - Alicia Stratton | <input type="checkbox"/> Harbor Dept. - Lyn Krieger |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fire Protection District, Planning Section - Ryan Kraai | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RMA/Env. Health - Rebecca Lustig |
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| - Jim O'Tousa, Soils & Geology | <input type="checkbox"/> RMA/LCA - Tess Harris |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PWA/Watershed Protection District* - Zia Hosseinipour, Impacts to WPD Facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> RMA/Tree Protection - Winston Wright |
| - Alma Quezada, Water Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RMA/Biology - Whitney Wilkinson |
| - Ewelina Mutkowska, NPDES | <input type="checkbox"/> Sheriff - _____ |
| - Brian Trushinski, FEMA Floodplains | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Supervisor's Office - District: <u>3</u> |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CEO _____ |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |

* email to additional staff

No Comment (Please sign and return this memo to me OR e-mail me a "No Comment" response):

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Letter No. 295

Ventura County Watershed Protection District
E. Zia Hosseinipour
Manager of Advance Planning
800 South Victoria Avenue
Ventura, CA 93009

Response to Comment No. 295-1

Comment acknowledged.

Response to Comment No. 295-2

Comment acknowledged.



South Coast Air Quality Management District

21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178

(909) 396-2000 • www.aqmd.gov

#296

SENT VIA EMAIL & USPS:

rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

January 9, 2017

Mr. Richard Claghorn, Project Planner
County of Los Angeles
Department of Regional Planning
Zoning Permits North Section, Room 1348
320 N. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Partially Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report (PRDEIR) for the Proposed Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) Master Plan Revision - Project No. R2004-00559-(5); Conditional Use Permit No. 200400042; Environmental Assessment No. 200400039; and SCH No. 2005081071)

The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) staff appreciates the opportunity to comment on the above-mentioned document. The following comments are meant as guidance for the Lead Agency and should be incorporated into the Final Environmental Impact Report (Final EIR). The SCAQMD staff previously submitted comments dated September 23, 2014 on the DEIR¹, which are incorporated herein by reference.

The SCAQMD staff has serious concerns regarding the odor impact analysis, air quality and health risk assessment (HRA) in the PRDEIR. The proposed project would bring the active open areas of the landfill closer to the existing receptors (both residential and worker receptors) and SCAQMD staff is highly concerned that the potential for odor impacts to the surrounding community have been concluded to be less than significant based on insufficient substantial evidence. Additionally, the lead agency failed to provide SCAQMD staff with electronic files to support the emissions estimates included in the PRDEIR, which did not allow for a complete review of the accuracy of the impacts disclosed in the PRDEIR. Mitigation measures included in the PRDEIR, such as the Odor Impact Minimization Plan, have not been developed or disclosed and SCAQMD staff has concerns as to its effectiveness in reducing odors to a less than significant level. Additional details are listed in the attachment.

296-1

¹ SCAQMD's comment letter on the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Proposed Chiquita Canyon Landfill Master Plan Revision - Project No. R2004-00559-(5); Conditional Use Permit No. 200400042; Environmental Assessment No. 200400039; and SCH No. 2005081071), dated September 23, 2014 and available on the internet at <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2014/september/deirchiquita.pdf>

Mr. Richard Claghorn,
Project Planner

2

January 9, 2017

Pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21092.5, SCAQMD staff requests that the Lead Agency provide the SCAQMD with written responses to all comments contained herein prior to the adoption of the Final EIR. Further, staff is available to work with the Lead Agency to address these issues and any other questions that may arise. Please contact Gordon Mize, Air Quality Specialist CEQA Section, at (909) 396-3302, if you have any questions regarding the enclosed comments.

Sincerely,



Jillian Wong, Ph.D.
Planning and Rules Manager
Planning, Rule Development & Area Sources

Attachments

LAC161109-02
Control Number

SN:CS:AL:JW:SC:CT:JA:JC:GM

ATTACHMENT

Landfill Gas Collection Efficiency

1. Since the air quality analysis and HRA was based on an 85% collection efficiency, the lead agency should ensure that improvements are made such that the collection efficiency is equal to or greater than the 85% collection efficiency assumed in the PRDEIR. Otherwise, air quality and health risk impacts to the surrounding community would exceed the levels disclosed in the PRDEIR. In the assessment performed by SCS on behalf of the landfill operator, the collection efficiency is correlated to landfill cover design, and a set of design and operational scenarios correlating amounts of surface area cover improvements to overall improvements in collection efficiency are provided (Appendix H-3). If the landfill design and operation will be incorporating upgraded landfill cover materials on the landfill surface in areas with intermediate cover to an equivalent effectiveness of final cover, SCAQMD staff recommends that the lead agency require the landfill operator to demonstrate on an ongoing basis that the collection efficiency is equal to or greater than 85% during operation of the landfill. This would allow the lead agency to review the effectiveness of the planned cover improvements with the demonstrated gas collection efficiency and avoid an underestimation of project impacts to the surrounding community. Improving landfill gas collection efficiency would likely result in a reduction of odor impacts from the landfill.

296-2

Wind Monitoring Equipment Description and Location Details

2. In Section 11.5.2 (Local Wind Patterns), the PRDEIR states that CCL wind monitoring equipment was used to collect wind data from 2012 through 2014. Since wind monitoring equipment description and location details (elevation, terrain, potential wind barriers etc.) were unavailable, SCAQMD staff was unable to review the appropriateness of the meteorological data and determine if the statements made in Section 11.5.2 are representative of on-site conditions. As the working surfaces of the landfill increase in elevation, it is possible that the winds at lower elevations would not match the winds at higher elevations. SCAQMD staff recommends the Final EIR include wind monitoring equipment information and a location of the wind monitor as evidence that the wind roses in the PRDEIR are representative of on-site conditions as they relate to the transmission of odors.

296-3

Odor Impacts

3. In section 11.5.4 (current odor management strategies at CCL), the lead agency discusses an existing odor misting system along the mile long trash fence to the western and northern landfill boundaries. The misting system dispenses an odor neutralizer² when needed to control odors based on weather conditions. However, no mention is made of an odor misting system along the proposed boundaries of the expanded landfill to neutralize potential odors which could otherwise migrate toward the existing postal facility located directly east of the landfill and toward businesses located to the northeast, close to proposed new landfill boundaries.

296-4

² The odor neutralizing products used in the odor misting system should have no adverse environmental impacts. The formulations should be free of toxic compounds, VOC, and fragrance. Many products available in the market attempt to mask odors with fragrances, which can also result in odor complaints.

<p>Based on the prevailing westerly wind patterns (Figure 11-3b), SCAQMD staff recommends the lead agency require, in the Final EIR, the installation and use of an odor misting system along the new eastern boundary.</p>	296-4 cont'd
<p>4. The proposed landfill boundaries extend farther north, much closer to northern and northeastern portions of the Val Verde neighborhood where complaints have already been reported in the past. The proximity of the expanded landfill to the neighborhood is likely to increase the potential pool of residential complainants. Therefore, SCAQMD staff recommends the lead agency require, in the Final EIR, the use of an odor misting system³ along the new northern boundary as well.</p>	296-5
<p>5. In section 11.5.5 (odor complaints), the PRDEIR states that the impact of an odor source is best measured by the number of confirmed or verified odor complaints for that source. SCAQMD staff agrees that this may be an appropriate characterization of odor impacts for odor sources located in areas more accessible to SCAQMD inspectors for timely investigation. If SCAQMD compliance staff were able to respond to alleged odor complaints more quickly, the number of confirmed or verified odor complaints would most likely be higher. Because the landfill is situated in a relatively remote location, however, it is logistically impractical for SCAQMD to station an inspector in the immediate vicinity due to staffing constraints and other priorities, and odors may dissipate by the time an inspector arrives to investigate odor complaints. SCAQMD staff believes that the number of complaints alleging odors from the landfill is a more appropriate indicator of odor impacts, which would result in a potentially significant odor impact on receptors.</p>	296-6
<p>6. Section 11.5.5 (odor complaints) also includes a discussion of odor complaints where the PRDEIR includes SCAQMD odor complaint records received from the SCAQMD through a public records request. The PRDEIR describes the Notice of Violation issued for a Rule 402 – Nuisance violation that occurred on December 20, 2014. In its discussion, the landfill identified the root cause of the odor nuisance as green waste from a source whose green waste grinding equipment had broken down. The breakdown caused the green waste to begin to decompose, and, upon arrival at the landfill, the owner of the grinding equipment failed to notify CCL of the odorous load. Although section 11.5.4 (current odor management strategies at CCL) includes a best operating practice whereby an obvious highly odorous load is rejected at the truck scales, in this instance, the landfill's own load check process failed to catch the odorous load before it was deposited. The event went unnoticed by landfill staff until sufficient odor complaints were confirmed by an SCAQMD inspector to warrant issuing the Notice of Violation. Therefore, SCAQMD staff reiterates our previous recommendation "that the lead agency establish increments of progress in terms of throughput tonnage such that each increment is granted only if CCL demonstrates that air quality impacts, principally in the form of odor impacts, are not a burden to the community"⁴. Additionally, it is critical to have mechanisms in place to quickly address odor complaints and issues, should they arise.</p>	296-7

³ The odor neutralizing products used in the odor misting system should have no adverse environmental impacts. The formulations should be free of toxic compounds, VOC, and fragrance. Many products available in the market attempt to mask odors with fragrances, which can also result in odor complaints.

⁴ See Comment 7 of SCAQMD's comment letter on the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Proposed Chiquita Canyon Landfill Master Plan Revision - Project No. R2004-00559-(5); Conditional Use Permit

7. Section 11.5.6 (odor investigation at CCL) refers to an odor study performed by Soil Water Air Protection Enterprise (SWAPE). The report states that odors were described using Dilution to Threshold values to quantify strength, and Hedonic Tone to quantify pleasantness, among other criteria. Enforcement of Rule 402 and HSC 41700 are not contingent on these criteria. SCAQMD's policy is that if an inspector verifies in the presence of "a considerable number of persons" an odor which "cause[s them] injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance", then traces the odor to a unique source, and confirms that the source is in fact the cause of the odor, the facility may be issued a Notice of Violation. SCAQMD has issued Notices of Violation in the past to sources such as bakeries and coffee roasters, where inspectors have determined that such odors are a nuisance to the persons making the complaints. The SWAPE report concludes that the landfill does not create significant odor impacts to the surrounding community. SCAQMD staff is concerned that the expansion of the landfill would increase the proximity of active working surfaces of the landfill to existing receptors, resulting in increased odor complaints and potential Rule 402 Nuisance violations, which would be a potentially significant impact. SCAQMD staff encourages the lead agency to be proactive in preventing odor complaints from the proposed project.

296-8

8. Under Impact AQ-8, the lead agency concludes that expanded landfill operations would not create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people and that operation impacts would be less than significant. SCAQMD staff has serious concerns that the odor impacts from operation have been underestimated. The proposed project will not only expand the landfill boundaries to within less than 1,000 feet of the postal facility to the east and businesses to the northwest (see Figure 11-4), but will also double the tonnage of material the landfill receives on a daily basis. Based on SCAQMD staff's experience with changing elevations and changing workface locations at Sunshine Canyon Landfill, we have found that the elevation of the working face and proximity to receptors creates trash and/or landfill odor impacts on the downwind community, resulting in an increased number of complaints. Therefore, SCAQMD staff believes that the number of complaints may increase substantially due to the increased tonnage and expanded operations, bringing active open areas of the landfill closer to existing receptors which would cause an exacerbation of the odor impacts in the surrounding community.

296-9

9. Due to the proposed expansion and increase in disposal tonnage from 6,000 to 12,000 tons per day and 30,000 to 60,000 tons per week that will include organic and compost waste in the waste stream, SCAQMD staff is highly concerned about the potential odor impacts to nearby residents and workers. The lead agency states that any odors generated from active open areas based on the lateral and vertical expansion will dissipate based on existing topographical and meteorological conditions and the use of odor event management methods, such as applying odor neutralizing agents⁵ or strategically placing fans on the landfill to disperse odors, thus

296-10

No. 200400042; Environmental Assessment No. 200400039; and SCH No. 2005081071), dated September 23, 2014 and available on the internet at <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2014/september/deirchiquita.pdf>

⁵ The odor neutralizing products used in the odor misting system should have no adverse environmental impacts. The formulations should be free of toxic compounds, VOC, and fragrance. Many products available in the market attempt to mask odors with fragrances, which can also result in odor complaints.

concluding that odor nuisance events would either not be created or not sufficiently impact nearby receptors to cause violations of Rule 402 or HSC 41700. SCAQMD staff has strong concerns that the analysis of topographical and meteorological conditions is over-simplified and does not provide substantial evidence as to how the odor impacts would be considered less than significant. Wind rose analyses (Figures 11-3a, 11-3b, and 11-3d) show that winds are blowing from the west toward industrial receptors where post office workers and office park workers are located. Calmer wind conditions, similar to the conditions that have historically been associated with odor events affecting the Val Verde residents, are likely to also create an increase in odor events and complaints due to the increased waste throughput, change in topography and historically low wind speeds that tend to allow odors to settle in the Val Verde area. For these reasons, the nearby residential and worker receptors could experience conditions that would increase the potential for frequent odor nuisance complaints. Therefore, SCAQMD staff recommends the following measures to further reduce odor impacts from the proposed project:

- a. In order to address rain or natural erosion effects at the landfill, maintain the required soil thickness by repairing any eroded soil.
- b. In order to address odors from migrating to offsite sensitive and worker receptor locations, install odor baffles/barriers to disperse odors, such as vegetation, misting systems, orchard fans, trees, or other strategies to disrupt the flow of odors generated by the landfill activities.
- c. Ensure that there are an adequate number of weather stations sited at the landfill. Additionally, site other weather stations located in the community and near the industrial/commercial areas (i.e. the post office facility located east of the site and the office park located northeast). These additional weather stations would provide a complete overview of the winds in the area at the time odor complaints are received.
- d. Prior to the landfill expansion, establish a baseline of the emission of Table 2 compounds as listed in SCAQMD Rule 1150.1 - Control of Gaseous Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste.
- e. AB 1826 – Mandatory Commercial Organics (Compost) Recycling: In order to meet the AB 1826 requirements to remove organics (food scraps; green wastes and yard trimmings; non-hazardous, non-treated wood waste; and food-soiled paper and cardboard) from the waste stream by 2023, the lead agency should implement a food recovery program, require waste screening and accelerate the removal of organic waste from the waste stream at transfer stations⁶.
- f. Ensure that any leachate treatment occurs far away from the community due to a potential for leaks, which would cause odor complaints.

296-10
cont'd

10. Under Impact AQ-9, the lead agency concludes that the operation of the composting facility would result in less than significant objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people. Per HSC 41705(a)(2), HSC 41700 does not apply to operations that produce, manufacture or handle compost; this is under the jurisdiction of the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) per HSC 41705(b), which also states that if a district receives a complaint pertaining to composting odors, the district shall notify the LEA of the complaint within 24 hours or by next working day. Since odor complaints of any sort are likely to be reported to SCAQMD staff

296-11

⁶ Source: <http://www.rethinkwaste.org/businesses/ab1826>

first, any delay in determining if the odor is due to composting operations will necessarily further delay investigation by the LEA, further increasing the likelihood that odors reported by the community or neighboring businesses will not be verified or confirmed by the appropriate agency and causing additional frustration for the affected community and/or businesses. Composting odors are usually most intense when compost windrow piles are turned. For example, Kagel Canyon residents located to the east of nearby Lopez Canyon Landfill in Sylmar filed compost odor complaints alleging Lopez Canyon Landfill as the odor source. Compost odor complaints were greatly reduced when the landfill operator restricted turning of compost to times when the wind was blowing away from the nearby community. Therefore, SCAQMD staff recommends the lead agency implement a similar restriction for the proposed project.

296-11
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11. Under Impact AQ-9, and Mitigation Measure AQ-4, the lead agency relies on an Odor Impact Minimization Plan (OIMP) to reduce odor impacts from the composting portion of the proposed project to a less than significant level. SCAQMD staff is seriously concerned that without providing the specifics of the OIMP, the lead agency has not demonstrated with substantial evidence that the OIMP would reduce the odor impacts from the composting facility. Furthermore, the OIMP might include measures which would have secondary or indirect environmental impacts, which would need to be disclosed and considered as part of the proposed project and the EIR. Without providing the OIMP as part of the PRDEIR, it is not possible for SCAQMD staff to review or provide comments on the effectiveness of the measures or to ensure that the OIMP would be enforceable and reduce odors to a less than significant level. Therefore, SCAQMD staff recommends the lead agency include the OIMP in the Final EIR. SCAQMD staff is available to work with the lead agency in developing the OIMP.

296-12

12. The OIMP would only address odors from composting operations. However, the landfill operations itself would also be a source of potential odors. Therefore, the SCAQMD recommends that the lead agency either implement the OIMP for the entire landfill operations or develop a separate plan to address odors from landfill operations not covered by the OIMP. This plan could include a measure to divert organic waste from the waste stream accepted at the landfill. SCAQMD staff is available to work with the lead agency in developing such a plan.

296-13

Air Dispersion Modeling and Health Risk Assessment

13. SCAQMD staff requested files (modeling, HRA, and emissions estimation) used in the air quality analyses in our comment letter on the Notice of Preparation/Initial Study dated December 13, 2011⁷. Additionally, our comment letter on the Draft EIR dated September 23, 2014⁸ also requested additional emissions calculation files to support the analysis. Without these details and files, it is not possible for the SCAQMD staff to review the air quality and health risk impacts stated in the PRDEIR for accuracy. The lead agency should provide this

296-14

⁷ Available on the internet at <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2011/december/chiquita-canyon-landfill.pdf>

⁸ Available on the internet at <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2014/september/deirchiquita.pdf>

detailed information in the Final EIR, such as sample calculations showing how the project's impacts were estimated, and how the emissions from CalEEMod and/or EMFAC were used to determine the emission rates of the sources modeled. Specific requested details are listed below:

- a. Soil disturbance activities – SCAQMD staff was unable to ascertain where soil disturbance emissions are included in the dispersion modeling. By not including these emissions, air quality impacts could have been underestimated. SCAQMD staff recommends including these emissions in the Final EIR.
- b. Vehicle emission rates – SCAQMD staff was unable to verify the accuracy of the emission rates used for each speed of travel analyzed (e.g. emission from idling, onsite travel, off site travel) and idling times. Without supporting calculations or spreadsheets, SCAQMD staff was unable to verify how much idling time, if any, was included in the emission rate calculations, which could have led to an underestimation of health risks. Therefore, SCAQMD staff recommends that 15 minutes of idling be included in the HRA in the Final EIR.
- c. Based on Appendix H1 – Methodology – it appears that the lead agency averaged the DPM emissions from trucks for the 30-years of exposure and used that emission rate to estimate the health risks. This is not an appropriate methodology to estimate emissions using the 2015 revised OEHHA guidelines. The 2015 revised OEHHA guidelines acknowledge that children are more susceptible to the exposure to air toxics and have revised the way cancer risks are estimated to take this into account. Since the emissions from the project generated trucks get cleaner with time due to existing regulations, it would not be appropriate to average the emissions over the 30-year exposure duration since this would underestimate the health risks to children who would be exposed to higher DPM concentrations during the early years of project operation. Therefore, SCAQMD staff recommends that the DPM emissions for each year of operation be applied to each of the corresponding age bins (i.e. emissions from Year 1 of project operation should be used to estimate cancer risks to the third trimester to 0 year age bin; Year 1 and 2 of project operation should be used to estimate the cancer risks to the 0 to 2 years age bins; and so on).
- c. Stationary Source Exhaust Emissions – SCAQMD staff was unable to verify LFG emissions rates, capture efficiency, or destruction efficiency, which might have caused the proposed project's air quality and health risks to be underestimated. SCAQMD staff recommends the lead agency provide land fill gas emission data, capture efficiency models, and source tests demonstrating destruction efficiency in the Final EIR. Since SCAQMD is also a CEQA responsible agency and will be using this EIR to issue the permits for the flares, the data provided would be used to develop permit limits.
- d. Fugitive Landfill Gas Emissions – SCAQMD staff was unable to verify fugitive gas emission rates used, which might have caused an underestimation of air quality impacts and health risks. SCAQMD staff recommends the lead agency provide land fill gas emission data and capture efficiency models in the Final EIR.

296-14
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14. Since the lead agency has determined that construction and operation activities will generate significant and unavoidable air quality impacts, SCAQMD staff recommends the following mitigation measure be added to further reduce the significant air quality impacts:
- a. All off-road diesel-powered construction equipment greater than 50 horsepower (hp) shall meet the Tier 4f emission standards. In addition, all construction equipment shall be outfitted with BACT devices certified by CARB. Any emissions control device used by the contractor shall achieve emissions reductions that are no less than what could be achieved by a Level 3 diesel emissions control strategy for a similarly sized engine as defined by CARB regulations.

296-15

SCAQMD Rules

15. The Final EIR should include a description of how the lead agency will comply with SCAQMD Rule 1133.3 - Emission Reductions from Greenwaste Composting Operations.

296-16

16. Since the proposed project is considered a large operation (50 acre sites or more of disturbed surface area; or daily earth-moving operations of 3,850 cubic yards or more on three days in any year) in the South Coast Air Basin⁹, the lead agency is required to comply with all SCAQMD Rule 403(e) – Additional Requirements for Large Operations. This may include but not limited to Large Operation Notification, appropriate signage, additional dust control measures, and employment of a dust control supervisor that has successfully completed the Dust Control in the South Coast Air Basin training class. Therefore, the Final EIR should contain a detailed description of how the Project will comply with Rule 403(e). Please contact dustcontrol@aqmd.gov for more information.

296-17

- Additional requirements include but are not limited to:
 - Implementation of Table 2 of Rule 403 at all times and implementation of the actions specified in Table 3 of Rule 403 when applicable.
 - Submittal of a fully executed Large Operation Notification to the Executive Officer.
 - Maintenance of daily records to document the specific dust control actions taken.
 - Installation and maintenance of project signage with project contact person that meets the minimum standards of Rule 403 Implementation Handbook.
 - Identification of a dust control supervisor that has completed the AQMD Fugitive Dust Control Class.

EMFAC Emission Factors for Route Collection Vehicles

17. Under the assumptions for the operational truck emission estimates in the Air Quality Appendix H,¹⁰ the operational estimates are based on an increase of 272 diesel fueled

296-18

⁹ PRDEIR, Project Description, Table 2-5 Estimated Proposed Project Earthwork.

¹⁰PRDEIR, Appendix H-2_02_Peak Truck Emission Calculations (Nov 2016) on page 11 of 188 and Mobile Sources Operation Emission Calculations on page 17 of 188; and H-2_03_Average Truck Emission Calculations (Nov 2016) on page 11 of 188 and Mobile Sources Operation Emission Calculations on page 17 of 188.

transfer trucks and 300 diesel fueled waste collection trucks from the project baseline based on the increase in landfill throughput. In the footnotes on page 17 for both the peak and average emission estimates, the EMFAC User Guidance is cited for the emission factor assumptions used to estimate the added transfer and waste collection truck emissions. Heavy-Heavy Duty Truck (HHDT) emission factors are used for the 272 transfer trucks but Medium Heavy Duty Truck (MHDT) emission factors are used for the added 300 waste collection trucks. HHDT trucks are categorized by the EMFAC Guidance as vehicles weighing 33,001-60,000 pounds¹¹ and MHDT trucks weighing in 14,001-33,000 pounds. Based on the EMFAC emission factor criteria, the Final EIR should describe the rationale for using the MHDT emission factors instead of the HHDT.

296-18
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Identifying Route Truck Service Areas and Transfer Truck Destinations

18. Based on the assumptions in Appendix H, Air Quality, the lead agency used 28.2 round trip miles for the waste collection trucks but did not describe the service areas related to that distance. A distance of 90.6 round trip miles was cited for the transfer trucks but the transfer station site locations were also not identified. In order to relate these distances to the applicable air quality analyses, the service areas of the waste disposal route trucks and the transfer truck locations should be included in the Final EIR.

296-19

¹¹An average large garbage truck weighs about 64,000 pounds or 32 short tons. Smaller trucks weigh about 20 tons:
<https://www.reference.com/vehicles/much-garbage-truck-weigh-17dc33699c400aab?qo=contentSimilarQuestions>



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September 23, 2014

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**Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Proposed Chiquita Canyon Landfill
Master Plan Revision - Project No. R2004-00559-(5); Conditional Use Permit No.
200400042; Environmental Assessment No. 200400039; and SCH No. 2005081071**

The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) staff appreciates the opportunity to comment on the above-mentioned document. The following comments are meant as guidance for the Lead Agency and should be incorporated into the Final Environmental Impact Report (Final EIR).

The proposed project includes different construction and operational elements at the existing Chiquita Canyon Class III Landfill located in unincorporated Los Angeles County near the City of Santa Clarita. Development will include a new entrance off of State Route 126; a lateral extension/expansion of the existing footprint by 143 acres (from 257 to 400 acres) and an increase in height by 133 feet (to a maximum elevation of 1,573 feet); development of a Household Hazardous Waste Facility (HHWF); continuation of a mixed-organics composting operation; and the relocation of an existing Southern California Edison (SCE) transmission line. The landfill will be open 24 hours per day but would close from 5:00 PM on Saturday to 4:00 AM on Monday. The HHWF will be open seven days per week 24-hours per day for processing, operations and maintenance, but is open seven days per week between 6:00 AM to 8:00 PM for delivery of material by the general public. The mixed-organics composting facility is currently permitted to receive up to 560 tons per day and will operate seven days per week, 24-hours daily. The total number of employees working at the facility each day would increase from 25 to 50 people total including administrative staff. The number of equipment operating at the site would also increase by 15 to 20 pieces per day from the existing number. Peak daily inbound and outbound traffic from transfer vehicles, collection trucks, other commercial hauler vehicles and the general public is estimated to increase by 594 vehicles. The construction of landfill cells will occur approximately every 18 months to five years over the life of the project beginning in 2016. The proposed project would also increase daily and weekly disposal tonnage from 6,000 to 12,000 tons per day and 30,000 to 60,000 tons per week with a 21-year life beginning in 2016 ending in 2037.

The SCAQMD staff has concerns about the assumptions used in the air quality analysis. These concerns include not documenting or analyzing wind patterns that affect offsite transport of

Ms. Iris Chi,
Project Planner

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September 23, 2014

landfill odors that could result in potential complaints from nearby sensitive receptors, i.e., residents living near the project site. Next, the DEIR does not analyze how geotechnical activity could affect the landfill gas collection and control systems that could lead to odors and emissions escaping into the atmosphere. In addition, there are concerns about the air quality analysis including the control efficiency assumptions used to estimate operational emissions from the landfill gas collection system and long-term air quality impacts from surface emissions and flaring. Further, there are recommendations to re-analyze project impacts described in the attachment for daily CEQA impacts, modeling, and risk in order that nearby sensitive receptors are not adversely effected by potentially significant project impacts. Finally, recommendations are made by SCAQMD staff to mitigate potentially significant project impacts per CEQA Guidelines §15126.4. Further details are listed in the attachment.

Pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21092.5, SCAQMD staff requests that the Lead Agency provide the SCAQMD with written responses to all comments contained herein prior to the adoption of the Final EIR. Further, staff is available to work with the Lead Agency to address these issues and any other questions that may arise. Please contact Gordon Mize, Air Quality Specialist CEQA Section, at (909) 396-3304, if you have any questions regarding the enclosed comments.

Sincerely,



Edward A. Eckerle
Program Supervisor
Planning, Rule Development & Area Sources

LAC140709-01
Control Number

EE:EP:CT:DJ:JB:GM

Chapter 11 – Air Quality

1. In 11.3.2 - Climate and Meteorology, and in 11.6.3, Impact AQ – 10, and 3.2.9 - Cumulative Impacts, the DEIR does not document or analyze wind patterns at the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL), including wind direction, flow patterns, wind speed, time changes, funneling effects, seasonal changes, alternative conditions (e.g. Santa Ana) etc. This analysis is important for analyzing the potential for the offsite transport of odors and resulting odor complaints from nearby receptors. In Appendix H - Air Quality, the report states that, “sensitive receptors are generally located upwind of the landfill.” The terms “upwind” and “downwind” will depend on the time of day or night. If the current receptors are upwind at any time, the future receptors in the Landmark Village and Homestead Village areas will be downwind, and vice versa.

Interplaying with the sources of odors from the landfill, are the wind patterns, both regionally and locally. Generally, during the day, as the land heats up from the sun, the winds are from the ocean heading generally northward. At night as the land cools down, the winds are from the north, toward the ocean. Cool air in the mountain areas flows down the canyons in the nighttime. These general patterns (alternative patterns can be created by e.g. Santa Ana conditions) can have specific effects on landfill odor and their impact on complainants. For instance, at Sunshine Canyon Landfill (SCL) which is close to Chiquita Canyon, trash odors from the working face impact the community to the south of SCL mostly only in the early morning hours. Nighttime odors are almost exclusively from landfill gas.

Landfill odors that impact complainants mostly are either trash odors from the working face or landfill gas odors from gas escaping from the landfill surface. (Odors occasionally can come from leaking or mishandled leachate, or from greenwaste or compost if used or produced at the landfill.) Trash odors from the working face are usually detected in the daytime when the daily cover is peeled back, trash in the landfill exposed, and new trash is brought in and placed at the working face. Usually, trash odors from the working face mask landfill gas odors from gas escaping from the landfill surface. Gas escaping from the landfill surface may occur at anytime, and if the collection and control system is inadequate / undersized to collect and control landfill gas, then escaping landfill gas from the landfill surface will occur continuously. Nighttime landfill odors are usually landfill gas odors because disposal activities there have ceased and the working face has been covered for the night.

From January 1, 2014, through September 8, 2014, SCAQMD has received 146 complaints alleging odors from CCL as the source. Approximately 58 percent of those complaints were phoned in during SCAQMD off-hours or at night. Approximately half of the total 146 complaints received were resolved by phone and/or investigated the next SCAQMD business day. Of those complaints that were timely responded to and investigated by SCAQMD field inspection staff, no odors were actually verified with the complainant(s) at their location. However, it should be noted that SCAQMD field staff have detected landfill associated odors elsewhere in the adjacent community during approximately 20% of the complaint investigations.

Due to the nature of wind patterns in the area and the significant number of odor complaints received, a more detailed discussion and evaluation of the wind patterns and their affect on odor impacts from the proposed project on nearby residences is necessary and should be included in the Final EIR.

2. The DEIR's Geotechnical Investigation, Master Plan Revision, states that the "site may be developed as planned, provided our recommendations are incorporated in the design of the project", and that "requirements of the Los Angeles County Building Code are followed." The SCAQMD staff is concerned that the discussion lacks any analysis on ways that geotechnical activity, including above and underground landslides and other instability, can affect the landfill gas collection and control systems. Following the recommendations of the authors and Los Angeles County are important for ensuring the operation of the landfill collection and control systems and thereby preventing emissions, including odors, escaping to the atmosphere. The Lead Agency should include a discussion of how geotechnical activity could potentially impact air quality, including impacts on the landfill collection and control systems of the proposed project.
3. In 11.5.1.1, a statement is made that the landfill gas collection system achieves 85% efficiency (based on a Golder & Associates study cited in Appendix H). The Lead Agency did not include this study in the DEIR so the SCAQMD staff could not verify its accuracy or substantiate its findings. Due to the fact that the collection system efficiency has significant consequences on surface air quality emission impacts, and that the default collection efficiency factor based on state and federal regulatory guidance is 75%, The Lead Agency should revise this collection efficiency percentage from 85% to 75% in the Final EIR and recalculate all affected results.

According to the DEIR Section 11.6.3.2, the operational emission impacts are stated to be less than significant. This impact determination should be revisited if the quantified operational emission from surface landfill gas, due to the revised collection efficiency, changes the result such that the operational emissions exceed the significance thresholds.

Section 11.6.3.2 of the DEIR also states "Even though operational emissions from NOx are above the mass daily emission threshold for 2032, this emission scenario represents maximum potential daily emissions, which were estimated using conservative assumptions and are not anticipated to occur every day of the year. Due to the flares' location in the middle of the site, a buffer would exist between the emission source and potential offsite receptors." This statement is confusing and does not adequately explain why operational regional NOx emissions for 2032 (Table 11-9c) would not be expected to occur every day of the year given the continuous gas generation and operation of the landfill gas collection and control system and the nearly every day (312 days per year) land-filling activities. The SCAQMD staff recommends removing or revising this statement to better explain why the location of the flare to that of potential off-site receptors has any impact on regional emissions.

4. The Lead Agency estimates that additional waste trucks (272 more transfer vehicles and 300 more route collection trucks)¹ will be needed to support the proposed increase in permitted maximum daily waste disposal from 6,000 to 12,000 tons per day (also 30,000 to 60,000 tons per week). Although increased emissions from the increase in waste truck trips are included in the air quality analyses for localized and health impacts, those increased emissions were not included in the maximum daily regional operational emission estimate totals in the DEIR.² The Lead Agency states that these operational emissions are included in the existing conditions and therefore not calculated in the DEIR³ citing guidance from the SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook (SCAQMD Handbook). Although the reference in the SCAQMD Handbook is not clear to SCAQMD staff, the lead agency seems to have based its determination on a displaced truck trip argument or relocated/redirected emissions that is not supported by the SCAQMD staff CEQA Guidance.⁴ The Lead Agency's argument presumes that the increase in truck trips due to the proposed project would have occurred somewhere else in the region is incorrect and is not supported by the SCAQMD staff CEQA Guidance or the CEQA statute. The Lead Agency should quantify the emissions from the increase in off-site waste truck trips due to the proposed project and include them in the determination of significance for Impact AQ-5.

Appendix H - Air Quality

5. Appendix H.1 and H.2 of the DEIR report the landfill surface and flare emissions. The SCAQMD staff was unable to verify and reproduce the results. Future flare emissions were estimated using a previous source test on existing flares at the project site. However, the source test used was conducted with the flares operating at approximately 50% of its capacity (Appendix H). As a result, the estimated flare emissions may be significantly underestimated. One way to address this issue is to base the flare emissions on pounds per standard cubic feet (lbs/scf) of landfill gas instead of using the direct emission rate in lbs/hr directly from the source test results.

In addition to the flare source test emission result issue discussed above, the flare modeling input parameters for diameter, temperature, and velocity (as per stated on page 2 of 3 of Appendix H2) are not consistent with the information SCAQMD staff has on file for the proposed new flares. According to page 2 of 3 Appendix H2 the input parameters used were: exhaust temperature of 1,720 F; stack diameter of 11.3 feet; and exhaust velocity of 12.5 fps. However, as stated earlier in the DEIR, proposed new flares are identical to the existing flares. Based on SCAQMD records and source test results for the existing flares, the input parameters used should be more consistent with the following flare parameters: exhaust temperature of 1,596.4 F; stack diameter of 12 feet; and exhaust velocity of 15.6 fps.

Because, the dispersion modeling results and summary of impacts indicate no exceedances of criteria pollutant (except PM10/2.5) and risk thresholds (see Sections 11.6.3.2, 11.9.2, and

¹ Table 2-4 (Summary of Net Change in Peak Potential Daily Inbound and Outbound Traffic with Proposed Project), Page 2-20.

² Footnote in Tables 11-9a, 11-9b, and 11-9c - 2016, 2021 and 2032 Proposed Project Operation Emissions.

³ Section 11.0 Air Quality Section, Page 11-23, Pages 11-23 to 11-24,

⁴ SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook (Handbook), Page 9-8

11.9.3), it is recommended that all assumptions and calculations be reviewed and revised as needed. The revised emissions should be re-analyzed for daily CEQA impacts, modeling, and risk.

6. In Appendix H.1.5, the DEIR references the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) Air Quality Guidelines (2012) as the mechanism for qualitatively evaluating the significance of possible odor impacts on nearby sensitive receptors. In evaluating the BAAQMD's Step 1 - Disclosure of Odor Parameters, the DEIR does not adequately address the:
 - frequency of odor events generated by the odor source (e.g. operating hours, seasonality). Essentially, a landfill generates odors all the days trash is delivered to the working face, and potentially every day and night if the gas collection and control system is not optimally functioning. Also not discussed is that the landfill permitted tonnage will double and, the acreage will increase almost 150 acres and the surface of the landfill will rise, all of which can cause odor emissions to increase or have more impact;
 - distance and landscape between the odor source and receptors. The distances and topography, wind currents, etc. as they will affect odor emission and affect the Landmark and Homestead Village developments is not discussed; and
 - predominant wind directions and speed and upwind downwind location of receptors.
7. While CCL has not been cited for any nuisance violations since 2006, the project proposes to double the permitted tonnage, increase the surface area of the landfill by 150 acres, and raise the level/elevation of the landfill. Significant development of residences and presumably some schools are anticipated to be built to the south of the facility, such that southward air drainage from cool air at night and from northerly daytime wind patterns could carry trash and landfill gas odors into these new communities and schools. With this scenario in mind, SCAQMD recommends that the Lead Agency establish increments of progress in terms of throughput tonnage such that each increment is granted only if CCL demonstrates that air quality impacts principally in the form of odor impacts are not a burden to the community. The SCAQMD staff notes that this approach was successfully applied to a project involving the Athens Services Transfer Station in the City of Industry.

Localized and Health Risk Affect Modeling Analyses

8. The DEIR and Appendix H do not contain enough information for SCAQMD staff to determine how the emissions were calculated for each source modeled in AERMOD (for both LST and HRA). The Lead Agency needs to provide more detailed information in the Final EIR, such as sample calculations showing how the project's impacts were estimated, and sample calculations showing how the emissions from CalEEMOD and/or EMFAC were used to determine the emission rates of the sources modeled. Without these details, it is not possible to review the Air Quality impacts stated in the DEIR for accuracy.

9. The dispersion model and risk summary results listed in Section 11 (Tables 11-7a, 11-7b, 11-8a, 11-8b, and 11-10a to 11-10c) do not match the AERMOD output files provided electronically to SCAQMD. For example, the operational PM10 annual impacts are listed in Table 11-10b as 0.5 mg/m³, while the AERMOD output shows the project maximum as 2.76 mg/m³. For comparison, SCAQMD's significance threshold for operations is 1.0 mg/m³. The Lead Agency needs to ensure that the modeled impacts shown in the Final EIR match the AERMOD output file concentrations and if any additional factors are applied, they need to be explained in detail and sample calculations should be provided.
10. The proposed project is scheduled to begin construction in 2014 and the DEIR states that cell construction would occur every 18 months to 5 years, based on need. Appendix H, Section H.1.1 of the DEIR states that 2021 was identified as the year which would have the highest emissions from both construction and operation. However, in the DEIR, the project's emissions from either construction or operation were analyzed separately and compared individually to the SCAQMD's respective construction and operation thresholds. Since this project involves a long-term construction period and the construction and operational phases will overlap, the SCAQMD staff therefore recommends that the lead agency determine the worst-case construction and operational daily air quality impact scenario; total the construction and operational emission estimates together; and then compare those totals with the SCAQMD operational daily significance thresholds in the Final EIR. The reasoning is that the proposed 18-year construction period (from 2014 till 2032) is a long period of time making the project 'construction' emissions more similar to an operational profile. Therefore, the use of the more conservative operational daily significance thresholds approach would be more conservative than separating the emissions and comparing the short- and long-term estimates to the respective SCAQMD recommended daily significance thresholds.
11. Similarly, the health risk assessment (HRA) for the project should also analyze emissions from both construction and operation together, since they are anticipated to occur concurrently for the duration of project. The DEIR used a 9-year exposure duration for construction. However, given that the construction period is actually 16 years long, the 9-year exposure duration is not conservative. The Final EIR should analyze the health risks from both construction and operation of the project together and use an exposure duration that lasts for either 70 years or for the life of the project.
12. Some of the receptors were placed within the volume source exclusion zone and their results would be invalid. It is recommended that the LST analysis be updated so that no receptors are placed within the volume source exclusion zone either by modeling the roadway as an area source or the volume sources be reduced in size.

SCAQMD Rule 1193 – Clean On-Road Refuse Collection Vehicles

13. The DEIR Section 11.4.3.2 fails to mention compliance with SCAQMD Rule 1193 - Clean On-Road Residential and Commercial Refuse Collection Vehicles. SCAQMD Rule 1193 applies to public and private solid waste collection fleet operators that operating fleets with 15 or more solid waste collection vehicles. The rule requires public fleets, and private fleet

operators who provide solid waste collection services to governmental agencies, to use alternative-fuel refuse collection and transfer vehicles when procuring or leasing these vehicles in the South Coast Air Quality Management District. The Lead Agency should discuss the applicability and compliance status of the waste trucks used in the proposed project.

Operation Mitigation Measures

14. Should the Lead Agency's revised analysis determine that the proposed project will generate significant operational air quality impacts for NO_x from on-road mobile sources, beyond the emissions from the on-site flare operations, the SCAQMD staff recommends the following measures in addition to the measures listed on page 11-20 of the DEIR to further reduce significant air quality impacts:
 - The Lead Agency needs to consider additional mitigation to reduce the impacts from trucks that utilize the facility that are not subject to SCAQMD Rule 1193. One potential mitigation measures could include requiring a certain percentage of heavy duty diesel waste trucks that regularly use the facility to be 2010 and newer diesel trucks and if the Lead Agency determines that 2010 model year or newer diesel trucks cannot be obtained the Lead Agency shall use trucks that meet EPA 2007 model year NO_x emissions requirements.
 - Use street sweepers that comply with SCAQMD Rules 1186 and 1186.1 (recommend sweepers using reclaimed water);
 - Design the site such that any check-in point for trucks is well inside the facility to ensure that there are no trucks queuing outside of the facility; and
 - Have truck routes clearly marked with trailblazer signs so trucks will stay on truck routes established by the lead agency and not enter residential areas.

Letter No. 296

South Coast Air Quality Management
Jillian Wong, Ph.D., Planning and Rules Mgr.
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178

Response to Comment No. 296-1

The Lead Agency did provide South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) staff with electronic files to support the emissions estimates included in the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR. Specifically, the requested files were copied to disk and mailed to SCAQMD at the address provided by SCAQMD. FedEx tracking shows that the package containing the disk was delivered to SCAQMD on Wednesday, December 7, 2016, with more than adequate time remaining in the public comment period for the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for SCAQMD to review the files and provide comments.

Below are detailed responses to Comment Nos. 296-2 through 296-19.

Response to Comment No. 296-2

CCL will report to the Lead Agency on an annual basis the collection efficiency of the landfill. The report will document the collection efficiency of the landfill for the prior year, and make recommendations about methods, if needed, to improve landfill gas collection efficiency.

Response to Comment No. 296-3

The CCL wind monitoring equipment consists of a Climatronics F460 Wind Sensor. This meteorological monitoring system consists of wind speed and wind direction sensors mounted at the 10-meter level on a heavy-duty tower. The wind sensor collects data and sends them to an environmental enclosure also mounted on the tower, from which the data collected are then sent to CCL's main office, where the data are available for real time use, or for review at a later time.

The accuracy of the wind speed component of the wind sensor is 0.15 miles per hour or +/- 1% of true air speed (whichever is greater). The accuracy of the wind direction component of the wind sensor is +/- 2 degrees.

The wind monitoring equipment is located at CCL near the west ridgeline at an approximate elevation of 1,225 feet above mean sea level. The equipment is adjacent to the western extent of the waste footprint for the Main Canyon Landfill. The wind monitoring equipment is appropriately located on the ridgeline closest to the nearest sensitive receptors. Given its location on the west ridgeline, the ability of the equipment to accurately capture wind speed and wind direction as the landfill increases in height is unlikely to be affected. See Figure 296-1, at the end of the response to Comment Letter No. 296 for the location of the wind monitoring equipment used to prepare the wind roses in the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 296-4

While it may not have been entirely clear in the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR, the intent of the perimeter misting system is to follow the waste footprint as it expands. Therefore, CCL will expand the existing odor misting system to the north and the east as the landfill footprint moves toward the north and the east. The odor neutralizing products will be free of toxic compounds, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and fragrance, as noted by SCAQMD in their footnote 3.

Response to Comment No. 296-5

Please see the response for Comment No. 296-4.

Response to Comment No. 296-6

SCAQMD's statement that using odor complaints reported rather than odor complaints verified or confirmed is inconsistent with the guidance provided by SCAQMD staff (meeting date August 6, 2015), which was to determine significance based on Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) Methodology, using confirmed odor complaints.

It is important for SCAQMD to verify odor complaints and to verify that odors are related to landfill operation. The landfill will implement an Odor Impact Minimization Plan (OIMP; please see the response to Comment No. 296-7) and take appropriate action to mitigate the odor, if the odor is related to operation activities.

Response to Comment No. 296-7

In response to the referenced Notice of Violation (NOV), SCAQMD required that CCL develop and implement an Odorous Load Training Program, which SCAQMD reviewed and approved.

The Odorous Load Training Program, which has been added to the Final EIR as Appendix K, describes procedures for odorous load acceptance, odorous load training activities, CCL procedures for odorous waste loads, and training certification forms.

In response to this single NOV, and since implementation of the Odorous Load Training Program, CCL has demonstrated that it can respond quickly to odor issues, and successfully mitigate offsite odor migration. Therefore, there is no need to require incremental approvals for throughput tonnage as a mechanism to manage odor issues.

In response to the request to have mechanisms in place to quickly address odor complaints and issues, CCL will develop an OIMP for landfill operation. The OIMP will describe an odor monitoring protocol, a description of meteorological conditions that affect migration of odors, a complaint response protocol, a description of design considerations for minimizing odors, and a description of operating procedures for minimizing odors. Development and implementation of an OIMP for landfill operation has been added to the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan for the Proposed Project, included in the Final EIR.

Response to Comment No. 296-8

The Soil/Water/Air Protection Enterprise (SWAPE) Report is one part of the odor record for past operation of CCL, but does provide an overall characterization of odors at and near CCL based on 3,789 data points at 14 location groups inside the landfill and offsite in the surrounding communities. The SWAPE Report found that odors potentially related to the landfill were detected offsite 1.68 percent of the time and concluded that the landfill does not create significant odor impacts to the surrounding community. The conclusions of the SWAPE Report do not change the fact that if a SCAQMD inspector verifies in the presence of "a considerable number of persons" an odor that "cause[s them] injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance," and identifies CCL as the source of the odor, CCL may be issued an NOV.

While it is not possible to prevent odor complaints, CCL will develop an OIMP, as described in the response to Comment No. 296-7, which will contribute to CCL being proactive at preventing offsite migration of odors during operation throughout the life of the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 296-9

In response to the request to have mechanisms in place to quickly address odor complaints and issues, CCL will develop an OIMP for landfill operation. The OIMP will describe an odor monitoring protocol, a description of meteorological conditions that affect migration of odors, a complaint response protocol, a description of design considerations for minimizing odors, and a description of operating procedures for minimizing odors. Development and implementation of an OIMP for landfill operation has been added to the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan for the Proposed Project, included in the Final EIR.

Please also see Topical Response #34, which documents the use of beneficial use material at CCL and the ways in which use of this material contributes to a reduction of odors at CCL.

Response to Comment No. 296-10

CCL will take the measures necessary to prevent offsite migration of odors, and has documented the ability to do so. CCL will incorporate the items identified into the OIMP for landfill operation, as feasible, and as described below:

A – This is standard operating procedure for CCL, but will be incorporated into the OIMP.

B – This is standard operating procedure for CCL, but will be incorporated into the OIMP.

C – There are two weather stations located onsite at CCL. One of these has been onsite for 20 years, with a second added 14 years ago, which was proactively added by CCL specifically to monitor winds blowing toward Val Verde. These weather stations provide an overview of winds in the area and provide historical as well as real-time information regarding wind. It should be noted that nothing about the introduction of additional weather stations, either onsite or offsite, would contribute to the prevention of migration of odors offsite. However, as a practical tool for immediate visual recognition of wind direction and speed, CCL utilizes multiple wind flags positioned throughout the site, which provide real-time wind direction and speed information to onsite field personnel. This allows them to take immediate steps to address the potential for offsite migration of odor. The continued use of the weather stations and wind flags will be incorporated into the OIMP.

D – CCL is required to comply, and already complies, with SCAQMD Rule 1150.1, as reported to SCAQMD. Therefore, there is no need to add a mitigation measure to establish baseline emissions.

E – On September 28, 2014, the Governor of California approved Assembly Bill (AB) 1826, which requires each jurisdiction, on and after January 1, 2016, to implement an organic waste recycling program to divert organic waste from certain businesses. This requirement phases in with the first deadline being April 2016 for businesses that generate 8 cubic yards or more per week of organics. The law does not apply to landfills but rather it is targeted at the generator of organic waste within each jurisdiction (cities, counties etc.). AB 1826 does not impose any regulations on a landfill operator. Therefore, it would not be appropriate to apply this as a mitigation measure to the Proposed Project.

F – Currently there is no onsite treatment of leachate and therefore no potential for odors from leachate treatment. If leachate treatment were to be allowed onsite as a result of revised Waste Discharge Requirements (approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board), CCL would locate an onsite treatment facility away from the community.

Response to Comment No. 296-11

An OIMP is already a Mitigation Measure (AQ-4) for the proposed mixed organics processing/composting facility. A measure to conduct turning of compost piles when the wind is blowing away from the community will be incorporated into the OIMP.

Response to Comment No. 296-12

The OIMP described in Mitigation Measure AQ-4 has specific parameters for development and implementation. The OIMP for the composting facility, which will be separate from the OIMP developed for landfill operation, will be developed in conjunction with permitting for the mixed organics processing/ composting operation. The OIMP is required to be approved by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) and reviewed annually. Mitigation Measure AQ-4 is enforceable both under *California Environmental Quality Act's* mitigation monitoring requirements and under CalRecycle's regulations.

Response to Comment No. 296-13

In response to the request to have mechanisms in place to quickly address odor complaints and issues, CCL will develop an OIMP for landfill operation. The OIMP will describe an odor monitoring protocol, a description of meteorological conditions that affect migration of odors, a complaint response protocol, a description of design considerations for minimizing odors, and a description of operating procedures for minimizing odors. Development and implementation of an OIMP for landfill operation has been added to the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan for the Proposed Project, included in the Final EIR.

Response to Comment No. 296-14

SCAQMD's comment letter on the Original Draft EIR, dated September 23, 2014, requested emission calculation and air modeling files. However, subsequent conversations with SCAQMD led to a change in methodology for determining project impacts, which resulted in the original emission calculation and air modeling files being obsolete. Updated emission calculation files detailing project data, assumptions, and methodology were included in Appendix H-2 of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR. When SCAQMD similarly requested air modeling files to aid in their evaluation of the revised Air Quality chapter included in the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR, those files were compiled as requested and sent via FedEx to Gordon Mize at SCAQMD. Tracking of the package indicates that it was received by SCAQMD on December 7, 2016, well within the public comment period that would have enabled SCAQMD to review the files.

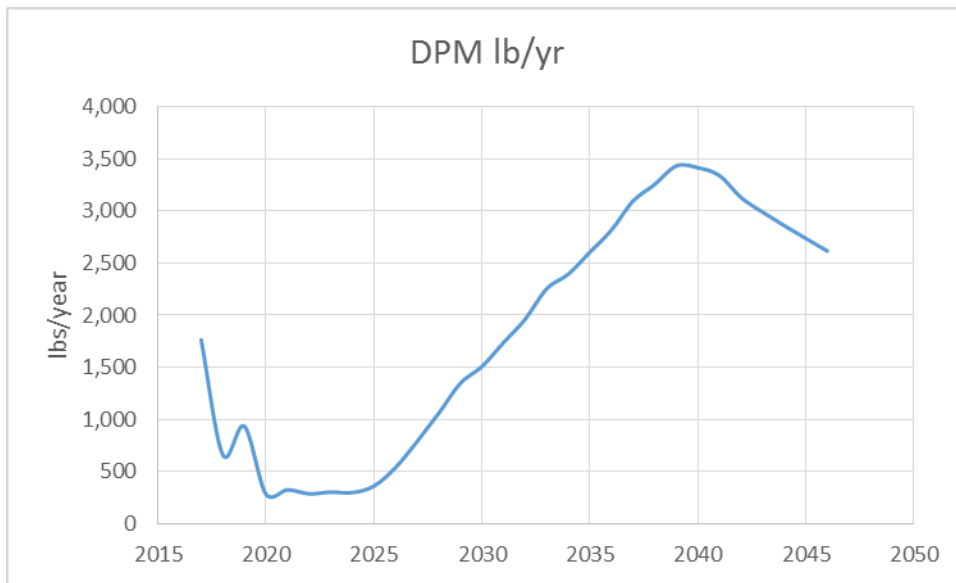
A – Fugitive dust emissions from soil disturbance are included in the AERMOD dispersion modeling under the following source names:

- MODULE11: Module 11 Operation Fugitive Dust
- MODULE12: Module 12 Construction Fugitive Dust
- COMP: Composting Operation Fugitive Dust

A summary of sources included in dispersion modeling can be found in Appendix H-2 of the EIR.

B – Idling time is provided in the Summary Data Request, Operational Waste Deliveries Assumptions section of Appendix H-2. Total waste truck idle time is 3.5 minutes based on CCL's actual idle time records.

C – An analysis of age-specific exposures for diesel particulate matter (DPM) emissions would be expected to produce estimated risks that differ little from the risks estimated for DPM emissions averaged over 30 years, as was performed in the health risk assessment for the Proposed Project. The annual profile of DPM emissions is shown below:



A spreadsheet-based analysis was performed using Equations 5.4.1.1 and 8.2.4A to obtain an estimate of year-by-year concentrations, based on the assumption that concentration in air is roughly proportional to emission rate. So, years with higher emission rates would have higher concentrations in air. Based on this assumption, the comparison of 30-year average emissions and age-specific assumptions is shown below:

	3rd trimester (0.25 yr)	0 to <2 yr	2 to <16 yr	16 to <30 yr	Lifetime
30-year EPC	5.5E-08	1.3E-06	1.6E-06	2.5E-07	3.3E-06
Age-Specific EPC	5.3E-08	8.8E-07	7.4E-07	3.9E-07	2.1E-06

EPC=Exposure Point Concentration. In this case, the concentration in air modeled at the location of the residential maximally exposed individual.

Note that the DPM-related lifetime cancer risk calculated using the 2015 Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment guidance is 3.6 in one million, which agrees well with this spreadsheet-calculated value.

As can be seen, the lifetime cancer risks estimated for exposure to DPM using these two methods are hardly distinguishable, even with this rough screening analysis. These results are likely because the 30-year averaging method overstates risks for the 0- to <2-year and 2- to <16-year age ranges.

D – Landfill gas (LFG) emission rates and capture efficiency can be found in Appendix H-4 of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR (Golder Report). The CCL Compliance Test on Landfill Gas Flare #2 source test report, prepared by Horizon Air Measurement Services (INC Test # C33-013-FR) for SCAQMD and dated February 16, 2012, was used to characterize flare and fugitive LFG emissions.

E – Fugitive LFG emission rates and capture efficiency can be found in Appendix H-4 of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR (Golder Report), as well as the emission calculations in Appendix H-2 of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 296-15

Please see Chapter 11, Air Quality, Table 11-1, for current project design measures. The second bullet for construction measures states the following:

- “The construction equipment, not owned by CCL, would be equipped with engines meeting Tier 4f emission standards after project year 2020.”

This measure is already included in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan included in the Final EIR.

Response to Comment No. 296-16

The requirements of SCAQMD Rule 1133.3, with which CCL would be required to be compliant, are set forth in the rule itself. Given that the specifics of the mixed organics processing/composting operation are not yet known, the specifics of compliance cannot be known at this time. Regardless, the operator of a new or existing green waste composting operation would be required to comply with Rule 1133.3, likely through permit conditions issued by SCAQMD.

Response to Comment No. 296-17

SCAQMD Rule 403(e) is an existing legal requirement. Compliance with Rule 403(e) is required for the Proposed Project. The requirements of Rule 403(e) are set forth in the rule itself, as well as in the comment.

Response to Comment No. 296-18

A review of the scale data for the collection trucks that currently utilize CCL indicates that incoming collection vehicles weigh between 33,001 and 60,000 pounds. Half of the outgoing collection vehicles weigh between 14,001 and 33,000 pounds and the other half weigh between 33,001 and 60,000 pounds.

To determine if reclassification of the collection vehicles would result in a change to the conclusions in the Air Quality Chapter included in the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR, emissions were recalculated assuming all Heavy-Heavy Duty Truck (HHDT) waste collection trucks. Under this scenario, sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), fugitive PM₁₀, and fugitive PM_{2.5} emissions would increase. Emissions of diesel particulate matter from vehicle exhaust as PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}, carbon monoxide (CO), and reactive organic gases (ROG) would decrease.

Combined emissions of NO_x, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} from operation and construction of the Proposed Project already exceed the SCAQMD mass daily operational thresholds, as discussed in the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR. Increases in emissions associated with reclassification of waste collection trucks would not lead to any new exceedances. Per the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR, combined emissions of ROG from operation and construction of the Proposed Project would exceed the SCAQMD mass daily operational thresholds. Decreases in emissions associated with reclassification of waste collection trucks are not expected to result in emissions below the thresholds. Combined emissions of SO₂ from operation and construction of the Proposed Project would be well below the SCAQMD mass daily operational thresholds, and minor increases from reclassification of waste collection trucks are not expected to result in exceedance of the mass daily thresholds.

Per the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR, modeled ambient concentrations resulting from the project-related emissions of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} would exceed the applicable Localized Significance Thresholds (LSTs). Increases in emissions associated with reclassification of waste collection trucks would not lead to any new exceedances. Modeled ambient concentrations resulting from the project-related emissions of NO_x and SO₂ would not exceed the applicable thresholds, as shown in the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR. Increases in emissions associated with reclassification of waste collection trucks are not expected to lead to any new exceedances, because emissions from onsite operational vehicles were not a primary driver for modeled concentrations at offsite receptors.

Decreases in diesel particulate matter from vehicle exhaust associated with reclassification of waste collection trucks would result in similar or lower predicted cancer and non-cancer health risks associated

with lifetime and workplace exposures to the combined operation and construction emissions estimated for the Proposed Project. The Partially Recirculated Draft EIR indicated the Proposed Project cancer and non-cancer health risk impacts were already less than significant. Decreases in diesel particulate matter from vehicle exhaust associated with reclassification of waste collection trucks would lower predicted cumulative cancer and non-cancer health risks presented in the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR, but are not expected to lower predicted cumulative cancer risk below the significance threshold.

Based on these preliminary findings, it is anticipated that a reclassification of all collection trucks to HHDTs would not result in a change to the significance or findings of impacts to air quality for the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 296-19

CCL generally accepts collection vehicles from the Santa Clarita area. The approximate round-trip distance for existing collection vehicles was estimated to be 28.2 miles based on information provided by CCL, and that distance was applied to additional collection vehicles for the Proposed Project. Transfer trucks from outside the Santa Clarita area generally arrive from regional transfer stations, at an average round-trip distance of 90.6 miles (as reported by CCL), and that distance was also applied to additional transfer trucks for the Proposed Project.

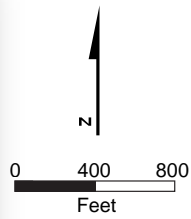
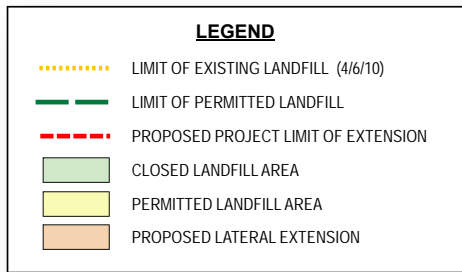
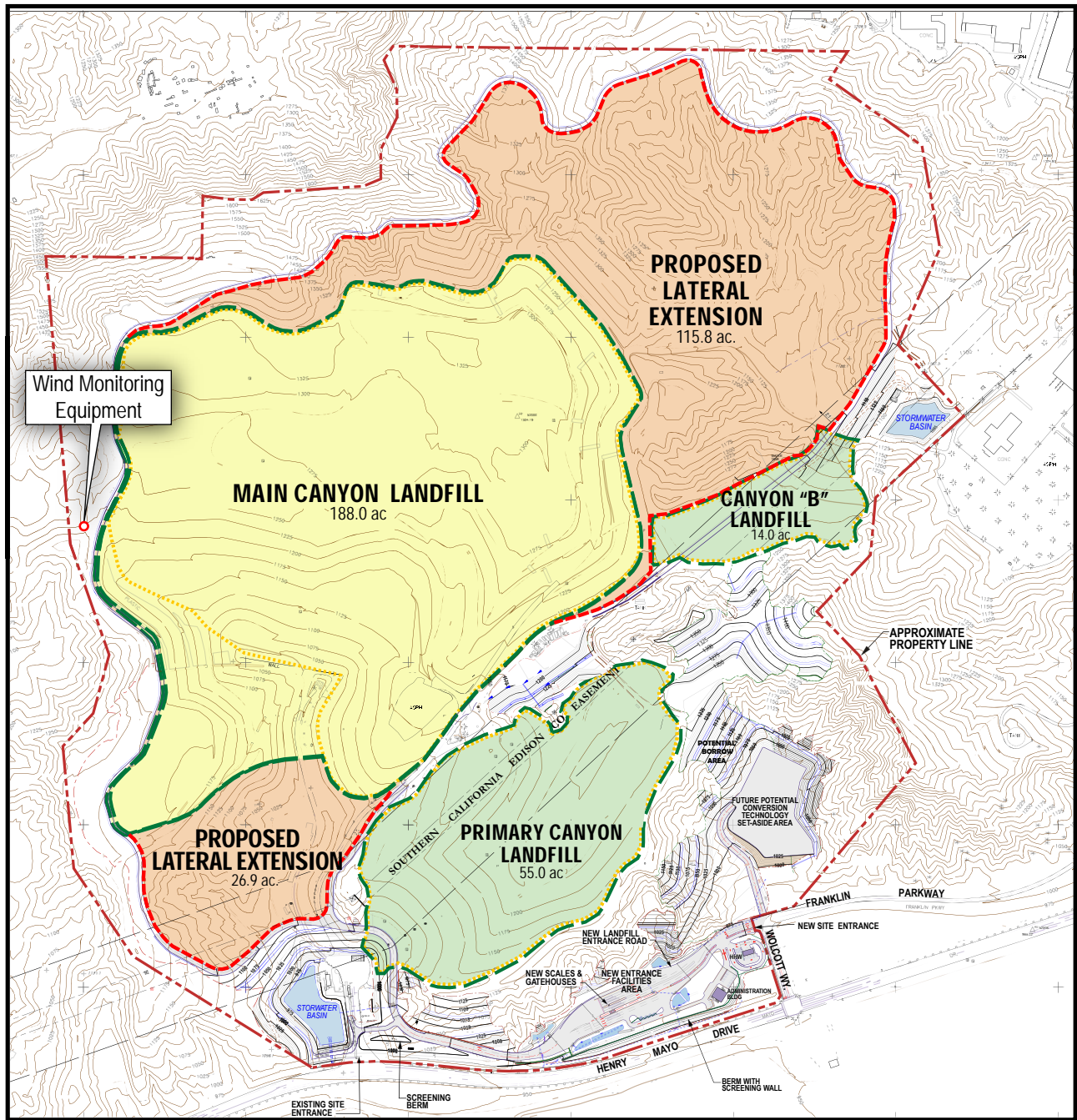


Figure 296-1.
CCL Wind Monitoring Equipment Location
Chiquita Canyon Landfill
Master Plan Revision

Base compiled by photogrammetric methods by
 Don Read Corporation, Brea, CA
 Date of photography: April 6, 2010

Source: Golder Associates, 2014





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#297

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Fifth District

January 9, 2017

Richard Claghorn
LA County Department of Regional Planning
Via email: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

SUBJECT: PARTIALLY RECIRCULATED DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL (SCH 2005081071)

Dear Mr. Claghorn:

The Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Solid Waste Management Program, acting as Local Enforcement Agency (LEA), appreciates the opportunity to review and provide comments on the Chiquita Canyon Landfill – Master Plan Revision – Partially Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report (PR-DEIR).

Scope of the PR-DEIR

A Draft Environmental Impact Report for Chiquita Canyon Landfill was released for public review and circulated in 2014. With the release of this PR-DEIR (dated November 9, 2016), the lead agency is requesting that reviewers limit comments to the content of the revised/recirculated portions only.

The PR-DEIR includes the following revised/recirculated chapters/sections:

- ES – Executive Summary
- 1 – Introduction
- 2 – Project Description
- 8 – Biological Resources
- 11 – Air Quality
- 12 – Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change
- 18 – Project Alternatives
- Supplements – Visual Resources, Traffic Supplement
- Appendixes – (E) Biological Resources, (H) Air Quality

Tables & Figures in chapters/sections ES, 1, 2, 8, 11, 12, 18

Proposed Project Description

Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) is proposing the following:

1. To develop a new landfill entrance and relocate existing support facilities.
2. To provide a lateral and vertical expansion of the landfill's disposal area. This involves increasing the waste (disposal) footprint by 143 acres (from 257 to 400 acres) within the existing site boundary (specified as 639 acres), and increasing the maximum elevation from 1430 feet mean sea level (MSL) to 1573 feet MSL. This increase would modify the final landfill topography. *See comments, below.*
3. To increase allowable tonnage from 6000 tons per day (TPD) to 12,000 TPD, and from 30,000 tons per week (TPW) to 60,000 TPW. *See comments, below.*
4. To operate a mixed organics processing/composting operation on-site with an allowable tonnage of 560 TPD. The proposed new operation would add pre- and post-consumer food waste as a feedstock. (The site has pre-existing approval to operate a *green waste* composting operation on-site, but is not currently operating the facility.) *See comment, below.*
5. To allow the receipt and disposal of all non-hazardous solid wastes acceptable at a Class III solid waste landfill, exclusive of sludge.
6. To allow continued acceptance of beneficial reuse material. *See comments, below.*
7. To expand on-site environmental control systems as needed to accommodate additional disposal tonnages and volume.
8. To develop a household hazardous waste facility (HHWF).
9. To set aside land for a future waste conversion technology facility.

General Comments

GC-1 – Total Throughput Tonnage for the Proposed Project (PP), and Peak Maximum Tonnages for Disposal, Beneficial Reuse, Mixed Organics Processing/Composting, and Soil/Contaminated Soil.

A revision to the Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) issued by the LEA and concurred with by California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) must be obtained for the proposed project.

Any Revised Solid Waste Facility Permit (R-SWFP) issued for the proposed project will specify a (cumulative) *total throughput tonnage* for the entire site inclusive of the following:

- All in-bound tonnages for the mixed organics processing/composting facility.
- All in-bound tonnages for the landfill inclusive of all solid waste materials for disposal, solid waste materials for beneficial reuse, and both clean and/or contaminated soil imported for onsite use.

297-1

In addition, peak maximum tonnages for each of the aforementioned material categories will be specified on the R-SWFP. As such, PR-DEIR should clearly delineate the maximum tonnages analyzed for each.

297-1
cont'd

The proposed analyzed tonnage maximum for all inbound materials need to be clarified throughout the PR-DEIR.

GC-2 – Proposed Peak Maximum Tonnage for Beneficial Reuse.

As stated above in comment GC-1, the R-SWFP will specify a peak maximum tonnage of solid waste for beneficial reuse. As currently written in the PR-DEIR, depending on interpretation, proposed analyzed tonnage maximum for beneficial reuse material to be received (total) could be limited to either 2358 TPD, 622 TPD, or another unspecified amount.

Table 1-2 shows the proposed project (PP) tonnage of 13,182 TPD for all inbound material. The footnote states that the PP is the sum of the operational baseline 6,622 TPD – which according to Table 1-1 is comprised of waste disposed (4,264 TPD) and beneficial reuse material (2,358 TPD) – with the addition of 6,000 TPD of *waste to be disposed* and 560 TPD of mixed organics material. However, the column on the far left-hand side is entitled “Disposal Materials and Beneficial Reuse Materials.” Should the 6,000 TPD of waste be considered as an amount for *waste to be disposed* (only), as stated in the footnote, or does it allow for both waste and beneficial reuse materials (as stated in the column title) up to 6,000 TPD? Depending on how this is interpreted, the proposed analyzed tonnage maximum for beneficial reuse material receipt could be limited to 2,358 TPD (total) or could be 2,358 TPD plus an unspecified portion of the project’s additional 6,000 TPD of waste.

297-2

Table 1-4 shows in “Rate of All Inbound Material to Be Received” 6,622 TPD for the baseline and 13,182 TPD for the PP. However, it also states in “Rate of *Wastes* to Be Received” 6,000 permitted TPD for the baseline and 12,000 permitted TPD for the PP. Does the category “Rate of *Wastes* to be Received” include beneficial reuse materials to be received, or does it refer only to wastes received for disposal. Depending on how this is interpreted, the proposed analyzed tonnage maximum for beneficial reuse material receipt could be limited to 2,358 TPD or could be limited to as little as 622 TPD. (It should be noted, as well, that the summary table and “Detailed Descriptions” in Section 2.2.4.1 “Wastes to be Disposed” does again indicate that 12,000 permitted TPD under the project does not include beneficial use materials.)

Text in Section 2.2.4.3 “All Inbound Material” states that the PP will increase the rate of all inbound material over the current operational baseline, and that all inbound material consists of waste to be disposed, mixed organics composting material, and beneficial use material. However, Table 2-2 shows “Waste to be Disposed” at 6,000 TPD with “Material to be Diverted from Disposal” at 0 TPD.

GC-3 – Apparent Lack of Increased Beneficial Reuse Material

297-3

As stated above, there are discrepancies in the specified (or inferred) amount of beneficial reuse material to be received under the proposed project. However, some of the information in the PR-DEIR does seem to indicate that there is no anticipated increase in the amount of beneficial reuse material to be received for the PP. In fact, Table 18-1, which examines various totals for the PP and two alternative projects (Alt B and Alt C), shows the same beneficial reuse material rates for all projects, 14,148 tons per week (which calculates to 2,358 TPD, the same as the baseline amount shown in Table 1-1). In addition, Table 2-2 clearly shows no increase in TPD of "Material to be Diverted from Disposal." Please clarify why additional beneficial reuse materials would not be utilized for additional waste received for disposal at CCL.

297-3
cont'd

GC-4 – Characterization of Beneficial Reuse and Diverted Materials

The PR-DEIR specifies (Section 1.7.2, and 2.2.3.3) that beneficial reuse refers to solid waste materials, contaminated soil, as well as (imported) clean soil used beneficially on-site.

Neither clean soil nor contaminated soil used "beneficially" onsite can be considered a beneficially reused solid waste material, nor considered a diverted material. Relevant regulations are summarized below:

- 27 CCR 20680 states that earthen material shall include contaminated soil.
- 27 CCR 20686 "Beneficial Reuse" discusses the use of solid waste materials for beneficial use onsite at a solid waste facility. Soil and/or contaminated soil (suitable for use onsite) is not a solid waste material.
- 14 CCR 18801.1
 - (a) & (b) ADC & AIC do not include the use of clean or contaminated soil.
 - (c) Beneficial reuse does not include the use of clean or contaminated soil.
 - (d) Clean and contaminated soil used as cover or for other beneficial reuse do not count as disposal or diversion.

297-4

GC-5 – Total Site Acreage and Permitted Boundary

There is a discrepancy between total site acreage (permitted boundary) specified in the PR-DEIR (639 acres) and the current Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) (592 acres). Please explain the 47 acre discrepancy or correct, as appropriate. If it is the intention of this project to expand the permitted boundary of the landfill site, this should be clearly stated, and associated impacts analyzed.

297-5

Comments – Chapter 1 – Introduction

1.5, text and Table 1-1 and Chart 1-1: Please refer to comments GC-1 and GC-2, above.

297-6

1.6.1, Table 1-2: Please refer to comments GC-1 and GC-2, above.

297-7

1.6.3, Table 1-4: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• “Type of Material to be Received”:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ The receipt of separated organics for processing/composting is proposed. <i>This is a change</i> from the receipt of (current permitted) green waste (only) materials for composting. Organic materials separated are highly putrescible and must be managed carefully to avoid odor issues.○ See GC-4, above. Clean soil (or contaminated soil) should not be described as a beneficial reuse material.	297-8
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• “Rate of All Inbound Materials to be Received”: Please refer to comments GC-1, GC-2, and GC-3, above.	297-9
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• “Landfill Operation”: Please refer to comments GC-1, GC-2, and GC-3, above.	297-10
1.7.2, text, table and chart: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Local Enforcement Agency is Los Angeles County Department of <i>Public Health, Solid Waste Management Program</i>.	297-11
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• See GC-1, GC-2, GC-4, above. Clean and/or contaminated soil imported for onsite “beneficial” use should not be characterized (or counted) as beneficial reuse of solid waste materials, nor as diversion.	297-12
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Chiquita Canyon Landfill Joint Technical Document (1998, revised 9/2003), the currently approved operating document for the site, describes the use of treated auto-shredder waste (TASW) and processed green material for Alternative Daily Cover (ADC). Other materials listed in Section 1.7.2 (and elsewhere in the PR-DEIR) have not been specified in the Joint Technical Document (JTD) for ADC or beneficial reuse, nor are they currently approved for use at CCL.	297-13
1.7.3, text, table, and chart: See GC-1, GC-2, and GC-3, above.	297-14
1.9.3: The Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Solid Waste Management Program acting as the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) issues the Solid Waste Facilities Permit with concurrence from CalRecycle.	297-15
Comments – Chapter 2 – Project Description	
2.2.3.3, entire section: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• See GC-1, GC-2, GC-4, above.	297-16
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Chiquita Canyon Landfill Joint Technical Document (1998, revised 9/2003), the currently approved operating document for the site, describes and specifies beneficial	297-17

reuse of solid waste materials. Only those materials specified in the JTD are currently approved for use at CCL.	297-17 cont'd
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Table 2-1, under the category "Clean Soil" it states that "...there are no restrictions on the use of clean soil at CCL." The R-SWFP will specify a daily maximum inbound tonnage amount for clean and/or contaminated soil imported for onsite use. See comment GC-1, above.	297-18
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Table 2-1, Footnote 3: It is stated here that clean soil is not required to be regulated as a waste by the RWQCB or "Local Oversight Agency." Please define the term Local Oversight Agency. The R-SWFP will specify a daily maximum inbound tonnage amount for clean and/or contaminated soil imported for onsite use. See comment GC-1, above.	297-19
2.2.4.1, entire section: <ul style="list-style-type: none">See comments GC-1, GC-2 and GC-3.	297-20
<ul style="list-style-type: none">An estimated closure date and total design capacity of the landfill will be required for the issuance of a R-SWFP.	297-21
2.2.4.3, entire section: See comments GC-1, GC-2, and GC-3 re tonnages, above.	297-22
2.2.6: Site operations under the proposed project will include the receipt and use of beneficial reuse material and the importation and use of clean/contaminated soil, and as such, should be included.	297-23
2.2.6.4: A R-SWFP issued for the proposed project will include provisions for a required load-check ratio of one load check for every 500 tons of solid waste material, or portion thereof, received at the facility during each operating day.	297-24
2.2.6.6: Will the receipt of mixed organics materials for the composting facility be limited to the same hours and days as waste receipt for (landfill) disposal? Waste receipt is limited under the current SWFP to 24 hours per day except Sunday 5 p.m. through 4 a.m. Monday.	297-25
2.2.6.9: <ul style="list-style-type: none">RE imported soil: see comment GC-1, above.	297-26
<ul style="list-style-type: none">RE ADC materials: The Chiquita Canyon Landfill Joint Technical Document (1998, revised 9/2003), the currently approved operating document for the site, describes the use of treated auto-shredder waste (TASW) and processed green material for Alternative Daily Cover (ADC). Other materials listed have not been specified in the Joint Technical Document (JTD) for ADC, nor are they currently approved for use at CCL.	297-27

18.8, Table 18-1:	
• RE Beneficial Reuse:	297-28
○ Beneficial reuse material type: See GC-4, above.	
• Beneficial reuse material rate: See comment GC-3, above.	297-29
• Total Volume: Please define this category.	297-30
• Total Tonnage: Please define this category.	297-31

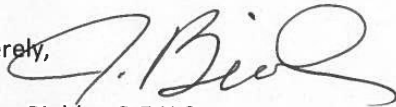
Conclusion

The LEA requests copies of any subsequent and/or related environmental documents, Notices of Determination, etc., for the proposed project. In addition, the LEA requests notification of any public hearings relative to the project at least ten days in advance. Documents/notices may be mailed to the Solid Waste Management Program address shown below, or emailed to Ms. Dorcas Hanson-Lugo, Supervisor, LEA Permitting Unit at dlugo@ph.lacounty.gov .	297-32
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Again, the LEA thanks you for the opportunity to comment on this project.

Should you have any questions regarding the comments or information contained in this letter, please feel free to contact me via email at jbiehler@ph.lacounty.gov or by telephone at (626) 430-5540.

Sincerely,



Jeanne Biehler, R.E.H.S.
Bureau of Environmental Protection
Solid Waste Management Program, Local Enforcement Agency (LEA)
5050 Commerce Drive
Baldwin Park, CA 91706
(626) 430-5540

c: Jeff Hackett and Virginia Rosales, CalRecycle
 Nelly Castellanos, LEA
 Dorcas Hanson-Lugo, LEA

Letter No. 297

Jeanne Biehler, R.E.H.S.
Bureau of Environmental Protection
Solid Waste Mgmt. Program, LEA
5050 Commerce Drive
Baldwin Park, CA 91706

Response to Comment No. 297-1

CCL understands that a revision to the Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) must be obtained for the Proposed Project, with issuance by the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) and concurred with by California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle).

Below are the not-to-exceed quantities, based on proposed permit limits or historical maximums, identified for the Proposed Project:

- Waste: 12,000 tons per day
- Compost: 560 tons per day
- Clean Soil: 6,348 tons per day
- Contaminated Soil: 7,932 tons per day
- Beneficial Use Material: 2,359 tons per day

The Proposed Project would accept any of the above materials, at the not-to exceed quantities shown above, but not to exceed an all-in throughput of 13,182 tons per day.

Response to Comment No. 297-2

Please see response to Comment No. 297-1.

Response to Comment No. 297-3

Most beneficial use material at CCL is not used as alternative daily cover (ADC), but rather is put to other beneficial uses. Therefore, an increase in daily tonnage may result in an increased need for cover material or ADC, but there is not a need for a proportional increase in beneficial use material to waste tons received.

Please see Topical Response #34, Beneficial Use, for a detailed discussion of beneficial use materials and Appendix N of the Final EIR for a report prepared by Blue Ridge Services that documents beneficial use materials and quantities used at CCL.

Response to Comment No. 297-4

CCL agrees and understands that, by State regulation, clean soil and contaminated soil are not beneficial use materials, nor are they diverted from waste disposed. However, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW) interprets clean soil and contaminated soil as beneficial use materials, and directed the Department of Regional Planning to categorize clean soil and contaminated soil as beneficial use material during preparation of the EIR. Quantities shown in Chapter 1, Introduction, of the EIR, match reports that are produced by a query of CCL using the LACDPW Solid Waste Information Management System.

Response to Comment No. 297-5

The previous site boundary was 592 acres, with a permitted waste footprint of 257 acres. The new site boundary is 639 acres, based on recent lot line adjustments not related to the Proposed Project, with a to-be permitted waste footprint of 400 acres. It is assumed that the revised SWFP would reflect the lot line adjustments that have occurred independent of the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 297-6

Please see response to Comment Nos. 297-1 and 297-2.

Response to Comment No. 297-7

Please see response to Comment Nos. 297-1 and 297-2.

Response to Comment No. 297-8

Mitigation Measure AQ-4 includes development and implementation of an Odor Impact Minimization Plan for operation of the mixed organics processing/composting facility.

In addition, see response to Comment No. 297-4.

Please see below for a detailed explanation of material types.

Clean Soil

As described in the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR and pointed out by CalRecycle and LEA/Department of Public Health, clean soil is not a waste material, nor is it a material diverted from the waste stream. Clean soil is defined as soil that is not required to be regulated as a waste by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). Because clean soil is not a waste material, it cannot be diverted from disposal, nor can it be considered a beneficial use material.

Clean soil is used at CCL as daily, intermediate, and final cover. It is also used for berms or barriers, buttresses, roadways, ramps, etc. Because it is not a waste material, there are no restrictions on the quantity received or use of clean soil at CCL.

In 2011, the baseline year, the amount of clean soil received at CCL was 94,250 tons, with a peak of 6,348 tons per day, and a calculated average of 306 tons per day. Clean soil is particularly variable because there is not a constant supply of clean soil in the market. Because CCL is able to be responsive to market conditions, it can accept clean soil when it is available and put it to good use on the site, either immediately or in the future.

Contaminated Soil

As described in the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR and pointed out by CalRecycle and LEA/Department of Public Health, contaminated soil is a waste material. Contaminated soil is defined as soil that has been determined, pursuant to Section 13263(a) of the California Water Code, to be a waste material that requires regulation by the RWQCB. Depending on how contaminated soil is used at the site, it may be disposed (and consequently counted as waste disposed), or it may be used beneficially onsite. However, contaminated soil is not considered diverted from disposal or classified as a beneficial use material.

Contaminated soil is used at CCL as daily cover, but can also be used similarly to clean soil, within a lined waste footprint.

In 2011, the baseline year, the amount of contaminated soil received at CCL was 312,750 tons, with a peak day of 7,932 tons and a calculated average day of 1,015 tons. In 2014, CCL received 447,582 tons of contaminated soil, with a peak day of 4,833 tons and a calculated average day of 1,458 tons.

Beneficial Use Material

Beneficial use material includes waste materials diverted from disposal and used beneficially onsite. Beneficial use materials typically received at CCL are described in Partially Recirculated Draft EIR Table 2-1, and include the following: shredded curbside green waste, treated auto shredder waste, shredded tires, material recovery facility fines, construction and demolition fines, concrete, processed construction and demolition material, and asphalt.

Section 20686 of *California Code of Regulations* (CCR) Title 27, Beneficial Use, states: “Beneficial reuse of solid wastes at a solid waste landfill shall include, but not be limited to, the following: alternative daily cover, alternative intermediate cover, final cover foundation layer, liner operations layer, leachate and landfill gas collection system, construction fill, road base, wet weather operations pads and access roads, and soil amendments for erosion control and landscaping.

Typical beneficial uses at CCL include, but are not limited to: slope stabilization, erosion control, fugitive dust control, alternative daily cover, methane gas pipeline system trench backfill, protection of methane gas wells and above-ground pipes, construction of all-weather roads, and tipping pads.

In 2011, the baseline year, the amount of beneficial use material received at CCL was 400,095 tons, with a peak day of 2,539 tons and a calculated average day of 1,299 tons. In 2014, CCL received 421,841 tons of beneficial use material, with a peak day of 2,392 tons and a calculated average day of 1,374 tons.

Response to Comment No. 297-9

Please see response to Comment Nos. 297-1, 297-2, and 297-3.

Response to Comment No. 297-10

Please see response to Comment Nos. 297-1, 297-2, and 297-3.

Response to Comment No. 297-11

This text correction is show in Final EIR Section 1.7.2.

Response to Comment No. 297-12

CCL agrees and understands that, by State regulation, clean soil and contaminated soil are not beneficial use materials, nor are they diverted from waste disposed. (Please see the response to CalRecycle Comment No. 288-3 for a complete discussion of these materials and their classifications.) However, LACDPW interprets clean soil and contaminated soil as beneficial use materials, and directed the Department of Regional Planning to categorize clean soil and contaminated soil as beneficial use material during preparation of the EIR. Quantities shown in Chapter 1, Introduction, of the EIR match reports that are produced by a query of CCL using the LACDPW Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS).

Response to Comment No. 297-13

CCL agrees that the official date of the joint technical document (JTD) is 2003; subsequent amendments to the JTD address and allow for the use of additional ADC materials as listed in the EIR.

Response to Comment No. 297-14

Please see response to Comment Nos. 297-1, 297-2, and 297-3.

Response to Comment No. 297-15

This text correction is shown in Final EIR Section 1.9.3.

Response to Comment No. 297-16

Please see response to Comment Nos. 297-1, 297-2, and 297-4.

Response to Comment No. 297-17

CCL agrees that the official date of the JTD is 2003; subsequent amendments to the JTD address and allow for the use of additional ADC materials as listed in the EIR.

Response to Comment No. 297-18

Please see response to Comment No. 297-1.

Response to Comment No. 297-19

The reference to Local Oversight Agency has been removed from the Final EIR.

Response to Comment No. 297-20

Please see response to Comment Nos. 297-1, 297-2, and 297-3.

Response to Comment No. 297-21

The estimated closure date for the Proposed Project is the year 2055 (2017 [estimated permit start] plus 38 years [greatest estimate of site life]).

The total design capacity of the facility is 138 million cubic yards, including waste currently in place. Of that 138 million cubic yards, 85.7 million cubic yards is the capacity associated with the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 297-22

Please see response to Comment Nos. 297-1, 297-2, and 297-3.

Response to Comment No. 297-23

While beneficial use materials diverted from the waste stream and clean and contaminated soil are part of landfill operation, they are previously discussed in Section 2.2.3, Beneficial Use Material. This section describes how beneficial use materials, plus clean and contaminated soil, are used onsite in support of landfill operation.

Response to Comment No. 297-24

Comment noted.

Response to Comment No. 297-25

It is anticipated that the Conditional Use Permit (CUP) for the Proposed Project would specify conditions for the Mixed Organics Processing/Composting Operation (and other ancillary facilities) different than those for the landfill operation, similar to the current CUP. While no waste for disposal is accepted at CCL between 5:00 p.m. Saturday and 4:00 a.m. Sunday, the mixed organics composting facility would not accept “waste for disposal” and, as such, does not have similar restrictions regarding hours of operation. Nevertheless, it is anticipated that, while operation of the mixed organics composting facility would be allowed 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, access for customers for purposes of removing finished mulch, biomass fuel, and compost would be limited to 6:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., 7 days per week, as described in Section 2.2.10 of the EIR.

Response to Comment No. 297-26

Please see response to Comment No. 297-1.

Response to Comment No. 297-27

CCL agrees that the official date of the JTD is 2003; subsequent amendments to the JTD address and allow for the use of additional ADC materials as listed in the EIR.

Response to Comment No. 297-28

Please see response to Comment No. 297-1.

Response to Comment No. 297-29

Please see above for a detailed explanation of beneficial reuse material types and rates for the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 297-30

Total Volume is airspace associated with all materials.

Response to Comment No. 297-31

Total Tonnage is for all material placed within the airspace.

Response to Comment No. 297-32

Comment noted.



MARK PESTRELLA, CHAIR
MARGARET CLARK, VICE - CHAIR

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE/
INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
900 SOUTH FREMONT AVENUE, ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91803-1331
P.O. BOX 1460, ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91802-1460
www.lacountyiswmtf.org

January 9, 2017

Mr. Richard Claghorn
County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning
Zoning Permits North Section, Room 1348
320 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Dear Mr. Claghorn:

**COMMENTS ON PARTIALLY RECIRCULATED DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
REPORT - SCH No. 2005081071 - CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL
MASTER PLAN REVISION PROJECT NO.: R2004-00559-(5)**

The Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force) appreciates the opportunity to comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Chiquita Canyon Landfill Master Plan Revision, Project No. R2004-00559-(5), which was released for public review on November 9, 2016.

The proposed Project, among other things, entails increasing the permitted daily disposal tonnage from 6,000 to 12,000 tons per day; increasing the disposal footprint laterally by 143 acres; and increasing the maximum elevation by 143 feet. As indicated in the DEIR, this would extend the existing Chiquita Canyon Landfill's life by additional 24 to 38 years, depending on the amount of the daily disposal rate. The Project also provides for the development of an on-site household hazardous facility and an open mixed organics composting operation while setting-aside a portion of the subject site for possible development of a conversion technology facility, sometime in the future.

As provided by Chapter 3.67 of the Los Angeles County Code and the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill 939 [AB 939], as amended), the Task Force is responsible for coordinating the development of all major solid waste planning documents prepared for the County of Los Angeles and the 88 cities in Los Angeles County. Consistent with these responsibilities and to ensure a coordinated, cost-effective, and environmentally-sound solid waste management system in

Los Angeles County, the Task Force also addresses issues impacting the system on a Countywide basis. The Task Force membership includes representatives of the League of California Cities-Los Angeles County Division, County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors, City of Los Angeles, the waste management industry, environmental groups, the public, and a number of other governmental agencies.

Accordingly, the Task Force has reviewed the Partially Recirculated DEIR for the proposed Project in concert with our letter of August 25, 2014 (copy enclosed) and offers the following comments:

Chapter 1: Introduction

- On August 25, 2014, the Task Force provided comments for the Project's DEIR released on July 10, 2014. In section 1.4, Project Need, the Task Force requested to provide in-depth discussions substantiating the need for the expansion of the existing Chiquita Canyon Landfill (Landfill) taking into consideration the potential impacts from various legislative proposals and statutes currently in effect as of 2015. However, our review indicates these comments were not fully addressed in the Partially Recirculated DEIR. Additionally, two more State legislations have been enacted effective January 1, 2017, which further impacts the proposed Project and its Partially Recirculated DEIR. Namely SB 32, among other things, requires landfill GHG emission to be reduced to 60% of the year 1990 level by 2030. Further, the newly enacted SB 1383, among other GHG reductions, requires all jurisdictions in California reduce the amount of organic waste landfilled by 75% by the year 2025 as compared to the amount disposed of in 2014. The previous comments together with the SB 32 and SB 1383 mandates need to be fully addressed in the Partially Recirculated DEIR. 298-1
- Additionally, the Task Force requested to incorporate a discussion in this Chapter (Chapter 1) regarding how the proposed Project would meet the siting criteria specified in the June 1997 Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element, Volume I-The Element, Chapter 6-Facility Siting Criteria. This comment is yet to be addressed as well. These comments need to be fully addressed in the Partially Recirculated DEIR. 298-2
- **Section 1.3, Project Purpose and Objective, and Section 1.4, Project Need**
These Sections made numerous references to the studies conducted by the LACDPW and the Task Force to signify the need for further in- Los Angeles County disposal capacity. Based on the subject analysis, it is clear that the Project will not be accepting any solid waste from sources out of-Los Angeles 298-3

County for disposal. This point needs to be made clear in the Partially Recirculated DEIR.

298-3
cont'd

Chapter 2: Project Description

- The final permitted elevation includes the final cover. Please revise the sentence in section 2.2.2.2 Detailed Description to read, “The Proposed Project also will increase the permitted elevation of the landfill by 143 feet to a maximum elevation of 1,573 feet, **including the final cover**”, emphasize added. These comment needs to be fully addressed in the Partially Recirculated DEIR.

298-4

- **In section 2.2.3, Type of Material to be Received**, please identify any other materials (e.g. friable/non-friable asbestos, radioactive and liquid waste) that are proposed or may be prohibited from being accepted at the Landfill. These comments need to be fully addressed in the Partially Recirculated DEIR.

298-5

- **In the Table 2-1. Beneficial Use Materials, Typical Use at CCL**, since Mixed Organics composting facility will be part of the Project, pre- and post-consumer food waste should be listed under the “Material Type Diverted from Waste Disposal” column in Table 2-1. Also, the description under the “Typical Beneficial Use at CCL” column for pre- and post-consumer food waste, as well as Shredded Curbside Green Waste, should include “Used as feedstock for the ‘Mixed Organics’ composting facility.” These comments need to be fully addressed in the Partially Recirculated DEIR.

298-6

- **In section 2.2.6.4, Load Checking and Waste Screening** - Provide a description on how radioactive waste and odiferous loads will be checked and screened, and what measures will be implemented when such wastes or loads are identified. These comments need to be fully addressed in the Partially Recirculated DEIR.

298-7

- The Partially Recirculated DEIR needs to specify the locations of any potential soil stockpile areas including the duration of the stockpiles at those locations. These comments need to be fully addressed in the Partially Recirculated DEIR.

298-8

- **2.2.8.8 Nuisance and Health Hazard Monitoring** - It has been stated on Page 2-45 that “During compost processing, odors are controlled by maintaining aerobic conditions in the windrows where yard waste is deposited for composting. The compost windrows are monitored for temperature, oxygen content, and moisture on a daily basis to provide odor and process

298-9

control.” The composting operation is relatively close to the Community of Vale Verde and there is significant potential for odor nuisance caused by food waste decomposition. To mitigate the resulting odor nuisance, the Partially Recirculated DEIR needs to provide an analysis for conducting aerobic composting in an enclosed structure(s) operating under negative pressure.

298-9
cont'd

Chapter 11.1 Air Quality

- **Section 11.4.2 State Regulation and Standards** – All references to the “California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB)” need to be deleted since the CIWMB no longer exist and has been replaced by CalRecycle. Additionally, while the document provides discussions in reference to odor monitoring and mitigations, the suggested measures have not served the Sunshine Canyon neighboring community well. The Community and SCAQMD would be a good source of information to expand on the mitigation measures provided.

298-10

- **Section 11.4.3 Local Regulations and Standards** - Expand this Section to specifically reference the requirements of the Title 11 of the County Code, Section 11.02.300 (E) being enforced by the Los Angeles County Health Officer and elaborate on measures to prevent nuisances due to odors emanating from the Landfill including those related to the working face, leachate, landfill gas control system, and “Mixed Organics” composting operations. If the removal or peeling back of daily cover prior to placing waste on each operating day is being proposed discuss how odors will be managed and contained.

298-11

Chapter 18: Project Alternatives

- **No Project Alternative Conclusion 18.3.1.3 (Pg. 18-7).** In the second bullet, delete or revise the last sentence. The sentence is to read”... *Under those circumstances, additional unanticipated significant environmental impacts of increased waste disposal could be transferred to other locations in the county or elsewhere. To change permits or expand other sites, each permitting agency would have to undertake a permit revision, as discretionary projects under CEQA. Changes to permits would potentially entail a public review process under CEQA.*”

298-12

Depending on each landfill’s respective permits, other facilities may or may not need to change their permits to accept waste from Chiquita Canyon Landfill. These comments need to be fully addressed in the Partially Recirculated DEIR.

- **Environmental Analysis 18.3.2.2 (Pg. 18-11).** Under Visual Resources, add a sentence at the end to the first paragraph “however, a certain vantage points, the landfill’s operation and working face could be visible.” This section states that “Impacts would be less than significant”. However, we believe the impact is significant and unavoidable. These comments need to be fully addressed in the Partially Recirculated DEIR. 298-13
- **Environmental Analysis 18.3.2.6 (Pg. 18-16).** Under Visual Resources, this section states that “*Impacts would be less than significant*”. However, we believe the impact is significant and unavoidable. These comments need to be fully addressed in the Partially Recirculated DEIR. 298-14

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Mike Mohajer of the Task Force at MikeMohajer@yahoo.com or (909) 592-1147.

Sincerely,



Margaret Clark, Vice Chair
Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/
Integrated Waste Management Task Force and
Council Member, City of Rosemead

ND:kk

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Enc.

cc: Each Member of the County of Los Angeles Regional Planning Commission
County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning (Richard Bruckner)
Each Member of the Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Task Force
Each Member of the Facility & Planning Review Subcommittee



GAIL FARBER
CHAIR

MARGARET CLARK
VICE-CHAIR

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE/
INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
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August 25, 2014

Ms. Iris Chi
County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning
Zoning Permits North Section, Room 1348
320 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Dear Ms. Chi:

**COMMENTS ON DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT
CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL
MASTER PLAN REVISION PROJECT NO.: R2004-00559-(5)**

The Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force) appreciates the opportunity to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Chiquita Canyon Landfill Master Plan Revision, Project No. R2004-00559-(5), which was released for public review on July 10, 2014.

The proposed Project, among other things, entails increasing the permitted daily disposal tonnage from 6,000 to 12,000 tons per day; increasing the disposal footprint laterally by 143 acres; and increasing the maximum elevation by 143 feet. As indicated in the DEIR, this would extend the existing Chiquita Canyon Landfill's life by additional 21 to 38 years, depending on the amount of the daily disposal rate. The Project also provides for the development of an on-site household hazardous facility and an open mixed organics composting operation while setting-aside a portion of the subject site for possible development of a conversion technology facility, sometime in the future.

As provided by Chapter 3.67 of the Los Angeles County Code and the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill 939 [AB 939], as amended), the Task Force is responsible for coordinating the development of all major solid waste planning documents prepared for the County of Los Angeles and the 88 cities in Los Angeles County. Consistent with these responsibilities and to ensure a coordinated,

cost-effective, and environmentally-sound solid waste management system in Los Angeles County, the Task Force also addresses issues impacting the system on a Countywide basis. The Task Force membership includes representatives of the League of California Cities-Los Angeles County Division, County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors, City of Los Angeles, the waste management industry, environmental groups, the public, and a number of other governmental agencies.

Accordingly, the Task Force has reviewed the DEIR for the proposed Project and offers the following comments:

Project Need:

Need for Landfill Capacity:

In-depth discussions substantiating the need for expansion of the existing Chiquita Canyon Landfill (Landfill) including the following key points need to be provided:

- Identify jurisdictions that currently utilize the Landfill for disposal of municipal solid waste (MSW) as well as jurisdictions to be served by the Project.
- Discuss whether any out-of-County waste will be accepted at the Landfill.
- Discuss the impacts of the full development of the Waste-by-Rail System to the Mesquite Regional Landfill by the County Sanitation Districts of the Los Angeles County on the proposed Landfill expansion.
- Address impacts from the following 2014 legislative proposals and statutes currently in effect on the need for additional landfill capacity, including, but not limited, to the following:
 - Assembly Bill (AB) 32 (the California Global Warming Solution Act of 2006 [Act]) – Mandatory commercial recycling to achieve a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions of five million metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalents.
 - AB 32 [Act] – Mandatory commercial organic waste recycling program if the Legislature fails to pass legislation in 2014 that would accomplish the same.
 - AB 341 (2011) – State legislative mandated policy goal of achieving a 75-percent recycling rate by the year 2020.

- AB 1594 (2014) – Beginning January 1, 2020, using green waste as alternative daily cover (ADC) would no longer constitute diversion but rather be considered disposal for purposes of AB 939. Additionally, it prohibits disposal of green material by a jurisdiction that is not in compliance with AB 939 diversion mandates
- AB 1826 – Starting April 1, 2016, it would require businesses, governmental entities and multi-family residential of five units and more that generate certain thresholds of organic waste per week to implement a mandatory commercial organic waste recycling program consistent with the requirements of the bill and the host jurisdiction. Failure of a jurisdiction (city/county) to monitor and enforce the implementation of a commercial organic waste recycling program by businesses within the said city/county may subject the jurisdiction to a daily penalty of \$10,000 even if the jurisdiction is in full compliance with the AB 939 diversion mandates. The goal of the legislation is to reduce the amount of organic waste being disposed in landfills and transformation facilities in 2014 by 50 percent by the year 2020.
- Senate Bill 498 – Revises the definition of “biomass conversion” to mean the production of heat, fuel, or electricity by the controlled combustion, or the use of other noncombustion thermal conversion technologies on biomass materials.

It should be noted that the Legislature has approved AB 1594, AB 1826, and SB 498 and the bills need to be signed by the Governor in order for them to take effect on January 1, 2015.

Need for Development of Composting, Anaerobic Digestion, and Conversion Technology Capacity

Provide in-depth discussions and analysis for on-site development of facilities using the above processes in conjunction with the full and/or partial development of the Landfill expansion.

Chapter 1.0 (Introduction)

- **Federal, State, and Local Approvals, Section 1.5.2 (Pg. 1-12).** Table 1-3 does not specify the associated water permits under “State Water Resources Control Board” and “RWQCB,” and should be revised to include the following:
 - Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and Stormwater Monitoring Program (SWMP) under “State Water Resources Control Board.”
 - National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) under “RWQCB”
- **County of Los Angeles Approvals, Section 1.5.3 (Pg. 1-12).** Include the following in addition to the required permits and approvals listed in this Section:

Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force

- Finding of Conformance with the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element

Siting Criteria—Incorporate a discussion regarding how the proposed Project would meet the siting criteria specified in the June 1997 Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element, Volume I-The Element, Chapter 6-Facility Siting Criteria.

Chapter 2.0 (Project Description)

- **Lateral Extension of the Waste Footprint and Increased Maximum Elevation, Section 2.2.2 (Pg. 2-5).** The current CUP has a maximum permitted elevation of 1,430 feet, as shown in the approved Exhibit “A” Site Plan. Revise the third sentence under this Section to read, “The Proposed Project also will increase the permitted elevation of the landfill by 143 feet to a maximum elevation of 1,573 feet, including the final cover.”
- **Wastes to be Received, Section 2.2.4 (Pg. 2-6).** Clarify whether sludge and sludge components (or biosolids) are proposed to be prohibited from being accepted as part of the Project. Also, identify any other materials (e.g. friable/non-friable asbestos, radioactive and liquid waste) that are proposed to be prohibited from being accepted at the Landfill.

- **Materials Diverted from Waste Disposal and Typical Beneficial Reuse at CCL, Table 2-2 (Pg. 2-15).** If a “Mixed Organics” composting facility will be part of the Project, pre- and post-consumer food waste should be listed under the “Material Type Diverted from Waste Disposal” column in Table 2-2. Also, the description under the “Beneficial Reuse at CCL” column for pre- and post-consumer food waste, as well as Shredded Curbside Green Waste, should include “Used as feedstock for the ‘Mixed Organics’ composting facility.” Also, see comments under the Project Need Section.
- **Materials to be Diverted from Waste Disposal, Section 2.2.5 (Pg. 2-15).** Describe whether or not the 20,505 cubic yards per day of diverted materials analyzed include food waste, and whether this value is in addition to the 12,000 tons per day disposal limit. Also, see comments under the Project Need Section.
- **Load Checking and Waste Screening, Section 2.2.7.2 (Pg. 2-16).** Provide a description on how radioactive waste and odiferous loads will be checked and screened, and what measures will be implemented when such wastes or loads are identified.
- **Hours of Operation, Section 2.2.7.4 (Pg. 2-17).** According to **Section 2.2.10 Household Hazardous Waste Facility**, a HHW facility will be constructed on site. Indicate the operating days and hours of the HHW facility in this Section.
- **Disposal and Cover Procedures, Section 2.2.7.7 (Pg. 2-18).** Discuss whether the Landfill will continue the practice of removing or peeling back the daily cover at the beginning of each operation day. If such practice is proposed please indicate any potential impacts such as those pertaining to odor, vector and other quality of life issues as well as potential mitigating measures to address possible negative impacts.
- **Sewage and Water, Section 2.2.7.8 (Pg. 2-18).** Address the adequacy of the water supply to accommodate dust control and irrigation even after the Newhall Land and Farming Projects are developed. If water supply is inadequate, identify measures to mitigate any potential shortage in water supply to support landfill operations.
- **Traffic, Section 2.2.7.9 (Pg. 2-19 to 2-21).** Identify the source of traffic that would be considered “Other” outbound traffic in Tables 2-3 to 2-5. Clarify whether the outbound trucks include those hauling leachate, household hazardous waste from the HHW facility, compost materials, and comingled recyclables.

- **Excavation, Section 2.2.8.1 (Pg. 2-21).** Specify the locations of any potential soil stockpile areas including the duration of the stockpiles at those locations.
- **Excavation, Section 2.2.8.1 (Pg. 2-22).** Revise the reference in the last paragraph to reflect the correct reference regarding soil quantities.
- **Leachate Monitoring, Section 2.2.9.3 (Pg. 2-33).** Indicate whether there are any plans to install a leachate treatment facility onsite. If such a facility is planned, provide detailed information including site location, facility capacity, and any associated structures for storing treated leachate for beneficial use.
- **Nuisance and Health Hazard Monitoring, Odor, Section 2.2.9.6 (Pg. 2-35).** In concert with the Section 11.02.300 (E) of Title 11 of the Los Angeles County Code, elaborate on measures to prevent nuisances due to odors emanating from the Landfill including those related to the working face, leachate, landfill gas control system, and “Mixed Organics” composting operations. If the removal or peeling back of daily cover prior to placing waste on each operating day is being proposed discuss how odors will be managed and contained.
- **Household Hazardous Waste Facility, Section 2.2.10 (Pg. 2-41).** Indicate the duration the materials collected at the HHW facility are expected to be stored on-site, as well as the frequency of delivery of the materials, and mitigation measures to ensure the health and safety of the surrounding residents and staff.
- **Mixed Organics Composting Facility, Section 2.2.11 (Pg. 2-42).** In accordance with California Code of Regulations, Title 14, § 17863.4, “All compostable material handling operations and facilities shall prepare, implement and maintain a site-specific odor impact minimization plan. A complete plan shall be submitted to the [Enforcement Agency] with the [Enforcement Agency] Notification or permitted application.” Accordingly, describe the preparation and submittal of an Odor Impact Minimization Plan (OIMP) to the appropriate Local Enforcement Agency for review and approval. In addition, consistent with Title 11 of the Los Angeles County Code, Section 11.02.300 (E), the OIMP also needs to be submitted to the Los Angeles County Health Officer (the County Department of Public Health) for review and approval.

Chapter 3.0 General Setting and Resource Area Analysis

- **Cumulative Impacts, Section 3.2.9 (Pg. 3-4).** Table 3-1, needs to include additional information regarding the proposed residential developments in the vicinity of the Landfill, including the distance from the disposal footprint to the

nearest enclosed structures. One of the siting criterion contained in the County of Los Angeles Countywide Siting Element, which was approved by a majority of the cities containing a majority of the incorporated population, followed by the County Board of Supervisors, and CalRecycle in 1998, prohibits construction of buildings or structure on or within 1,000 feet of a land disposal facility which contains decomposable materials/waste unless the facility is isolated by an approved natural or manmade protective system. Furthermore, as a point of reference, the CUP for the Puente Hills Landfill, when in effect, contained a requirement for the disposal footprint to be at least 2,000 feet away from the residential community.

Chapter 4.0 Land Use

- **Planned Surrounding Land Uses, Section 4.5.3 (Pg. 4-4).** Provide additional analyses of some of the major residential developments within the vicinity of the proposed Project, including but not limited to the Newhall Land and Farming residential developments, which consists of approximately 7,200 units. It is imperative that the DEIR acknowledges all existing and proposed residential, educational, and immobile population developments that may be impacted by the proposed Project, and measures to protect public health and safety, and the environment.
- **Potential Impacts, Mitigation Measures, Significant After Mitigation, and Cumulative Impacts; Sections 4.6 to 4.9 (Pg. 4-4 to 4-6).** Update the information in Sections 4.6 to 4.9 to include any potential impacts and associated mitigation measures for the proposed Project. If these impacts and mitigation measures are further discussed in other portions of the DEIR, please include references to those chapters.

Chapter 5.0 Geology and Hydrogeology

- According the DEIR, there is potential for debris flow to encroach outside of the Landfill property. Please provide additional analysis to demonstrate the adequacy of the proposed mitigation measures to prevent any potential encroachments onto the proposed residential developments to the west and south of the Landfill property.

Chapter 6.0 Surface Water Drainage

- According the DEIR, there is also potential for mud flow to affect operations onsite as well as outside of the Landfill property. Provide additional analyses to

demonstrate the adequacy of the sedimentation basins at the Landfill to accommodate any increases in onsite water runoff to prevent any releases to nearby properties and existing flood plains in the vicinity of the Landfill property.

Chapter 11.0 Air Quality

- Analyses contained in this Chapter need to be consistent with the AB 32 Scoping Plan Update which was approved by the Air Resources board on May 22, 2014.
- **Criteria Pollutant Emission Impacts, Section 11.9.2.1 (Pg. 11-37).** According to the DEIR, impacts to air quality are significant and unavoidable due to water availability concerns for irrigation and dust control. However, discussions in the Water Supply, Section 14.5.2.5 (Pg. 14-6) of the DEIR concluded there is sufficient amount of water that can be used for dust control and irrigation for the Project. The DEIR needs to clarify this discrepancy.
- **Operation Impacts, Section 11.6.3.2 (Pg. 11-31).** Airborne particulate matters may be a substantial health risk to communities in the vicinity of the Landfill. Therefore, the DEIR needs to provide detailed analysis regarding the effects of wind direction and airborne particulate matters associated with operations of the Landfill and the open Mixed Organics Composting Facility. The proposed increase in elevation in combination with prevailing wind patterns may result in particulate matters being blown into existing or proposed residential, educational, and immobile population developments.
- **Operation Impacts, Section 11.6.3.2 (Pg. 11-31).** Provide additional discussions and analyses regarding any odor issues the Project may create as a result of the proposed increase in elevation and open Mixed Organics Composting Facility. If the Landfill operates at higher elevations there may be greater potential for odors to travel offsite into nearby communities.
- **Operation Impacts, Section 11.6.3.2 (Pg. 11-31).** Include additional analyses regarding any potential impacts associated with the operation of the proposed "Mixed Organics" composting operation at the Landfill, and provide any mitigation measures if found to have a significant impact.

Chapter 12.0 Greenhouse Gas Emission and Climate Change

- The analysis in this Chapter may need to be updated to be consistent with the AB 32 Scoping Plan Update which was approved by the Air Resources Board on May 22, 2014.

Ms. Iris Chi
August 25, 2014
Page 9

Chapter 15.0 Visual Resources

- Potential impacts to Visual Resources may be considered significant and unavoidable due to the proposed Newhall Land and Farming residential developments, of which 7,200 units will be constructed immediately west and south of the landfill, respectively. Mitigation measures should be proposed to minimize the view of the Landfill and/or Mixed Organics Composting operation from these future residential developments.

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Mike Mohajer of the Task Force at MikeMohajer@yahoo.com or (909) 592-1147.

Sincerely,



Margaret Clark, Vice Chair
Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/
Integrated Waste Management Task Force and
Mayor Pro Tem, City of Rosemead

KM:fm

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cc: Each Member of the County of Los Angeles Regional Planning Commission
County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning (Richard Bruckner)
Waste Connections, Inc. (Mike Dean, District Manager)
Each Member of the Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Task Force
Each Member of the Facility & Planning Review Subcommittee

Letter No. 298

Margaret Clark, Vice Chair
Los Angeles County Solid Waste Mgmt. Committee
Integrated Waste Management Task Force
900 South Fremont Avenue
Alhambra, CA 91803-1331

Response to Comment No. 298-1

Please see Topical Response #19, Project Need. The regulatory information requested is accounted for in the County's Annual Report to the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP), which is used to help establish the need for the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 298-2

CCL is designated in the County's General Plan Siting Element. The 2015 Annual Report to the CIWMP (Siting Element Revision) identifies the expansion of CCL as accounted for in the Siting Element. The analysis contained in the EIR for the Proposed Project will be the basis on which conformance with the County's Siting Element is based.

Response to Comment No. 298-3

The 2015 Annual Report to the CIWMP states that 600 tons per day of imported waste is included in planning quantities of waste disposed, a portion of which may be delivered to CCL.

As detailed in the 2015 Annual Report, Los Angeles County not only imports waste, but exports a substantial amount of waste – assumed to be 15,000 tons per day for the 15-year planning period.

See also Topical Response #24, Source of Waste/Importation of Out-of-County Waste.

Response to Comment No. 298-4

Please see Section 2.2.2.2 of the Final EIR for this text revision.

Response to Comment No. 298-5

There are no other materials proposed for acceptance or exclusion beyond those described in Section 2.2.3.

Response to Comment No. 298-6

Table 2-1 addresses only those materials related to landfill operation. It does not include material types for the mixed organics processing/composting facility, the set-aside for future conversion technology, or the Household Hazardous Waste Facility.

Response to Comment No. 298-7

Please see Topical Response #29b for CCL's Waste Screening and Acceptance Program. In addition, see Appendix K for CCL's Odorous Load Training Program, included in response to South Coast Air Quality Management District Letter No. 296.

Response to Comment No. 298-8

Soil stockpiling could occur onsite anywhere within the limit of disturbance shown on Final EIR Figure 2-5, Proposed Project Limits, for the Proposed Project. The duration of any specific stockpile is unknown at this time, depending on the timing of construction, future legislation, etc.

Response to Comment No. 298-9

Mitigation Measure AQ-4 requires development and implementation of an Odor Impact Minimization Plan (OIMP) for the mixed organics processing/composting facility. The OIMP will include facility enclosure as one option for controlling odors.

Response to Comment No. 298-10

Please see Chapter 11 of the Final EIR for this requested text change.

Response to Comment No. 298-11

Section 11.02.330(E) of the County Code is a definitional section, and Title 11 generally governs a variety of health and safety issues. Measures to reduce odors are set forth in Chapter 11, Air Quality, of the Final EIR. In addition, see Topical Response #17, Odor.

As standard operating procedure at CCL, a portion of the prior day's soil cover, the portion that can be reused, is peeled back and reserved for reuse. This peeling back occurs immediately before fresh waste is placed in the same location. The procedures and exceptions for peeling back the soil cover will be included in the OIMP prepared for the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 298-12

See Section 18.3.1.3 of the Final EIR for revisions to the referenced text.

Response to Comment No. 298-13

Please see Topical Response #27e, Visual Resources, Explanation of Significance Conclusions.

Response to Comment No. 298-14

Please see Topical Response #27e, Visual Resources, Explanation of Significance Conclusions.



State of California – Natural Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
 South Coast Region
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 San Diego, CA 92123
 (858) 467-4201
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EDMUND G. BROWN JR., Governor
CHARLTON H. BONHAM, Director



#299

January 9, 2017

Mr. Richard Claghorn
 Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning
 Zoning Permits North Section, Room 1348
 320 West Temple Street
 Los Angeles, CA 90012
rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

Dear Mr. Claghorn:

Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) Master Plan Revision (PROJECT)
 DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT (DSEIR)
 SCH# 2005081071

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) received a Notice of Availability of a DSEIR from Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning (Lead Agency) for the Project pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and CEQA Guidelines.¹ CDFW previously submitted comments dated 09/16/2014 in response to the originally circulated DEIR.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments and recommendations regarding those activities involved in the Project that may affect California fish and wildlife. Likewise, we appreciate the opportunity to provide comments regarding those aspects of the Project that CDFW, by law, may be required to carry out or approve through the exercise of its own regulatory authority under the Fish and Game Code.

CDFW ROLE

CDFW is California’s Trustee Agency for fish and wildlife resources, and holds those resources in trust by statute for all the people of the State. (Fish & G. Code, §§ 711.7, subd. (a) & 1802; Pub. Resources Code, § 21070; CEQA Guidelines § 15386, subd. (a).) CDFW, in its trustee capacity, has jurisdiction over the conservation, protection, and management of fish, wildlife, native plants, and habitat necessary for biologically sustainable populations of those species. (*Id.*, § 1802.) Similarly for purposes of CEQA, CDFW is charged by law to provide, as available, biological expertise during public agency environmental review efforts, focusing specifically on projects and related activities that have the potential to adversely affect fish and wildlife resources.

CDFW is also submitting comments as a Responsible Agency under CEQA. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21069; CEQA Guidelines, § 15381.) CDFW expects that it may need to exercise regulatory authority as provided by the Fish and Game Code. As proposed, for example, the Project may be subject to CDFW’s lake and streambed alteration regulatory authority. (Fish &

¹ CEQA is codified in the California Public Resources Code in section 21000 et seq. The “CEQA Guidelines” are found in Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, commencing with section 15000.

G. Code, § 1600 et seq.) Likewise, to the extent implementation of the Project as proposed may result in “take” as defined by State law of any species protected under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) (Fish & G. Code, § 2050 et seq.), or state-listed rare plant pursuant to the Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA; Fish and Game Code §1900 et seq.) related authorization as provided by the Fish and Game Code will be required.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Proponent: Chiquita Canyon LLC

Objective: A Partially recirculated DSEIR has been prepared by the Lead Agency that includes an analysis for biological resources that has been revised for greater clarity and consistency regarding potential impacts. CCL is an existing Class III (municipal solid waste) facility on a 639 acre site, with an existing permitted waste footprint of approximately 257 acres. Chiquita Canyon LLC, has applied for a new CUP to implement the Project. The new CUP would include the following elements of the Proposed Project:

- Extended waste footprint by approximately 143 acres within the existing site boundary
- New site entrance and support facilities
- Increased maximum elevation
- Increased disposal rate and volume
- Continued acceptance of beneficial use material
- Better utilization of the landfill’s remaining and potential disposal capacity
- Disposal of all nonhazardous wastes acceptable at a Class III solid waste disposal landfill, exclusive of Sludge
- Mixed organics processing and/or composting operation
- Household Hazardous Waste Facility

- Land set-aside for a future potential conversion technology facility
- Continued operation of a Landfill Gas-to-Energy Plant operated by Ameresco and permitted by the County of Los Angeles.

The DEIR describes that the Project would result in direct impacts to approximately 171.75 acres of natural vegetation alliances, 138.85 acres of non-native vegetation alliances, and 68.92 acres of previously revegetated alliances throughout the life of the landfill. Impacts include: dry wash, dry wash mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*) dominant, Mixed Riversidean sage scrub/non-native grassland, non-native grassland non-native grassland with scattered, ruderal Riversidean sage scrub, and southern mixed chaparral. The DEIR also describes that CDFW jurisdictional waters of the state could potentially be permanently impacted from grading and filling activities. Potential losses would include riparian vegetation associated with seasonal washes, including mule fat scrub, Mexican elderberry (*Sambucus Mexicana*), and potentially scattered Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*). Additional impacts may potentially occur in waterways from construction or operational changes to water quality.

The recirculated Alternatives chapter considers six alternatives:

Alternative A: No Project

- Alternative B: Continued (Status Quo) Operation with 0% Increase of Daily Waste Disposal Tonnage
- Alternative C: 50% Reduction of Proposed Additional Daily Waste Disposal Tonnage
- Alternative D: Waste Reduction and Alternative Technologies
- Alternative E: Alternative New Site in Northern Los Angeles County
- Alternative F: Rail Haul Transport to Out-of-County Landfills

Location: CCL is located near the City of Santa Clarita, just west of the Interstate 5 (I-5) freeway and State Route 126 (SR-126) interchange.

Timeframe: Project is projected to start in mid-July, 2017 and expected to operate for 30 years after start date with phased expansions taking place over that entire 30 year period.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CDFW offers the comments and recommendations below to assist Lead Agency in adequately identifying and/or mitigating the Project's significant, or potentially significant, direct and indirect impacts on fish and wildlife (biological) resources. Editorial comments or other suggestions may also be included to improve the document.

I. Environmental Setting and Related Impact Shortcoming

COMMENT 1

Executive Summary, Table ES-1, Section 8, Mitigation Measure (MM) BR-5, BR-10, BR-16, and Section 8.5.3, page 8-20.

Issue: MM BR-5 states, "For potential impacts to jurisdictional waters, permits shall be obtained for the Proposed Project from USACE (Section 404, CWA) and CDFW (SAA, Section 1603); conditions of these permits would be complied with for the Proposed Project."

MM BR-16 states, "To avoid operational impacts to western spadefoot toad (*Spea hammondi* "spadefoot") which may occur during intentional draining of detention basins, or sediment removal from detention basins..."

Section 8.5.3, page 8-20 states, "Potential CDFW jurisdictional areas may also be present at CCL based on streambed and bank. Drainages within the CCL site typically flow into leveed detention basins for settling prior to discharge. This provides a level of isolation and sedimentation control for ordinary flows from downstream TNWs. Riparian habitat including mule fat, cottonwood, and Mexican elderberry along major drainages at CCL would typically represent the extent of CDFW jurisdiction; while the OHWM along the major drainages would typically represent the extent of USACE jurisdiction. USACE would make any final determination on federal jurisdiction. CDFW would make the final determination on jurisdictional stream bed and bank, and determine the need for an SAA for impacts, if needed."

CDFW concurs that CDFW would need to make the final determination on CDFW's jurisdiction on the Project site. Because CDFW's regulatory jurisdiction of waters of the state

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is quite broad CDFW is concerned that certain activities conducted on the Project site including maintenance draining and sediment removal from detention basins may occur without proper permitting under Fish and Game code, Section 1600 *et seq.*

Specific impact: Alteration of the bed, bank or channel of jurisdictional waters of the state regulated by CDFW that would result in loss of or disturbances to aquatic biological diversity.

Why impact would occur: Impacts would occur from pumping of water or other maintenance activities that result in increased water turbidity and direct removal or disturbances to aquatic habitat.

Evidence impact would be significant: The Project may have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marshes, vernal pools, coastal wetlands, and drainages) or waters of the United States, as defined by Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act or California Fish and Game Code § 1600, *et seq.* through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.

Recommended Potentially Feasible Mitigation Measure: As a Responsible Agency under CEQA Guidelines section 15381, CDFW has authority over activities in streams and/or lakes that will divert or obstruct the natural flow, or change the bed, channel, or bank (including vegetation associated with the stream or lake) of a river or stream, or use material from a streambed. For any such activities, the Project applicant (or "entity") must provide written notification to CDFW pursuant to section 1600 *et seq.* of the Fish and Game Code. Based on this notification and other information, CDFW determines whether a Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement (LSA) with the applicant is required prior to conducting the proposed activities. CDFW's issuance of a LSA for a Project that is subject to CEQA will require CEQA compliance actions by CDFW as a Responsible Agency. As a Responsible Agency, CDFW may consider the Environmental Impact Report of the local jurisdiction (Lead Agency) for the Project. To minimize additional requirements by CDFW pursuant to section 1600 *et seq.* and/or under CEQA, the document should fully identify the potential impacts to the stream or riparian resources and provide adequate avoidance, mitigation, monitoring and reporting commitments for issuance of the LSA.

Specific mitigation measures for unavoidable impacts to riparian resources could include creation, restoration or enhancement of riparian habitat within the Project site or at an off-site location on land that protected in perpetuity under a conservation easement. Mitigation ratios for impacts to CDFW jurisdictional waters of the state are typically greater than 1:1 and will be determined based upon CDFW's receipt of written notification by the Project applicant.

299-1
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COMMENT 2

Section 8, Page 8-66

Issue: The DSEIR states. "Potential aquatic habitat/seasonal pools are present at CCL that could support western spadefoot, and western spadefoot has been observed at CCL within the East Canyon detention basin. Detention basins are not anticipated to be disturbed during construction, and no other aquatic habitat for spadefoot is present on CCL."

299-2

CDFW is concerned that additional areas that could hold seasonal water within CCL may have been overlooked during initial spadefoot habitat assessments. Many types of depressions may hold water and harbor spadefoot breeding habitat and are easily overlooked during low rainfall years or outside the rainy season, only to support adequate spadefoot breeding habitat during wetter periods. Suitability of seasonal depression for spadefoot breeding may vary widely over the many years that CCL expansion will occur.

CDFW is also concerned that the Project site may support spadefoot upland habitat for off-site spadefoot breeding pools not identified in the DSEIR or included in prior spadefoot survey efforts for the Project.

Specific impact: Impacts to spadefoot could include: loss of breeding pools and upland habitat associated with breeding pools on and adjacent to the Project.

Why impact would occur: Impacts to spadefoot would occur from direct ground disturbances from heavy equipment use, fuel modification activity and other CCL operations that would otherwise eliminate or disturb spadefoot breeding pools and upland habitat.

Evidence impact would be significant: The Project may have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by CDFW or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Recommended Potentially Feasible Mitigation Measure: CDFW recommends a broader potential spadefoot breeding pool survey effort be conducted prior to any CCL expansion or ongoing maintenance operations. The survey should include the CCL Project site and off-site depressions within 1000 feet of potential spadefoot upland habitat on the CCL Project site proposed for ground disturbance activities. Survey results will assist in determining further Project impact, avoidance and mitigation measures. Further CDFW mitigation recommendations area described in Section II below.

299-2
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COMMENT 3

Issue: Section 8.5.6, Page 8.52 state, "No long-term quantitative study of wildlife movement has been done at CCL. Generally, such studies are intensive and may require many years of observations. Evidence of consistent wildlife movement along the ridgeline north of the active landfill area was observed during June 2010 field surveys."

Section 8.6.3.16, Page 8-75 states. "Some local wildlife movement may occur along ridgelines or valleys within the general vicinity of CCL. Two major wildlife corridors are known in the general vicinity of CCL, the Santa Clara River and the Santa Monica-Sierra Madre Connection as identified in the Missing Linkages Report (South Coast Wildlands, 2008), and CCL could contribute to movement along both these pathways. Although CCL is outside the mapped boundary of this corridor, movement through the CCL could contribute or be a part of this corridor. Whether this occurs, or the extent CCL could contribute to this corridor, is unknown. If the Proposed Project were to limit wildlife movement associated with wildlife linkages in the region, it would be a significant impact, requiring mitigation."

299-3

CDFW is concerned that the DSEIR's assessment of Project impacts to wildlife movement is speculative in nature and does not rely on site specific wildlife movement studies or to what extent the Project may contribute to the cumulative loss of wildlife movement through the area in light of large planned developments such as Newhall Ranch which is immediately south of the Project site as described in the DSEIR.

Specific impact: The Project may directly and cumulatively restrict or eliminate wildlife movement opportunity through the Project site and onto adjacent areas associated with the greater Santa Clara River wildlife corridor. The Project may also result in genetic isolation of special status species such as spadefoot and contribute to relic populations and further loss of biological diversity in the region.

Why impact would occur: Impacts would occur from: type conversion of movement habitat from direct expansion of the CCL including; erection of restrictive fencing or other restrictive infrastructure; removing or blocking riparian movement linkages to offsite habitats; increased disturbances from road construction, vehicle use and other increased human presence in areas that presently do not experience these stressors.

Evidence impact would be significant: Project may interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors,

Recommended Potentially Feasible Mitigation Measure(s): Mitigating Measure 1: CDFW recommends that a wildlife movement assessment over a minimum of one year be conducted on the Project site to inform Project impacts, avoidance, minimization or mitigation measures. The study should include camera and tracking stations. CDFW recommends the wildlife movement assessment study also include spadefoot and a discussion on if the Project will isolate spadefoot on the Project site thereby preventing genetic flow between regional populations.

Mitigation Measure 2: Unavoidable adverse impacts to identified wildlife movement resources on the Project site should be mitigated by preserving adequate movement corridors or linkages within the Project area. Selected movement resources should facilitate continued unrestricted or enhanced wildlife movement opportunity through the Project site and onto adjacent larger regional wildlife movement areas. Movement corridor or linkage widths should be informed by species use of the Project site and justified by available scientific literature which supports the adequacy of selected corridor and linkage design. Proposed Project mitigation measure BR-1 and BR-12 that employ revegetation of disturbed areas and restricting light and glare respectively could be incorporated into any preserved wildlife movement corridor or linkages on the Project site.

299-3
cont'd

II. Mitigation Measure or Alternative and Related Impact Shortcoming

COMMENT 1

Chapter 8 Biological Resources, Page 8-40 - 8-43, Page 8-69

Issue: Page 8-40 - 8-43 of the DSEIR describes that the Project area supports rocky cliffs that could be used as nesting habitat for golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) a California

299-4

Species of Special Concern and Fully Protected by CDFW, and prairie falcon (*Falco mexicanus*) and turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*) which are considered Los Angeles County sensitive birds when breeding.

Page 8-69 describes that of the cliff nesting raptors identified as potentially utilizing the CCL for foraging, based on literature records and survey observations, only turkey vulture has the potential to nest directly on the landfill and further states, "... rocky escarpments including the base, ledges, or cavities in cliffs or rocky outcrops at CCL may provide nesting opportunities for this species. The loss of habitat for this species resulting from the Proposed Project is not likely to be significant given its wide-ranging habits and lack of selectivity in foraging habitats. However, the loss of active nests and/or individuals for this species would be potentially significant. To mitigate for this, mitigation measures BR-10 would be implemented requiring preconstruction surveys and nest exclusion or avoidance during the breeding season. With mitigation, the impact is anticipated to be less than significant."

The CDFW concurs with the DSEIR that preconstruction avian surveys should be conducted prior to habitat disturbances to avoid direct take of state and federally protected bird species including turkey vulture.

Considering the several decades proposed for Project expansion, the CDFW is concerned that the DSEIR does not provide adequate project impact analysis and mitigation measures for potential nesting habitat for golden eagle, prairie falcon, and turkey vulture (cliff-nesting raptors) and underestimates Project impacts to loss or disturbances to nesting habitat for these species. Minus focused breeding surveys for all cliff-nesting raptors, CDFW recommends that cliff-nesting raptors be considered potentially nesting on the Project site regardless of lack of historical documentation or observations during more recent past surveys.

Specific impact: The Project may result in: direct and cumulative permanent loss of or disturbances to important special status cliff-nesting raptor habitat resulting in direct mortality and contributing to local extirpations of raptor species in Los Angeles County

Why impact would occur: Impacts would occur from type conversion (removal) of rocky cliff habitat to incompatible landfill expansion related uses; abandonment of active raptor nests from Project related disturbances such as noise and other human disturbances and increases of corvids which are drawn to landfills to feed on garbage and opportunistically prey on bird eggs and nestlings.

Evidence impact would be significant: Loss of or disturbances to known cliff-nesting raptor habitat on the Project site should be considered a direct significant and cumulative impact under CEQA because of the sensitivity and rarity of these species as described below:

The federal Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act describes that in addition to immediate impacts, unauthorized take prohibition also covers impacts that result from human-induced alterations initiated around a previously used nest site during a time when eagles are not present (16 U.S.C. 668-668c).

299-4
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Los Angeles County's assessment for the sensitivity status of turkey vulture states, "Breeding birds [turkey vulture] are highly sensitive to disturbance. This bird's breeding range once encompassed every area of topographic relief in the county. The species now breeds (if at all) in only the most remote portions of the San Gabriel and northwestern county mountains, with perhaps one pair remaining in the Santa Monica Mountains (Atlas data) and possibly in the Whittier Hills (Cooper 2000). This bird's specialized habitat requirements and its concentration in a very few (suspected) breeding locales are causes of concern (Los Angeles Audubon, 2009)."

Los Angeles County's assessment for the status of prairie falcon states, "...but its [prairie falcon] nesting is generally confined to sheltered cliff ledges, potholes, and caves in rugged terrain (Steenhof 1998). As is the case with other cliffside breeders in the county, Prairie Falcons apparently no longer occupy certain locations from which historical records exist. The concentration of the county's entire population (fewer than 10 pairs) at just a few sites is itself a risk factor (Los Angeles Audubon, 2009)."

CDFW has jurisdiction over Fully Protected Species (FPS) such as but limited to golden eagle, pursuant to Fish and Game Code Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515. Take of any FPS is prohibited and CDFW cannot authorize their take.

Therefore, the Project may continue to have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by CDFW or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Recommended Potentially Feasible Mitigation Measure(s): Mitigation Measure 1: CDFW recommends that in order to avoid adverse impacts to cliff-nesting raptors, the Lead Agency should condition that clearing of nesting habitat during the peak raptor breeding season, which can occur as early as January 1 for some raptors, be avoided. If Project construction or maintenance is necessary at or near (within 1000 feet) of special status cliff-nesting raptor habitat during the breeding season, a qualified biologist with experience in conducting bird breeding surveys should perform weekly cliff-nesting raptors surveys during Project activities in the area. The first survey should commence within three days prior to initiation of Project work to ensure that no cliff-nesting raptors in the Project area would be adversely impacted by the Project. If an active nest is identified, a buffer should be established between the Project activities and the special status cliff-nesting raptor nest so that nesting activities are not interrupted. The buffer should be a minimum of 1000 feet, and be delineated by temporary fencing, and remain in effect as long as Project disturbance activity is occurring or until the nest is no longer active. No Project activities deemed by the biological monitor to be disruptive to cliff-nesting raptors should occur within the fenced nest buffer zone until the young have fledged, are no longer being fed by the parents, have left the nest, and will no longer be impacted by the Project. Reductions or increases to the 1000 foot nest buffer distance may be appropriate as determined by the biological monitor depending on the raptor species involved, ambient levels of human activity, screening vegetation, or possibly other factors.

Mitigation Measure 2: CDFW recommends that all rocky escarpments including the base, ledges, or cavities in cliffs or rocky outcrops identified in the DSEIR to potential support nesting raptors be avoided by the Project. If avoidance is not feasible, CDFW recommends

299-4
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protection of habitat of similar quality on the CCL site or in the general vicinity at an off-site location. All preserved habitats should be protected in perpetuity under a conservation easement and deeded to a local land conservancy.

299-4
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COMMENT 2

Executive Summary, Table ES-1

Issue: Mitigation Measure (MM) BR-10 states. "For western spadefoot, if ground-disturbing activities will be conducted within 1,000 feet of the sedimentation basins at CCL, preconstruction ground surveys shall occur within 1,000 feet of potential breeding ponds (sediment basins). The top 6 inches of soft soils and leaf litter shall be gently raked and small mammal burrows and soil cracks will be inspected or scoped for aestivating spadefoot. Any aestivating western spadefoot encountered during preconstruction surveys within 1,000 feet of sedimentation basins would be relocated to intact habitat not proposed for the current phase of construction within 1,000 feet of the sedimentation basins, and placed in similar habitat and conditions."

CDFW is concerned that spadefoot adults maybe easily missed because of their secretive nature. CDFW is also concerned that the DSEIR does not explain how much spadefoot upland habitat will remain viable near identified breeding pools during any point in time during the 30 year lifespan of the Project or after post project closure.

Specific Impact: Direct mortality or injury of spadefoot and loss of suitable spadefoot upland habitat, contributing to reduction in population and local extirpation.

299-5

Why Impact Would Occur: Ground disturbance activities from grading, grubbing, fuel modification and other Project activities could crush or bury spadefoot and remove suitable habitat.

Evidence Impacts Would be Significant: The Project may continue to have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Recommended Potentially Feasible Mitigation Measure(s): Mitigation Measure 1: If ground disturbances from the Project will be conducted during the spadefoot breeding season, CDFW recommends that addition mitigation salvage efforts include installing a drift/silt fence and pitfall traps around any identified potential breeding pool holding water, to capture adult spadefoot moving from their adjacent upland habitats to the pools. Pitfall traps should be left in place during and optimal period when rain events and ambient air temperatures are conducive to stimulating spadefoot movement to any breeding pools. The work area should then be monitored from sunset onward by a qualified Biologist who will make use of occasional taped playback calls to stimulate further spadefoot movement towards breeding pools. The Biologist should return just before sunrise to check the pitfall traps. If any spadefoot or other species of low mobility are observed within the pitfall traps or work area, the Biologist should capture and release them in suitable habitat at a distance where captured species will not readily move back onto the disturbance work area. Ground disturbances should then take place immediately following salvage efforts.

Mitigation Measure 2: If Project related ground disturbances will be conducted during the spadefoot non-breeding season, CDFW recommends that additional mitigation salvage efforts include a drift/silt fence and pitfall traps installed around any identified potential breeding pools. A water truck should water down and saturate the work area. The saturating of the work area should be done where ambient temperatures are predicted to be considered optimal for spadefoot movement activity. The work area should then be monitored from sunset onward by a qualified Biologist who should make use of occasional taped playback calls. The Biologist should return just before sunrise to re-survey for adult toads and check the pitfall traps. If any spadefoot or other species of low mobility are observed within the pitfall traps or work area, the Biologist should capture and release them in suitable habitat at a distance where captured species will not readily move back onto the disturbance work area. Ground disturbances should then take place immediately following salvage efforts.

299-5
cont'd

Mitigation Measure 3: CDFW recommends that suitable spadefoot breeding pool adjacent upland habitat be made available on the Project site during the life of the Project. Undisturbed uplands should include a minimum of 1000 feet of habitat adjacent to identified spadefoot breeding pools. If arranging for suitable spadefoot uplands is not feasible on the Project site CDFW recommends creating artificial spadefoot breeding pools within selected suitable upland habitat near the Project site. Spadefoot mitigation habitat should be protected in perpetuity under a conservation easement and deeded to a local land conservancy. CDFW should be consulted on breeding pool design and upland habitat parameters.

Mitigation Measure 4: CDFW recommends that the Project restoration or avoided habitat remaining during post closure include suitable spadefoot habitat to be preserved on the Project site in perpetuity under a conservation easement and deeded to a local land conservancy. This mitigation measure should be described and made a condition in the Project's Post Closure Plan.

COMMENT 3

Executive Summary, Table ES-1

Issue: Mitigation Measure MM BR-16 states. "To avoid operational impacts to western spadefoot which may occur during intentional draining of detention basins, or sediment removal from detention basins, the following protocol would be implemented, under an approach coordinated with CDFW: (1) All drainage equipment would be new or used exclusively for detention basins on CCL to avoid transfer of Chytridiomycosis (i.e., chytrid fungus) or any other amphibian diseases or pathogens to detention basins on CCL from other sites; (2) pumping equipment intakes would be screened with fine mesh and would pump from deeper portions of the detention ponds to ensure that eggs, larvae, or adults of western spadefoot would not be entrained in pump apparatus; (3) at any given pumping event, only 80 percent of the volume (measured as depth at the deepest point of the detention basin) would be pumped, leaving pooled water of at least a 5-inch depth for any potential western spadefoot to complete its life cycle; and (4) sediment removal would only occur during the dry season, when ponded water is not present."

299-6

CDFW is concerned that MM-BR-16 will not be sufficient to allow spadefoot to persist on the Project site.

Specific impact: Loss of spadefoot breeding pool habitat, mortality of spadefoot, and local extirpation of spadefoot on the Project site.

Why impact would occur: removal of water to a level where pools may dry up before spadefoot metamorphosis may take place.

Evidence impact would be significant: The Project may continue to have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by CDFW or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Recommended Potentially Feasible Mitigation Measure(s): Mitigation Measure 1: Because maintenance of detention basins will be an ongoing activity for many years to come these pools may result in a long term mortality sink for spadefoot. CDFW recommends creating artificial spadefoot breeding pools within suitable upland habitat on the CCL site that will not be impacted by Project construction or ongoing maintenance activities. If on-site creation is not feasible, off-site creation of spadefoot pools and adequate upland habitat should be selected and protected in perpetuity under a conservation easement and deeded to a local land conservancy. CDFW should be consulted on breeding pool design and upland habitat parameters.

Mitigation Measure 2: After creating artificial pools for spadefoot on or adjacent to the Project site, spadefoot should be excluded from entering potential detention pools as these can continue to be a mortality sink from ongoing Project maintenance of the pools.

Mitigation Measure 3: All detention basins supporting breeding spadefoot should be monitored to assure that water levels do not reach a level where spadefoot mortality will occur as determined by a biological monitor. Additional water should be added to the detention basins as necessary to assure for complete metamorphosis of spadefoot within all detention basins from which water has been removed for water storage capacity purposes. All water added to detention basins to assure spadefoot development should be free of chlorine related additives and conform to other water quality and temperature parameters that are compatible with spadefoot survival.

Mitigation Measure 4: CDFW recommends that if spadefoot eggs, tadpoles, or actively breeding adults are observed during the preactivity survey and pumping water from any pool is conducted, each screened pump should be placed within a secondary containment unit while pumping. The secondary containment unit should be a porous box-like structure with an open top. The openings in the screen, or pore size should be no greater than 1/8 inch. The containment unit should be cleaned off with brushes once or twice a day depending on the amount of debris and algae to keep it clean and to allow water to pass through the openings.

299-6
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Mitigation Measure

Comment 4

Executive Summary MM-BR-14

Issue: The DSEIR describes avoidance and mitigation measures for Project impacts to bats and states, "Artificial roost construction would follow industry standard design, be sized to offset impacted roost(s), and be located greater than 300 feet from active construction area, but within CCL property."

CDFW is concerned that the mitigation measures proposed in the DSEIR do not mitigate for Project impacts to habitat for bat species.

Specific impact: loss of rocky, cliff habitat that supports bats species resulting in direct and cumulative loss of bat habitat and local extirpation of special status bat species.

Why impact would occur: type conversion (removal) of bat roosting habitat or disturbances to bat roosting habitat from Project grading and other project related ground disturbing activities.

Evidence impact would be significant: The Project may continue to have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or CDFW or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Recommended Potentially Feasible Mitigation Measure: To reduce impacts to less than significant: CDFW recommends that all rocky escarpments including the base, ledges, or cavities in cliffs or rocky outcrops identified in the DSEIR to potential support habitat for bats be avoided by the Project. If avoidance is not feasible, CDFW recommends protection of habitat of similar quality on the CCL site or in the general vicinity. All preserved habitats should be protected in perpetuity under a conservation easement and deeded to a local land conservancy.

299-7

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

CEQA requires that information developed in environmental impact reports and negative declarations be incorporated into a database which may be used to make subsequent or supplemental environmental determinations. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21003, subd. (e).) Accordingly, please report any special status species and natural communities detected during Project surveys to the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB). The CNDDDB field survey form can be found at the following link:

http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/cnddb/pdfs/CNDDDB_FieldSurveyForm.pdf. The completed form can be mailed electronically to CNDDDB at the following email address:

CNDDDB@wildlife.ca.gov. The types of information reported to CNDDDB can be found at the following link: http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/cnddb/plants_and_animals.asp.

299-8

Mr. Richard Claghorn
Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning
January 9, 2017
Page 13 of 13

FILING FEES

The Project, as proposed, would have an impact on fish and/or wildlife, and assessment of filing fees is necessary. Fees are payable upon filing of the Notice of Determination by the Lead Agency and serve to help defray the cost of environmental review by CDFW. Payment of the fee is required in order for the underlying project approval to be operative, vested, and final. (Cal. Code Regs, tit. 14, § 753.5; Fish & G. Code, § 711.4; Pub. Resources Code, § 21089.)

299-9

CONCLUSION

CDFW appreciates the opportunity to comment on the DSEIR to assist the Lead Agency in identifying and mitigating Project impacts on biological resources.

Questions regarding this letter or further coordination should be directed to Mr. Scott Harris, Environmental Scientist, by telephone at (895) 6446305 or email at Scott.P.Harris@wildlife.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Betty J. Courtney
Environmental Program Manager I
South Coast Region

ec: Office of Planning and Research, State Clearinghouse, Sacramento
Erinn Wilson, CDFW, Los Alamitos
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Scott Harris, CDFW, Ventura
Brock Warmuth, CDFW, Santa Barbara
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REFERENCES

Los Angeles Audubon. 2009. Los Angeles County's Sensitive Bird Species. *Western Tanager* 75(3):E1-E24.

Letter No. 299

Betty J. Courtney
Department of Fish & Wildlife
South Coast Region
3883 Ruffin Road
San Diego, CA 92123

Response to Comment No. 299-1

The Partially Recirculated Draft EIR has identified potential impacts to stream bed and bank and/or riparian resources under Section 1600 et seq. of the California Fish and Game Code or the *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA). Precise impacts to these resources will be defined once specific phases of the Proposed Project are designed for implementation. At each point that phases are designed, resources will be formally delineated, impacts assessed, and application for a Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement (LSA) made. Because specific phases of the Proposed Project are not yet developed, and will be developed and implemented over the life of the Proposed Project, and because an LSA or a supporting formal delineation will have a limited shelf life, all impacts cannot be fully identified (or permitted) at this time. Adequate avoidance, mitigation, monitoring, and reporting commitments will also be identified when application for the LSA(s) is made.

Response to Comment No. 299-2

CCL is confident that surveys have adequately identified all potential western spadefoot breeding habitat within the Proposed Project limits, consisting of man-made detention basins on the site. CCL has not identified other pools where rainwater persists for the duration sufficient for spadefoot to complete the breeding cycle, which is anticipated to be a minimum of 3 weeks, with onset governed by sufficient rainfall, pool establishment, and thermal minimum temperatures (Jennings and Hayes, 1994). The steep-walled canyons at CCL generally do not support conditions where pools form naturally that could persist for this duration, and developed and/or revegetated portions of the landfill are designed and constructed for positive drainage. Offsite depressions were not accessible to CCL to survey. However, prior to implementation of the Proposed Project, Mitigation Measure BR-10 would be implemented, providing for pre-construction surveys for western spadefoot, including ground surveys within 1,000 feet of potential breeding ponds.

Response to Comment No. 299-3

It is true that the extent of wildlife movement in the area is speculative, and cannot be known without extensive studies. Studies identifying wildlife movement have been limited in the area. Even studies with camera or tracking stations can only confirm the presence of wildlife in an area, not necessarily the details of wildlife movement or use of migratory movement corridors. The South Coast Missing Linkages report (South Coast Wildlands, 2008) relied on modeling (least cost) of potential species movements and combining least cost movement for species of interest. It was based on only limited field data from reconnaissance-level field investigations, primarily of inspected potential crossings at highways. However, that report did not specifically identify CCL as being within a major wildlife linkage corridor; as stated in the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR, those corridors were in the vicinity but not directly overlapping with CCL. CCL's contribution to wildlife movement is expected to be limited by developed land to the east of the site, and agricultural land to the south. In addition, the constraint to wildlife movement from landfill development is also unknown. The Missing Linkages report identifies roadways and urban development as the most significant constraints to wildlife movement in Southern California (South Coast Wildlands, 2008). Primary development at CCL would be of landfill activities, which would

be phased over multiple years. Only limited areas of more significant development (e.g., a future conversion technology facility) are included in the Proposed Project.

Nevertheless, CCL has assumed a potentially significant impact to wildlife movement, given the inability to conduct investigations that would yield more certain results in a timely fashion. Mitigation Measure BR-12 would restrict light and glare during evening hours, when landfill activities are not occurring and when many wildlife species are active, allowing continued wildlife passage through the landfill property as may occur presently. Mitigation Measure BR-1 would require revegetation of landfill areas after completion and closure of specific cells, similar to closure and revegetation that has already occurred at CCL in some areas (for example, in Primary Canyon Landfill). These areas have successfully revegetated, and may currently support wildlife movement for mobile species.

For these reasons, the potential impact identified for wildlife movement is adequately addressed for CEQA purposes, and mitigation is identified to offset the Proposed Project's potential impacts to wildlife movement.

Nevertheless, CCL will implement a photo-station survey effort within likely movement corridors on CCL, including drainages and ridgelines. The survey stations will be monitored for a period of at least one year, and if results are yielding useful information on wildlife movement, a potentially longer period. CCL will coordinate with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) on camera placement and survey approach. Information on wildlife movement on the site will be potentially used to inform the Revegetation and Closure Plan, or used to adaptively manage the revegetation approach.

Response to Comment No. 299-4

Chapter 8, Biological Resources, of the Final EIR, has been revised to recognize that golden eagle and prairie falcon may breed on cliff faces at CCL, and notes that impacts to nesting eagles and prairie falcon may occur from the Proposed Project. Mitigation Measure BR-13 has been revised to incorporate a 1,000-foot buffer for cliff-nesting raptors if identified during pre-construction surveys. In addition, Mitigation Measures BR-10 and BR-13 have been revised to recognize the need to survey for cliff-nesting raptors in advance of construction activities.

Final grading and development plans for CCL have not been developed, but it is anticipated that impacts to bare rock will be limited to approximately 1.5 acres of bare rock, and approximately 4.5 acres of bare rock will not be directly affected. It will be noted that rocky escarpments not directly disturbed by the active construction will be avoided by the Proposed Project for the duration of construction.

Response to Comment No. 299-5

Chapter 8, Biological Resources, of the Final EIR, has been revised to incorporate additional components to Mitigation Measure BR-10, which presently requires pre-construction surveys for aestivating spadefoot. Additional components include measures to provide silt fence and pitfall traps adjacent to potential breeding ponds when ground disturbance is proposed, or to exclude upland habitat proposed for disturbance. Upland soils at CCL are generally dense and/or compact, and do not provide ample suitable burrowing opportunities for western spadefoot. Aestivating spadefoot are expected to utilize loose, friable soils within detention basins or stream channels, cracks within clay portions of detention basins, and/or leaf litter or small mammal burrows on adjacent slopes. All of these areas would be inspected for aestivating spadefoot under Mitigation Measure BR-10.

In addition, a Spadefoot Mitigation Plan has been added to Chapter 8, Biological Resources, to be developed in consultation with CDFW. This will include design and development of a spadefoot breeding pond on CCL property in a relatively undisturbed location where adjacent uplands are present. This pond will be suitable for establishment of a western spadefoot breeding pool, and will not undergo regular maintenance necessary for the onsite sedimentation basins. Existing onsite sedimentation basins must

maintain capacity for flood retention; therefore, regular water pumping and sediment removal are necessary. Relocation of western spadefoot will be to the mitigation pond.

Response to Comment No. 299-6

Chapter 8, Biological Resources, of the Final EIR, has been revised to incorporate additional components to Mitigation Measure BR-16 to include a biological monitor who will oversee pumping operations to ensure water levels do not drop to subcritical levels for spadefoot development. In addition, CCL will incorporate a secondary screening structure as described if spadefoot are identified as present by the biological monitor, and if such structure is deemed necessary to protect adults, larvae, or egg masses during pumping.

Chapter 8 has been revised to include a Spadefoot Mitigation Plan to be developed in consultation with CDFW. This will include design and development of a spadefoot breeding pond on CCL property in a relatively undisturbed location where adjacent uplands are present. This pond will be suitable for establishment of a western spadefoot breeding pool, and will not undergo the regular maintenance necessary for the onsite sedimentation basins. Existing onsite sedimentation basins must maintain capacity for flood retention; therefore, regular water pumping and sediment removal are necessary. Relocation of western spadefoot will be to the mitigation pond.

It is not recommended to exclude spadefoot from existing detention basins, because the basins have been supporting successful spadefoot breeding and establishment of a population where no previous habitat was likely to be present prior to landfill development due to steep-sided canyons and lack of potential landscape conditions that would create ephemeral pools. The population has established and persisted in spite of ongoing maintenance activities at the basins. However, CCL can discuss this with CDFW and potentially implement this in the Spadefoot Mitigation Plan, if requested.

Response to Comment No. 299-7

Final grading and development plans for CCL have not been developed, but it is anticipated that impacts to bare rock will be limited to approximately 1.5 acres of bare rock, and approximately 4.5 acres of bare rock will not be directly affected. Mitigation Measure BR-14 currently provides for the identification of potential alternative roost site habitat if active roosts are impacted. Mitigation Measure BR-14 has been revised to reflect that alternative roost areas, including rock escarpments that will not be disturbed by the active construction, will be avoided by the Proposed Project for the duration of construction. Locations of suitable alternative habitat will be documented in the report for submittal to CDFW as required in Mitigation Measure BR-14.

Response to Comment No. 299-8

Comment acknowledged.

Response to Comment No. 299-9

Comment acknowledged.



City of
SANTA CLARITA

#300

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January 9, 2017

Mr. Richard Claghorn
County of Los Angeles
Department of Regional Planning
Zoning Permits North Section, Room 1348
320 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Dear Mr. Claghorn:

Subject: Comments to the Partially Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Proposed Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion

The City of Santa Clarita (City) appreciates the opportunity to comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Proposed Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion.

On October 20, 2014, the City sent comments regarding the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the proposed expansion of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill, located on the north side of the intersection of Highway 126 and Henry Mayo Drive, approximately seven miles west of the City boundary. The project site is of interest to the City because it is located in the Santa Clarita Valley and provides solid waste disposal services to the City and the region. The proposed project consists of the development of an additional 143 acres of land to the existing landfill currently in operation.

The City would like to thank you for your consideration and inclusion of the following comments on the DEIR prepared for the project:

Water Quality (WQ)

WQ1. Design and construct the liner system and the Leachate Collection and Removal System in accordance with the Construction Quality Assurance Plan, as approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).

WQ2. Install and maintain a network of monitoring wells per the requirements of the RWQCB permit. Continue monitoring and data reporting in accordance with the Monitoring and Reporting Program, as approved by RWQCB.

WQ3. Design and construct permanent Best Management Practices (BMPs) to ensure site runoff does not adversely affect the Santa Clara River or downstream habitat in accordance with the

300-1



RWQCB permit, the Los Angeles Department of Public Works Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan requirements, and the Los Angeles County Low Impact Development Ordinance.

300-1
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Household Hazardous Waste Facility (HHWF)

Public Access to the Proposed Household Hazardous Waste Facility for Santa Clarita Residents

The project would establish a Household Hazardous Waste Facility to be open for the public to drop off common household chemicals for proper recycling and disposal. To best serve Santa Clarita residents, the City requests the facility maintain weekend operating hours to ensure the community has access to drop off materials outside of normal business hours.

300-2

Mixed Organic Composting Facility

Support the City's Daily Efforts to Divert Organic Material from the Landfill

The project should be required to maintain the continued use of an onsite green waste processing and composting operation, which is still part of the current conditional use permit for the site. The permitted volume is currently set at 560 tons per day. The City is requesting a minimum of 100 tons per day of that capacity to be set aside to accept material from the City's curbside green waste program. If the landfill allows pre- and post-consumer food waste as part of a future "mixed organic" collection program, the City is requesting an additional 20 tons per day of commercial food waste generated in the City to receive priority status as feedstock for the program. Assisting the City and local businesses with this effort will minimize the risk of organics unnecessarily being landfilled.

300-3

Hazards/Hazardous Materials (HM)

As a Class III disposal facility, Chiquita Canyon Landfill is prohibited from disposing of hazardous waste, sewer sludge, or radioactive waste. Inclusion of the following additional mitigation measures to provide public assurance of ongoing compliance with this prohibition is recommended.

HM1. Continue to implement a rigorous load checking program in accordance with RWQCB and the Solid Waste Facility Permit requirements to ensure no illicit hazardous materials are accepted for disposal.

300-4

Air Quality (AQ)

Protecting air quality from adverse impacts from landfill gasses is implemented by means of a Landfill Gas Monitoring Program, as required by the South Coast Air Quality Management

300-5

District (SCAQMD), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and CalRecycle (formerly the California Integrated Waste Management Board). Inclusion of the following additional mitigation measures to provide public assurance of ongoing compliance with air quality requirements is recommended.

AQ1. Continue and expand the landfill gas collection system in accordance with the requirements of the SCAQMD permit, EPA New Source Performance Standards/Emission Guidelines, and Landfill Methane Capture regulations.

AQ2. Continue monthly monitoring of perimeter probes, onsite facility monitoring and landfill surface monitoring for landfill gases, and ambient air sampling at the landfill site boundaries in accordance with the approved SCAQMD Rule 1150.1 Compliance Plan, EPA Emissions Guidelines, and CalRecycle Title 27 monitoring requirements.

300-5
cont'd

The City requests further consideration and inclusion of the following comments on the Partially Recirculated DEIR prepared for the project also included in the letter dated October 20, 2014:

Traffic and Transportation

The traffic analysis indicates there would be a 594 truck increase in daily traffic into and out of the landfill site with the proposed expansion. This additional traffic will cause increased traffic congestion and vehicular delay for residents and employees who live and/or work in the City, based on the proposed project trip distribution of 85 percent to/from the south on Interstate 5 and seven percent to/from the east on Newhall Ranch Road. Of particular concern is the fact the majority of the projected increase in traffic will consist of trucks, which create more congestion than an equal number of smaller vehicles. In addition, 16 percent of the increased traffic is projected to occur during the peak morning commute period (6:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m.), which will cause increased delay for motorists traveling southbound on Interstate 5 through the Santa Clarita Valley.

Due to the projected increases in traffic and the anticipated effects, the City is requesting preferred disposal rates and priority access to the landfill to offset the anticipated effects on Santa Clarita Valley residents. In addition, the City would like the landfill operator to partner with the City to implement the annual Bike to Work Day and Rideshare events. These events aim to reduce traffic in the Santa Clarita Valley by encouraging alternative forms of transportation and carpooling. A sponsorship from the landfill in the amount of \$5,000 for each event on an annual basis would assist the City with planning and promoting the events, educating local residents, and reducing overall traffic congestion.

300-6

Hazards/Hazardous Materials (HM)

HM2. Continue to implement all load checking requirements of the California Department of Toxic Substances Control and the California Department of Public Health to ensure no sewer sludge or radioactive materials are accepted for disposal.

300-7

HM3. Utilize recognized BMPs for temporary storage and handling of household hazardous waste prior to shipping materials to recycling facilities or approved hazardous waste disposal sites.

Landfill Operation

Origin of Solid Waste

The project proposes an increase in the amount of staffing to operate the landfill that will include additional workers at the scale house. With the increased staffing levels, the City requests all landfill customers have their full waste origin recorded, including the street name and number, city, and zip code for each load brought to the facility. Having the additional information recorded will enhance the accuracy of the waste origin. Currently, the landfill operator is recording only the jurisdiction's name.

300-8

Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)

Eliminate the Acceptance of Self-haul Materials from the Public

The current conditional use permit allows the landfill operator to construct a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) at the landfill site. If the operator decides to build a facility or if a local MRF is constructed in the Santa Clarita Valley, the City requests the landfill operator to be required to eliminate the acceptance of self-haul waste to increase diversion and recycling. This change in operation will reduce the possibility of waste being misallocated to the wrong jurisdiction of origin.

300-9

MRF Specifications

If the operator decides to build a facility or if a local MRF is constructed in the Santa Clarita Valley, the City further requests the MRF to include the following features:

- Transfer tipping area and load out
- Residential/commercial single stream processing system for comingled recyclables
- Commercial mixed waste sorting system
- Certified California buy-back center
- Reuse center for the public
- Minimum receiving capacity of at least 1,000 tons per day

300-10

Mr. Richard Claghorn
January 9, 2017
Page 5 of 5

In addition to the 2014 comments provided by staff, the City of Santa Clarita proposes for consideration and inclusion:


Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change

The project is outside of the jurisdiction of the City and not applicable to the City's Climate Action Plan. However, the City would urge that the project meet or exceed all requirements of the Community Climate Action Plan adopted by the County of Los Angeles, as well as any and all state and/or federal laws pertaining to Greenhouse Gas Emissions.

300-11

The City appreciates the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Project Partially Recirculated DEIR. If you have any questions, please contact me at (661) 255-4337.

Sincerely,


Travis Lange
Environmental Services Manager

TL:CW:ll

S:\ENV\SRVCS\SOLWAST2\LANDFILL\Chiquita\Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft DEIR Recirculated Comments December 2016.doc

cc: Santa Clarita City Council
Santa Clarita Planning Commission
Leadership Team
Rosalind Wayman, Senior Deputy, Office of Supervisor Barger
Edel Vizcarra, Planning Deputy, Office of Supervisor Barger

Letter No. 300

City of Santa Clarita
Travis Lange, Environmental Services Mgr.
23920 Valencia Blvd., Ste. 300
Santa Clarita, CA 91355-2196

Response to Comment No. 300-1

As pointed out by the City of Santa Clarita in Comment Letter 52, protection of groundwater quality is mandated by stringent Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) permitting requirements. Each of the proposed mitigation measures are operating practices already required for a Class III landfill via various regulatory mechanisms and do not reflect measures needed to mitigate potentially significant impacts. Please also see Topical Response #30 for a discussion of Water Quality.

Response to Comment No. 300-2

Please see Topical Response #13 for a discussion of the Household Hazardous Waste Facility (HHWF). The HHWF may be operated by Los Angeles County or a third party selected by the County. Exact days and hours of operation will be set by the County, but weekend operation is anticipated.

Response to Comment No. 300-3

The Proposed Project includes a potential onsite green waste processing and composting operation, and CCL is interested in assisting the City and local businesses with efforts to minimize landfill disposal of organics.

Any discussions between CCL and the City of Santa Clarita regarding capacity set-aside for the City or priority status for the City would be conducted outside of the environmental review process for the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 300-4

The recommended mitigation measure is an operating practice already required for a Class III landfill via various regulatory mechanisms and does not reflect a measure needed to mitigate potentially significant impacts. Please also see Topical Response #29b for a discussion of the Waste Screening and Acceptance Program at CCL.

Response to Comment No. 300-5

The recommended mitigation measures are operating practices already required for a Class III landfill via various regulatory mechanisms and do not reflect measures needed to mitigate potentially significant impacts. Please also see Topical Response #1 for a discussion of Air Quality.

Response to Comment No. 300-6

There is no nexus between the request for preferred disposal rates and priority access to the landfill and the potential for increased traffic in the Santa Clarita Valley.

Discussions between CCL and the City of Santa Clarita regarding the provision of additional community benefits for Bike to Work Day and Rideshare events will be conducted outside of the environmental review process for the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 300-7

The recommended mitigation measures are operating practices already required for a Class III landfill via various regulatory mechanisms and do not reflect measures needed to mitigate potentially significant impacts. Please also see Topical Response #29b for a discussion of the Waste Screening and Acceptance Program at CCL.

Response to Comment No. 300-8

Additional staff required for the Proposed Project does not include additional staffing at the scalehouse. In fact, in the future, scalehouse operations may become automated for its commercial customers, where commercial drivers gain access to the landfill via use of RFID (radio frequency identification) devices, or similar.

CCL will investigate means of acquiring the requested information from self-haulers who indicate their waste origin in the City of Santa Clarita, for use by the City of Santa Clarita, in such a way that queue time at the scalehouse is not impaired. Any means of acquiring such information must be compatible with current transaction times at the scalehouse and administrative responsibilities.

Response to Comment No. 300-9

The Proposed Project does not include construction or operation of a Materials Recovery Facility at CCL.

To reduce the possibility of waste being misallocated to the wrong jurisdiction of origin, CCL will investigate means of acquiring the requested information from self-haulers who indicate their waste origin in the City of Santa Clarita, for use by the City of Santa Clarita, in such a way that queue time at the scalehouse is not impaired. Any means of acquiring such information must be compatible with current transaction times at the scalehouse and administrative responsibilities. "

Response to Comment No. 300-10

The Proposed Project does not include construction or operation of a Materials Recovery Facility at CCL.

Response to Comment No. 300-11

CCL complies with all current laws and regulations related to greenhouse gas emissions. Mitigation Measure GHG-1, which requires that CCL prepare and submit for approval a Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Plan, which would incorporate new waste management strategies for the management of greenhouse gas emissions at CCL on a 5-year interval throughout the life of the Proposed Project.

Richard Claghorn

From: gjyf@aol.com
Sent: Friday, January 06, 2017 1:20 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Dump

YOU HAVE GOT TO BE KIDDING!!!!

After reading Bryan Caforio's article in the Signal about the Chiquita Canyon Landfill expansion proposal, I am appalled, that actual citizen representatives are actually considering this. You people are charged with resident's protection, and you are selling their health down the road for a few pieces of silver? When does ignoring taxpayer's health and well being become a crime? (You know it is a SIN) Do you actually look into the mirror in the morning and see an honest person, or can you lie to yourselves, and say that raising peoples health threats is ok for the greater good, or do you turn a blind eye and accept your public supplied salary, and justify the tax revenue by killing people?

I am a Val Verde resident, and aside from jeopardizing the health of my children and my neighbors by adding unprecedented pollution, you are destroying the American dream of home ownership by destroying my property values of our community. Is this sane? Or just greed. When will this stop? You should be ashamed!

301-1

Grant J. Young

Letter No. 301

Grant J. Young
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 301-1

Please see Topical Response #20, Property Values, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Richard Claghorn

From: Citizens For Chiquita Canyon Landfill Compliance <c4cclc@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, January 06, 2017 10:03 PM
To: Robert Glaser; DRP LDCC; Richard Claghorn
Subject: Comment Period Extension Request for Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill
Attachments: 01-07-2017_Comment_Extension_Req.pdf

Dear Mr. Glaser and Mr. Claghorn,

Attached for your review is a letter requesting additional public comment time for the Chiquita Canyon Landfill Partially Recirculated Draft EIR.

Please respond acknowledging you have received this correspondence and document. Please include this document into the administrative record.

302-1

Thank you for your time,

Citizens for Chiquita Canyon Landfill Compliance

Letter No. 302

Citizens for Chiquita Canyon Landfill Compliance

Response to Comment No. 302-1

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.



Citizens for Chiquita Canyon Landfill Compliance
C4CCLC@GMAIL.COM
WWW.C4CCLC.COM

#303

1/6/2017

Mr. Robert Glaser
Los Angeles County
Department of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St., Room 1360
Los Angeles, CA 90012
rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov, zoningldcc@planning.lacounty.gov

CC: Richard Claghorn rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

RE: Comment Period Extension Request for Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill

Dear Mr. Glaser

The Citizens for Chiquita Canyon Landfill Compliance feel it is absolutely necessary to extend the current comment period for the Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Revised DEIR.

The comment period from November 9th to January 9th has been an extremely inadequate timeline for residents and councils to properly review the 1,100 page document and return comments or take action on it. Aside from the competition of the election news on November 8th, the time allotted to review and respond was heavily inundated by the holidays as well as holiday travel, giving residents much less time and ability for reading (not to mention commenting on) the report. Likewise many government offices were closed and county and local advisory councils did not hold meetings for December. Regional Planning did not meet from December 21-January 4. This inhibits local groups to properly agendize the DEIR and take action on it.

303-1

The public hearing location held on December 15th was also a very inconvenient or even impossible site for Castaic residents to get to. Many residents of Castaic and Val Verde, the two communities likely to be the most impacted by the project, rely on public transportation to get around the Santa Clarita Valley. For these residents to attend the public hearing in Stevenson Ranch and to support or participate in the process they would have two busses and an overnight stay to contend with, as there are no buses after the end of the hearing. This leads to our second request, to hold an additional public hearing where a commissioner is present at either of the two closest schools, Santa Clarita Valley International Charter School or Live Oak Elementary. Both sites allow residents to attend and have either theaters or gyms to accommodate over 100 people.

303-2

Please consider how extremely difficult and inconsiderate the timing of this comment period is for our community and representatives. As it stands, the timing seems to intentionally limit public participation and leads to an inadequately examined project. In this case, it is a project which will impact our Valley for generations and is not to be skimmed over.

303-3

Please include this letter in the administrative record and provide a confirmation of your receipt of this correspondence.

Thank you for your time,

Citizens for Chiquita Canyon Landfill Compliance

Letter No. 303

Citizens for Chiquita Canyon Landfill Compliance

Response to Comment No. 303-1

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 303-2

The Hearing Examiner position was created by County Ordinance in 2008 for major projects, such as landfills, so that a public hearing can be held in the community prior to the Regional Planning Commission (RPC) hearing. The authority and duties of the Hearing Examiner are contained in Sections 22.60.030 and 22.60.040 of the Los Angeles County Code. The Hearing Examiner reports to the RPC, and the RPC will hold a public hearing in the local community on the Proposed Project, including the Conditional Use Permit, Oak Tree Permit, and Final EIR. The RPC will receive all public comments on the Proposed Project, including those presented at the Hearing Examiner hearing, and the public will again be given the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Project at the future RPC hearing.

Response to Comment No. 303-3

Please see the response to Comment 303-1.

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Janice Hahn, and Kathryn Barger

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

I believe that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) should not be allowed to continue operating because of the contract they entered into twenty years ago with the community of Val Verde. They promised that if they were allowed to increase to 23 million tons they would shut down upon reaching it. Section 9g states, "Nothing in this condition shall permit the maximum landfill capacity of 23 million tons to be increased." I also find the total disregard for the contract with the community of Val Verde and the contract with Los Angeles County is enough reason for them to be shut down permanently.

304-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

304-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

304-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: _____ Date: 01-03-17

Print Name: Archie Barnes

Address: 30271 Trellis Road

Val Verde, CA 91384

Letter No. 304

Archie Banas
30271 Trellis Road
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 304-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 304-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 304-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Letter No. 305

Steve Lee
30300 Trellis Road
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 305-1

Comment Letter No. 305 is a duplicate of Comment Letter No. 293, and is not repeated here. Please see the response to Comment Nos. 293-1 through 293-304.

Richard Claghorn

From: joline Kelley <jolinek72@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, January 07, 2017 10:11 AM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion?

NO, NO, NO!!!!

I moved to Castaic 4 yrs. ago, from Seattle, to be near my sons and their families. I was in Real Estate for almost 30 yrs. and was involved as Project Manager for the South Seattle Landfill Methane Gas problem for almost 2 yrs. Due to improper care, the Methane gas went under Interstate 5 and came up under the floors of existing houses, in addition to the odors it created.

The City of Seattle had to purchase the homes, eliminate the gas and fix up the houses to sell them. That was my job!

To expand the landfill will create more odors, lose house values for homes in all of West Santa Clarita Valley and create more hazards plus Cancer concerns.

DO NOT ALLOW THE EXPANSION!!

306-1

Joline Kelley
jolinek72@gmail.com
Hm- 661-388-4402
IPhone- 206-818-1012

Letter No. 306

Joline Kelley
Castaic, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 306-1

Please see the following Topical Responses:

- #10, Environmental Monitoring
- #17, Odor
- #20, Property Values
- #21, Public Health

#307

Richard Claghorn

From: Lloyd & Nancy Carder <carderfam@yahoo.com>
Sent: Monday, January 09, 2017 10:44 AM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita Canyon Landfill: Partially Recirculated Draft EIR Comments
Attachments: Chiquita amend DEIR comments.docx

Mr. Claghorn,

Enclosed please find my comments to the Chiquita Canyon Landfill, partially recirculated EIR.

Thank-you, Nancy Carder

#307

Ms. Nancy Carder
30530 Remington Rd.
Castaic, CA 91384
carderfam@sbcglobal.net

January 9, 2017

Mr. Richard Claghorn
Los Angeles County, Department of Regional Planning
Zoning Permits North Section
320 West Temple Street, Room 1348
Los Angeles, CA 90012

**CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL: PARTIALLY RECIRCULATED DRAFT
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT (EIR), NOVEMBER 9, 2016**

Chiquita Canyon Landfill Master Plan Revision
Project No. R2004-00559-(5)
Conditional Use Permit No. 200400042
Environmental Assessment No. 200400039

Dear Mr. Claghorn,

I am a member of the community, and have the following comments on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR:

Executive Summary

ES.6, Table ES-1, BR-1, third bullet – Include the soil analysis requirements for the proposed five feet of final soil cover. The soil analysis requirements will ensure that the soil will support the proposed native plant revegetation. Revegetation plans have failed due to poor soil quality and/or contaminants in the soil, such as a high salt content.

307-1

Chapters

1.6.2, Table 1-3 – This table shows the additional truck trips associated with the proposed project, but it only lists the number of trucks associated with inbound loads, and must include the outbound loads as trips as well.

307-2

2.2.6.4, last paragraph- The household hazardous waste facility (HHWF) is **not** authorized to store hazardous waste that is inadvertently brought to the landfill, as the

307-3

Chiquita Canyon Landfill does not have a Hazardous Waste Facility Permit from the Department of Toxic Substances Control for storage of hazardous waste. The HHWF can only accept household hazardous waste.	307-3 cont'd
2.2.8.4, Sampling, Analysis, and Reporting Requirements, 1st bullet, second sentence – Analyzing for Constituents of Concern (COC) every five years is inadequate and not protective of groundwater. Propose analyzing for COC every year, and if not explain why every five years is more protective of groundwater than analyzing for COCs once a year.	307-4
2.2.9.2, Detailed Description, paragraph five – Operators of a HHWF must also comply with Title 22, California Code of Regulations (CCR), Chapter 45 as well.	307-5
8.6.3.4, BR-9 – If a rare plant relocation cannot be achieved, the Theodore Payne Foundation should be consulted prior to selection of any mitigation measures.	307-6
8.6.3.14, BR-14 – Roost exclusion should never include full tree removal, as that is an extreme measure that has many negative effects on the ecosystem. This seems like an excuse to remove trees on the project site. Provide other methods in the document to control roosting in trees.	307-7
11.1, Introduction, second to last sentence – “Impacts associated with potential health risks, localized carbon monoxide (CO) emissions from increased vehicle trips, emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO ₂), and odors generated by the Proposed Project, with the implementation of Project Design Measures, would be less than significant.” These impacts include a significant increase in diesel particulate emissions, a carcinogen and toxic air contaminant (TOC). Even with the project design measures, the impacts will be significant and unavoidable.	307-8
11.5.1.1, fourth bullet – Regarding landfill gas monitoring, there must be a Landfill Gas Monitoring Plan that includes the frequency of monitoring, appropriate instrumentation, and contingencies for when there are landfill gas exceedances of greater than 500 ppm.	307-9
11.6.3.1, Construction Impacts, Table 11-7, Policy AQ 3.7 – “Support and expand urban forest programs within unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County”, explain how this will be done.	307-10
11.7, Mitigation Measures – The mitigation measures listed here will not have much of an impact in reducing emissions from the proposed project.	307-11
11.9 Cumulative Impacts – Calculations show an increased cancer risk to sensitive individuals in the Live Oak neighborhood; however, these calculations do not factor in the cumulative risk of additional emissions from vehicle exhaust from Interstate 5 traffic . Studies have shown a sharp increase in pollutants in and around freeways,	307-12

<p>especially freeways with a high percentage of diesel vehicles, which include Interstate 5. This increase in pollutants, specifically diesel particulate matter which is a known carcinogen and TOC, raises the rates of asthma, impaired lung function, cardiovascular disease, and premature death. Accurate air quality data must be obtained from the neighborhoods adjacent to Interstate 5, and included in the risk analysis. To calculate the air impact risk without this additional TOC data is unacceptable.</p>	<p>307-12 cont'd</p>
<p>12.5.2.2, Landfill Gas Collection Efficiency - It is not expected that the landfill gas collection efficiency of 85% can be met at this landfill until the final cap is installed.</p>	<p>307-13</p>
<p>18.3.2.4, second bullet – The statement is wrong. Alternative B does reduce the level of significance of the air and GHG impacts of the proposed project to the surrounding area. Impacts to the immediate surrounding area have to be considered here or this isn't an accurate analysis.</p>	<p>307-14</p>
<p>18.3.2.4, fifth bullet – There is no need for lighting and landscaping as in the proposed project.</p>	<p>307-15</p>
<p>18.3.2.4, sixth bullet – There can be many additional benefits in having a smaller landfill with respect to the property boundary. There would be more of a buffer between the landfill and the neighboring properties; less impacts to air, surface water, ground water, and GHG emissions; improved visual impact; and protection of cultural and paleontological resources.</p>	<p>307-16</p>
<p>18.3.2.2, Environmental Analysis, Visual Resources - The view of the landfill from Newhall Ranch Road, State Route 126, and the proposed Newhall Ranch Development would not be less than significant, it would be significant and unavoidable. This needs to be addressed.</p>	<p>307-17</p>
<p>18.3.2.6, Environmental Analysis, Visual Resources - The view of the landfill from Newhall Ranch Road, State Route 126, and the proposed Newhall Ranch Development would not be less than significant, it would be significant and unavoidable. This needs to be addressed.</p>	<p>307-17</p>
<p>18.3.2.7, second bullet – Having fewer truck trips (a smaller expansion) will considerably reduce the level of significance of air, GHG, and traffic impacts to the surrounding area. Again, impacts to the immediate surrounding area have to be considered here or this isn't an accurate analysis.</p>	<p>307-18</p>
<p>18.3.2.8 - Having fewer truck trips (a smaller expansion) will considerably reduce the level of significance of air and GHG impacts</p>	<p>307-18</p>

18.3.4.1, Land Use – Explain how an amendment to the Los Angeles County’s General Plan and an amendment to the county’s siting element would be considered a greater significant impact in magnitude than the proposed project.

307-19

18.5 – It is not clear what the recommendation is, in this section.

307-20

Figures VS-10 and VS 11 – The mountains in these photographs are not to scale with one another, so a comparison cannot be made. Also the ridgelines have been altered in the picture so they look like they blend in more with the portrayal of the final grade of the proposed expansion. The ridgelines cannot be altered according to the Castaic Town Council Community Standards District document, Significant Ridgelines Map. Present more accurate and representable simulated views here.

307-21

Letter No. 307

Ms. Nancy Carder
30530 Remington Rd.
Castaic, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 307-1

Soil analyses to support revegetation efforts will be included in the Closure Revegetation Plan to be prepared for the Proposed Project, included in Mitigation Measure BR-1.

Response to Comment No. 307-2

Please see the Traffic and Transportation chapter of the Final EIR. Inbound and outbound loads are properly converted to truck trips for analysis. Please also see Topical Response #25, Traffic.

Response to Comment No. 307-3

CCL does not have a Household Hazardous Waste Facility (HHWF) at the present time. If an HHWF is developed at CCL as part of the Proposed Project, it would properly obtain all necessary permits for storage of household hazardous waste.

Response to Comment No. 307-4

Please see Topical Response #10, Environmental Monitoring, for a discussion of groundwater quality monitoring.

Response to Comment No. 307-5

If an HHWF is developed at CCL as part of the Proposed Project, it would comply with all applicable regulations.

Response to Comment No. 307-6

Rare plant relocation will be conducted consistent with Mitigation Measure BR-9, which requires a Rare Plant Relocation Plan to be developed in conjunction with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Response to Comment No. 307-7

Trees with bat roosts would only be removed if the tree itself were located within an area designated for disturbance.

Response to Comment No. 307-8

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 307-9

CCL is required to conduct landfill gas monitoring and already complies with South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule 1150.1, Control of Gaseous Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste.

Response to Comment No. 307-10

The Proposed Project is required to be operated and constructed consistent with applicable air quality plans, but is not responsible for implementing the plans.

Response to Comment No. 307-11

Please see Topical Response #1g, Enforcement of Mitigation Requirements.

Response to Comment No. 307-12

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 307-13

This statement is incorrect. Please see Chapter 11, Air Quality, Table 11-1, for Operation Emissions Reductions best management practices.

Response to Comment No. 307-14

The analysis provided is not wrong. As shown in Table 18-2, various alternatives may result in a qualitative lessening of potential impacts, but the differences would not result in a change in *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) significance.

Response to Comment No. 307-15

The commenter is correct that Alternative B does not include a new site entrance off Wolcott Way and so there would be no lighting or landscaping in this area of the site.

Response to Comment No. 307-16

This point is made in Table 18-2, which demonstrates the qualitative differences of potential environmental impacts related to the alternatives evaluated.

Response to Comment No. 307-17

Please see Topical Response #27, Visual Resources. In particular see #27e, Explanation of Significance Conclusions.

Response to Comment No. 307-18

This point is made in Table 18-2, which demonstrates the qualitative differences of potential environmental impacts related to the alternatives evaluated.

Response to Comment No. 307-19

The Proposed Project does not result in a significant impact to land use, because the current and proposed future use of the site is allowed by use and by zoning code, and CCL is listed in the County's General Plan Siting Element. An alternative new site in Los Angeles County would likely not be currently allowed by use or by zoning, and would not be included in the County's General Plan Siting Element.

Response to Comment No. 307-20

Section 18.5 does not make a recommendation. This section states that the Environmentally Superior Alternative is the No Project Alternative. Given that CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.6(e)(2) states, "If the environmentally superior alternative is the 'no project' alternative, the EIR shall also identify an

environmentally superior alternative among the other alternatives," the section further states that the Waste Reduction and Alternative Technologies Alternative would have lower overall adverse environmental effects compared to the rest of the build alternatives.

Response to Comment No. 307-21

Figure VS-11 uses the same base photograph as that shown in VS-10 with no change in scale. No ridgelines have been altered in the visual simulations, and no ridgelines would be altered for the Proposed Project.

Richard Claghorn

From: Tanya Hauser <tanyagrace70@yahoo.com>
Sent: Sunday, January 08, 2017 2:52 PM
To: Richard Claghorn; kathryn@bos.lacounty.gov; Rosie Ruiz; ExecutiveOffice
Subject: Comments re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion
Attachments: SPrintServi17010614570.pdf

Good morning,

Attached are our comments concerning the Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion DEIR.

Ms. Ruiz, please forward to each commissioner.

To whom it may concern in the Board of Supervisor Executive Office, please forward to each Supervisor.

With our thanks,
Greg and Tanya Hauser

January 5, 2017

Greg and Tanya Hauser
30641 Arlington St
Val Verde, CA 91384

County of Los Angeles
Department of Regional Planning
Zoning Permits North Section, Room 1348
320 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Dear Honorable Supervisors and Planning Commissioners,

Our family, which includes a five year old and a two year old, lives in Val Verde, adjacent to the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL). We are requesting that CCL be closed and that Los Angeles County use alternate means to dispose of the astronomical amount of 12,000 tons a day proposed in the expansion. If the expansion is approved, Val Verde families, which include many small children living just over the hill in the Residential Maximally Exposed Individual zone, will be at risk. Thank you for taking our comments into serious consideration and for allowing those affected on a daily basis to weigh in on such a momentous decision.

308-1

11.3.3.2 Air Monitoring Data

“The Santa Clarita station is the closest to the project site, approximately 7 miles from the landfill entrance.”

- In order for air monitoring to occur which is a true reflection of air adjacent to the landfill, the air monitoring stations should be in the Residential Maximally Exposed Individual zone as well as in the Workplace Maximally Exposed Individual zone.

***Please list which steps will be taken to install 24/7 air monitoring stations in the MEIR zone of Val Verde and MEIW zone of the Valencia Commerce Center.

308-2

“PM2.5 can have damaging effects on health by getting deep into lungs and interfering with the body’s mechanism for clearing the respiratory tract; some particles may also get into the bloodstream. Exposure to particulate matter is linked to a variety of problems including aggravated asthma, increased respiratory symptoms, decreased lung function, chronic bronchitis, irregular heartbeat, nonfatal heart attacks, and premature death in people with heart or lung disease. PM2.5 is also a major cause of reduced visibility.”

The Santa Clarita monitoring station does not monitor for PM2.5 levels; therefore, the PM2.5 data were from the Reseda station. Table 11-3 shows the PM2.5 levels reported at the Reseda monitoring station during the period beginning in 2009 and ending in 2014, as well as the number of exceedances of the state and federal standards. The PM2.5 state and federal standards were not exceeded at this station between 2009 and 2014.

- For something as damaging to the body as PM2.5, monitoring for it at a station **18.24 miles away from Val Verde**, as the crow flies, is grossly insufficient.

***Please list which steps will be taken to install PM2.5 monitoring equipment within the MEIR zone of Val Verde and MEIW zone of the Valencia Commerce Center.

308-2
cont'd

11.5.5 Odor Complaints

“August 2012 through August 2015: 23 verified odor complaints occurred on a total of 11 days during this 37-month time period. Additionally, CCL received a Notice of Violation (NOV) for odor on 1 additional day, for a total of 12 confirmed odor events over a 37-month period, or an average of 3.9 odor complaints (categorized as odor events) per year. While the specific locations of odor complaints verified by SCAQMD are not known, the general location of these complaints is considered to be the community of Val Verde, located northwest of CCL.”

- Many odor complaints go unverified due to the fact that AQMD employees have a long drive to Val Verde and often do not make it out in time to verify the complaints. We placed a call in September 2016, on a day when other calls had been placed from Val Verde (smelling the landfill at our home 1.5 miles away); however the AQMD employee did not come to our home **until three hours after our call**.

***Please list what actions will be taken to secure an AQMD employee in the Val Verde area so that odors can be verified soon after the call is made.

308-3

11.5.6 Odor Investigation at CCL

“Soil/Water/Air Protection Enterprise (SWAPE) conducted an Odor Survey in the spring and summer of 2015 at CCL to characterize and understand the various odors in and around CCL (SWAPE, 2015). The entire SWAPE Report is included in Appendix H-5.

Three trained odor specialists conducted odor sampling on 25 mornings generally between the hours of 6 a.m. and 10 a.m., when odors have been reported to be the most common. Sampling events took place on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays between April 7, 2015 and July 16, 2015. During each sampling event, 50 to 51 locations were sampled, for a total of 3,789 data points.”

308-4

- Chiquita Canyon Landfill knew that SWAPE was conducting this survey and may have taken extra measures to prevent foul odors; therefore, results may not be reflective of an average day in Val Verde or the Valencia Commerce Center.

308-4
cont'd

***Please list what actions will be taken to assure Val Verde residents and employees who work near CCL that testing will be done on random days of the year, days during which CCL is unaware that an Odor Survey is being done.

11.6.3.1 Construction Impacts

*“Impact AQ-5: Combined operation and construction of the Proposed Project would generate emissions that would exceed the criteria pollutant significance thresholds used by SCAQMD to determine significance of operational emissions. Therefore, **impacts associated with combined construction- and operation-related emissions would be significant.**”*

*“Table 11-13: As noted above, the incremental increase in lifetime **cancer risk** associated with exposure to combined construction and operation emissions at the location of the MEIR, calculated based on the 2015 OEHHA guidance, was predicted to be **9.3 in 1 million**. Because the predicted cancer risk, per individual unit, was greater than 1 in 1 million, the cancer burden was calculated for each census block receptor. Cancer burden is defined as the estimated increase in the occurrence of cancer cases in a population resulting from exposure to carcinogenic air contaminants. Based on the cancer risk estimated using the 2015 OEHHA Guidance, the cancer burden was predicted to be 0.01 excess cancer cases, which is below the SCAQMD threshold of 0.5 excess cancer cases. Based on the cancer risk estimated using the 2003 OEHHA Guidance, the cancer burden was predicted to be 0.004, which is also below the SCAQMD threshold of 0.5 excess cancer cases. The HRA conducted to evaluate exposure of sensitive receptors to pollutant concentrations demonstrates that the predicted impacts would be less than significant.”*

308-5

- The DEIR admits the impacts of an expansion will be significant. The cancer risk is 9.3, which is only .7 less than the SCAQMD threshold of 10, extremely close to being “significant.”

***Please list what steps LA County took to determine that the value of expanding CCL is more valuable than the health of its constituents.

11.9.2.3 Health Impacts

*The maximum cumulative combined construction and operational impact for predicted lifetime cancer risk using the 2015 OEHHA guidance at the location of the MEIR is **predicted to be 15 in 1 million**, and the same result is predicted at the location of the*

308-6

*sensitive receptor. The maximum cumulative combined construction and operational impact for predicted lifetime cancer risk at the location of the MEIW is predicted to be 1.3 in 1 million. The MEIR, MEIW, and sensitive impacts are predicted for a receptor location 200 meters west from the facility boundary in the Newhall Ranch development. The locations of the predicted cumulative maximum health impacts using the 2015 guidance are shown on Figure 11-7. **Maximum cumulative impacts using the 2015 OEHHA guidance at the MEIR and sensitive receptor locations would exceed the SCAQMD cancer risk significance threshold of 10 in 1 million.** (See Table 11-18)”*

308-6
cont'd

- A CCL expansion combined with other likely projects in the area will produce a cancer risk of 15 in 1 million, with the SCQMD threshold being 10. The health of many individuals is seriously at risk.

***Please detail the closure plans of CCL based on this information. Or please list which project permits will be denied by LA County so as to prevent this significant risk.

18.3.1 Alternative A: No Project

In 1997 an agreement and contract was agreed upon between Laidlaw Waste Systems (grandfathered in by Chiquita Canyon Landfill when it bought the landfill) and the Val Verde Civic Association to close when the landfill reached 23 million tons or November 2019. The ethical action by CCL and LA County would have been to close the landfill during the summer of 2016 when it reached 23 million tons.

308-7

***Please list the reasons LA County has not upheld this contract, protecting the health, quality of life, and real estate belonging to Val Verde residents.

***Please list the details of the closure plan LA County will enforce in order to uphold this contract, for the benefit of Val Verde residents.

308-8

18.2 Project Purpose and Objectives

“To support the County’s goal to provide solid waste disposal without interruption to protect the public health and safety as well as the environment (LACDPW, 2015).”

- An expansion of CCL will produce a cancer risk of 9.3, which is only .7 less than the SCAQMD threshold of 10, extremely close to being “significant” (see Table 11-13 under Construction Impacts above).
- A CCL expansion combined with other likely projects in the area will produce a cancer risk of 15 in 1 million, with the SCQMD threshold being 10. The health of many individuals is seriously at risk (see Health Impacts above). If the cancer risk, combined with other projects in the areas, exceeds the SCAQMD threshold by 5, public health and safety is being seriously compromised.

308-9

***Please detail how the “public health” is being protected when the health of nearby residents (public health) will be compromised should an expansion be approved.

308-9
cont'd

18.3.2.2 Environmental Analysis

“Alternative B would reduce the severity of potential local air quality impacts, but overall impacts would remain significant and unavoidable. Based on the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD’s) recommended methods for evaluating potential air quality impacts, any sized landfill expansion would result in a significant and unavoidable air quality impact due to the combined emissions during construction and operation.”

308-10

- The health of Val Verde residents and Valencia Commerce Center employees is being compromised.

***Please detail how residents and employees are being protected in light of this information.

18.3.2.3 Feasibility of Implementing Continued Operation (Status Quo) with 0% Increase of Daily Waste Disposal Tonnage Alternative

“Alternative B would be constructed and operated similar to the Proposed Project and is therefore feasible from a physical operations perspective. However, without additional substantial landfill capacity, CCL would not maximize the value of the existing site and waste management infrastructure.”

- “...the value of the existing site” is being deemed as more important than the value of the health and well-being of those people who live and work near the landfill.

308-11

***Please list the thought process that leads to a conclusion that the value of a landfill takes precedence over the health and wellbeing of those who live and work near the landfill.

18.3.2.7 Feasibility of Implementing 50% Reduction of Proposed Additional Daily Waste Disposal Tonnage Alternative

“However, Alternative C would not allow CCL to maximize the value of the existing site and waste management infrastructure.”

“Alternative C would reduce the severity of potential local air quality impacts, but impacts would remain significant and unavoidable. Based on the SCAQMD’s recommended methods for evaluating potential air quality impacts, which combines emissions during construction and operation, Alternative C would result in significant and unavoidable air quality impacts.”

- “...the value of the existing site” is being deemed as more important than the value of the health and well-being of those people who live and work near the landfill.

***Please list the thought process that leads to a conclusion that the value of a landfill takes precedence over the value of the health and wellbeing of those who live and work near the landfill.

308-11
cont'd

18.3.3.3 Resource Recovery

“Incineration - Another method of converting waste to energy involves the direct incineration of wastes. Incineration can reduce the waste volume by 80 to 95 percent and is the most effective method known for reducing refuse volumes. Incineration, or mass burn, is also highly controversial. In most instances, the ash that remains is hazardous and must be transported and disposed of as such. Particular concerns have also been raised about possible health effects associated with the air emissions and the ash component of the residue. Because the Los Angeles area is in nonattainment for many air emissions, permitting agency approval and public acceptance of a process that could result in further air quality degradation is unlikely. Once air pollution control systems are available that can convincingly demonstrate that no negative effects would occur, this alternative may become a viable option.”

- Sweden incinerates, burying only 1% of its waste as a result.

***Please list the reasons why LA County is not following in Sweden’s footsteps.

***Please list the details of the plan LA County intends to implement so that it can incinerate, no longer burying the majority of its waste.

308-12

18.3.5.3 Rail Haul Transport to Out-of-County Landfills Conclusion

*The WBR system and MRL is also not yet operational and **would begin operation only when found to be technically and economically feasible.** As a best case, the 2013 Annual Report, the WBR system was assumed to begin its operation in 2018, although this date is uncertain. Thus WBR would not provide the short-term disposal capacity needs of the County.*

308-13

The Rail Haul Transport to Out-of-County Landfills Alternative would be subject to out-of-county host fees and taxes, further contributing to the uncertainty of the economic competitiveness of this alternative.

*Consideration of WBR to a remote location would not secure landfill capacity in proximity to population centers served by CCL; would not expand CCL within its existing leasehold boundaries; and **would not maximize the utilization of available airspace within the CCL site property holdings and realize the value of the property to its fullest potential.** The applicant does not own or control a site served by a rail haul or intermodal capability.*

308-14

- "...the value of the property" is being deemed as more important than the value of the health and well-being of those people who live and work near the landfill.

***Please list the thought process that leads to a conclusion that the value of a landfill takes precedence over the health and wellbeing of those who live and work near the landfill.

- Mesquite is built and ready to be used. It is said to not be "economically feasible." The MRL site states, "Since the late 1980's, the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County and other public agencies have studied the use of remote sites, despite increased transportation costs, as landfill space in urban Southern California became increasingly difficult to permit. *For some sites, such as the Mesquite Regional Landfill, rail is an efficient means of transportation.*

308-15

***Please detail the steps needed for the 75% of waste brought to CCL from transfer stations/a large part of the 91% of waste that is brought to CCL from out of the area to be taken to Puente Hills for transfer to MRL.

***Please detail the thought process that values LA County's economic gain over the health and wellbeing of residents adjacent to CCL, as well as employees who work nearby.

308-16

Chiquita Canyon Landfill Master Plan Revision Traffic Supplement

- No mention is made of the impact on Interstate 5 should an expansion be approved.

308-17

***Please list all impacts to Interstate 5 traffic going north and south through the Santa Clarita Valley should an expansion of CCL be approved.

In light of our knowledge of and experience in Val Verde, the Valencia Commerce Center, and the reading of the DEIR, please close Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

308-18

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The health and wellbeing of nearby residents and employees who work nearby depends on this closure. The Val Verde community has endured the presence of CCL for decades, many suffering health issues already as a result. 	308-18 cont'd	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Val Verde Civic Association was assured in writing in 1997 by Laidlaw Waste Systems, grandfathered in by Chiquita Canyon Landfill, that the landfill would close at 23 millions tons. CCL reached this tonnage summer of 2016. 	308-19	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mesquite Canyon Landfill is ready and available for use, providing a safe disposal of a vast majority of waste coming to CCL. It is very far from residents and businesses, ensuring the safety of humans. 	308-20	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interstate 5 through the Santa Clarita Valley is already inundated with trucks. An expansion of the proposed magnitude would create an enormous challenge to commuters. 	308-21	
<p>Please value the health and wellbeing of your constituents over the feasibility and expediency of expanding a current landfill, and over the economic gain to be had by LA County as a result.</p>		308-22

Thank you in advance for seriously considering our requests. We are looking to you to protect our community and those who work near Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Sincerely,



Greg and Tanya Hauser

Letter No. 308

Greg and Tanya Hauser
30641 Arlington St.
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 308-1

Please see Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 308-2

Please see Topical Response #1a, Existing Air Quality and Emissions, Monitoring, and Health Effects.

Response to Comment No. 308-3

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor. Staffing levels for the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) are the sole responsibility of the SCAQMD.

Response to Comment No. 308-4

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor. The County has not determined that an independent odor investigation is required or warranted for CCL.

Response to Comment No. 308-5

The health risk assessment included in the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR determined that potential impacts related to the Proposed Project are less than significant. Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods.

Response to Comment No. 308-6

The County is preparing this Final EIR to assist the County decision makers (i.e., the Regional Planning Commission and, if applicable, the Board of Supervisors) with its determination as to whether to approve the Proposed Project. The County decision makers will consider all evidence presented, including this Final EIR, land use planning considerations, Countywide plans and needs for integrated solid waste management, and testimony by the applicant and the public regarding the Proposed Project, before making a determination as to whether to approve the Proposed Project. If the County decision makers decide to approve the Proposed Project, the County will be required to prepare a statement of overriding considerations, which would outline the ultimate balancing of competing public objectives (including environmental, legal, technical, social, and economic factors) that was made to approve the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 308-7

Please see Topical Response #5, Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 308-8

There are no conditions of CCL's existing Conditional Use Permit (CUP) that specifically mention a closure plan, only that no further waste shall be received once the termination date of the CUP or the tonnage limit is reached, whichever occurs first. Los Angeles County does not maintain or review a landfill closure plan. The landfill closure plan is kept by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle). A Preliminary Closure and Post-Closure Maintenance Plan is available on

CalRecycle's website, along with correspondence related to the landfill closure plan and a 5-Year Solid Waste Facility Permit Review, which contains revised closure and post-closure cost estimates.

Response to Comment No. 308-9

The health risk assessment included in the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR determined that potential impacts related to the Proposed Project are less than significant. Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods. Please also see Topical Response #21, Public Health.

The County is preparing this Final EIR to assist the County decision-makers (i.e., the Regional Planning Commission and, if applicable, the Board of Supervisors) with its determination as to whether to approve the Proposed Project. The County decision-makers will consider all evidence presented, including this Final EIR, land use planning considerations, Countywide plans and needs for integrated solid waste management, and testimony by the applicant and the public regarding the Proposed Project, before making a determination as to whether to approve the Proposed Project. If the County decision-makers decide to approve the Proposed Project, the County will be required to prepare a statement of overriding considerations, which would outline the ultimate balancing of competing public objectives (including environmental, legal, technical, social, and economic factors) that was made to approve the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 308-10

Please see Topical Response #1d, Methods and Models Used in Air Dispersion Modeling, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods.

Response to Comment No. 308-11

Please see Topical Response #19, Project Need. See also Topical Response #1d, Methods and Models Used in Air Dispersion Modeling, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods.

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Response to Comment No. 308-12

The investigation of air pollution control systems for incineration of waste by Los Angeles County does not have any direct bearing on the environmental analysis of the Proposed Project documented in the Original Draft EIR, Partially Recirculated Draft EIR, or Final EIR.

Response to Comment Nos. 308-13 and 308-14

The determination to send waste to Mesquite Regional Landfill is solely at the discretion of the County, and dependent on the infrastructure required for this action.

The County is preparing this Final EIR to assist the County decision makers (i.e., the Regional Planning Commission and, if applicable, the Board of Supervisors) with its determination as to whether to approve the Proposed Project. The County decision makers will consider all evidence presented, including this Final EIR, land use planning considerations, Countywide plans and needs for integrated solid waste management, and testimony by the applicant and the public regarding the Proposed Project, before making a determination as to whether to approve the Proposed Project. If the County decision makers decide to approve the Proposed Project, the County will be required to prepare a statement of overriding considerations, which would outline the ultimate balancing of competing public objectives (including environmental, legal, technical, social, and economic factors) that was made to approve the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 308-15

The determination to send waste to Mesquite Regional Landfill is solely at the discretion of the County, and dependent on the infrastructure required for this action.

Response to Comment No. 308-16

The County is preparing this Final EIR to assist the County decision makers (i.e., the Regional Planning Commission and, if applicable, the Board of Supervisors) with its determination as to whether to approve the Proposed Project. The County decision makers will consider all evidence presented, including this Final EIR, land use planning considerations, Countywide plans and needs for integrated solid waste management, and testimony by the applicant and the public regarding the Proposed Project, before making a determination as to whether to approve the Proposed Project. If the County decision makers decide to approve the Proposed Project, the County will be required to prepare a statement of overriding considerations, which would outline the ultimate balancing of competing public objectives (including environmental, legal, technical, social, and economic factors) that was made to approve the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 308-17

Please see Topical Response #25, Traffic, which includes a discussion of potential impacts to Interstate 5.

Response to Comment No. 308-18

Comment noted. Please also see Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 308-19

Please see Topical Response #5, Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 308-20

Please see Topical Response #18, Project Alternatives.

Response to Comment No. 308-21

Please see Topical Response #25, Traffic.

Response to Comment No. 308-22

Comment noted. The County is preparing this Final EIR to assist the County decision makers (i.e., the Regional Planning Commission and, if applicable, the Board of Supervisors) with its determination as to whether to approve the Proposed Project. The County decision makers will consider all evidence presented, including this Final EIR, land use planning considerations, Countywide plans and needs for integrated solid waste management, and testimony by the applicant and the public regarding the

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Via Hand Delivery and E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration

500 W. Temple Street

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov , ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348

Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning

320 W. Temple St.

Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

I believe that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) should not be allowed to continue operating because of the contract they entered into twenty years ago with the community of Val Verde. They promised that if they were allowed to increase to 23 million tons they would shut down upon reaching it. Section 9g states, "Nothing in this condition shall permit the maximum landfill capacity of 23 million tons to be increased." I also find the total disregard for the contract with the community of Val Verde and the contract with Los Angeles County is enough reason for them to be shut down permanently.

309-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.


309-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

309-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature:  Date: 12/14/16

Print Name: ENEIDA BEJKO

Address: 27123 SANFORD WAY, Valencia, CA 91354

Letter No. 309

Eneida Bejko
27123 Sanford Way
Valencia, CA 91354

Response to Comment No. 309-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 309-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 309-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via Hand Delivery and E-Mail

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Please forward to all five supervisors.

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310-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

310-3

Thank you,

Signature:  Date: 12/17/16

Print Name: Shem Guzman

Address: 27123 Sanford Way
Valencia, CA 91354

Letter No. 310

Shem Guzman
27123 Sanford Way
Valencia, CA 91354

Response to Comment No. 310-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 310-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 310-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via Hand Delivery and E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

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ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

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For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: USA D. MOTT Date: 12/24/16

Print Name: USA D. MOTT

Address: 25378 FITZGERALD AVE
STEVENSON RANCH 91381

Letter No. 311

Lisa D. Mott
25378 Fitzgerald Ave.
Stevenson Ranch, CA 91381

Response to Comment No. 311-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 311-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 311-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via Hand Delivery and E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

I believe that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) should not be allowed to continue operating because of the contract they entered into twenty years ago with the community of Val Verde. They promised that if they were allowed to increase to 23 million tons they would shut down upon reaching it. Section 9g states, "Nothing in this condition shall permit the maximum landfill capacity of 23 million tons to be increased." I also find the total disregard for the contract with the community of Val Verde and the contract with Los Angeles County is enough reason for them to be shut down permanently.

312-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

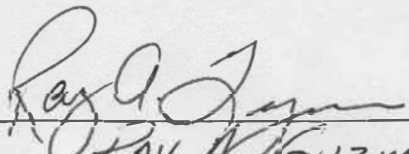
312-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

312-3

Thank you,

Signature:  Date: 12-15-16
Print Name: KAY A. GUZMAN
Address: 454 N BALDWIN AV.
SIERRA MADRE, CA. 91024

Letter No. 312

Ray A. Guzman
454 N. Baldwin Ave.
Sierra Madre, CA 91024

Response to Comment No. 312-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 312-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 312-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Richard Claghorn

From: Martha Wilcox <wilcox.marthe@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, January 09, 2017 9:33 AM
To: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov
Cc: Richard Claghorn; Robert Glaser; Oscar Gomez
Subject: Chiquita Canyon Landfill
Attachments: Scan.pdf

Dear Supervisors,

Please protect the health and wellbeing of your constituents that live in proximity to this landfill and require that it abides by the long agreed to contract that it would close upon reaching 23 million tons. Already we have seen an unacceptable increase in cancer rates among a vulnerable community closed to this facility. The attached letters are signed by voters who are watching your response to this life and death matter.

Thank you,

Martha Wilcox
562 305 5535
26141 Rainbow Glen Dr
Newhall CA 91321

Letter No. 313

Martha Wilcox
26141 Rainbow Glen Dr.
Newhall, CA 91321

Response to Comment No. 313-1

Please see Topical Response #21, Public Health, and individual responses to comments included in attached letters.

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Janice Hahn, and Kathryn Barger

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration

500 W. Temple Street

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov , ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348

Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning

320 W. Temple St.

Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

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314-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

314-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

314-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Meta King Date: 12/15/2016
Print Name: META KING
Address: 25399 The Old Rd. #18-308
STEVENSON RANCH CA 91381

Letter No. 314

Meta King
25399 The Old Rd., #18-308
Stevenson Ranch, CA 91381

Response to Comment No. 314-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 314-2

The current Conditional Use Permit (CUP) limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 314-3

The current CUP limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Janice Hahn, and Kathryn Barger

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration

500 W. Temple Street

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov , ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348

Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning

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Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

I believe that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) should not be allowed to continue operating because of the contract they entered into twenty years ago with the community of Val Verde. They promised that if they were allowed to increase to 23 million tons they would shut down upon reaching it. Section 9g states, "Nothing in this condition shall permit the maximum landfill capacity of 23 million tons to be increased." I also find the total disregard for the contract with the community of Val Verde and the contract with Los Angeles County is enough reason for them to be shut down permanently.

315-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

315-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

315-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Charla Curtis Date: 12-15-16

Print Name: Charla Curtis

Address: 27911 Smyth Dr Santa Clarita CA 91355
29271 Las Brisas Rd Santa Clarita CA 91355

Letter No. 315

Charla Curtis
27911 Smyth Dr.
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

Response to Comment No. 315-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 315-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 315-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via Hand Delivery and E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

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Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

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ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

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Los Angeles CA 90012

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Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

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316-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

316-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

316-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature:  Date: 12/14/16

Print Name: ROSE HERNANDEZ

Address: 28280 San Martinez Grande

Letter No. 316

Rose Hernandez
28280 San Martinez Grande
Castaic, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 316-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 316-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 316-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via Hand Delivery and E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

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317-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

317-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

317-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Elizabeth Hernandez Date: Dec 14, 2016

Print Name: ELIZABETH HERNANDEZ

Address: 28280 SAN MARTINEZ GRANDE CANYON RD.
CASTAIC, CA 91384

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Jacob Hernandez Date: 12/14/16

Print Name: Jacob Hernandez

Address: 28280 San Martinez Grande Canyon Road

Letter No. 317

Elizabeth Hernandez
28280 San Martinez Grande
Castaic, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 317-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 317-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 317-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via Hand Delivery and E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

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Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

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318-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

318-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

318-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature:  Date: 12/14/16

Print Name: Jacob Hernandez

Address: 28290 San Martinez Grande Canyon Road

Letter No. 318

Jacob Hernandez
28280 San Martinez Grande
Castaic, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 318-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 318-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 318-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via Hand Delivery and E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

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319-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

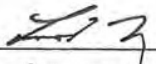
319-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

319-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature:  Date: 12/12/16
Print Name: LEONATO WIRTZ
Address: 22863 TAMARACK LANE
Santa Clarita, CA 91390

Letter No. 319

Leonard Winz
22803 Tamarack Lane
Santa Clarita, CA 91390

Response to Comment No. 319-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 319-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 319-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Janice Hahn, and Kathryn Barger

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration

500 W. Temple Street

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348

Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning

320 W. Temple St.

Los Angeles CA 90012

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Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

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320-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

320-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

320-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Jordan Davis Date: 12/15/16

Print Name: JORDAN DAVIS

Address: 25308 Via Patacia Valencia 91355

Letter No. 320

Jordan Davis
25308 Via Palacio
Valencia, CA 91355

Response to Comment No. 320-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 320-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 320-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Janice Hahn, and Kathryn Barger

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration

500 W. Temple Street

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348

Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning

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Los Angeles CA 90012

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321-1

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321-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

321-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Perry Ramstad Date: 12/15/16

Print Name: Perry Ramstad

Address: 27077 Hidaway Ave Apt 53
Canyon Country, CA 91351

Letter No. 321

Perry Ramstad
27077 Hidaway Ave., Apt. 53
Canyon Country, CA 91351

Response to Comment No. 321-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 321-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 321-3

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322-1

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322-2

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322-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Mikyung Kim Date: 12/15/2016

Print Name: Mikyung Kim

Address: 25848 McBean Pkwy Valencia, CA 91355

Letter No. 322

M. Kim
25848 McBean Parkway
Valencia, CA 91355

Response to Comment No. 322-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 322-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 322-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

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500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: relaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
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Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

I believe that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) should not be allowed to continue operating because of the contract they entered into twenty years ago with the community of Val Verde. They promised that if they were allowed to increase to 23 million tons they would shut down upon reaching it. Section 9g states, "Nothing in this condition shall permit the maximum landfill capacity of 23 million tons to be increased." I also find the total disregard for the contract with the community of Val Verde and the contract with Los Angeles County is enough reason for them to be shut down permanently.

323-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

323-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

323-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Maria Rodriguez Date: 12/14/16
Print Name: Maria Rosario Rodriguez
Address: 23422 W. Magic Mountain PKwy # 1004
Valencia, CA 91355

Letter No. 323

Maria Rosario Rodriguez
23422 W. Magic Mountain Pkwy., #1004
Valencia, CA 91355

Response to Comment No. 323-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 323-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 323-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via Hand Delivery and E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

I believe that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) should not be allowed to continue operating because of the contract they entered into twenty years ago with the community of Val Verde. They promised that if they were allowed to increase to 23 million tons they would shut down upon reaching it. Section 9g states, "Nothing in this condition shall permit the maximum landfill capacity of 23 million tons to be increased." I also find the total disregard for the contract with the community of Val Verde and the contract with Los Angeles County is enough reason for them to be shut down permanently.

324-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

324-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

324-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: *Megan Hicks* Date: *12-14-16*

Print Name: *Megan Hicks*

Address: *25182 Avenida Ignacio, Valencia, CA 91355*

Letter No. 324

Meagan Hicks
25182 Avenida Ignacio
Valencia, CA 91355

Response to Comment No. 324-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 324-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 324-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via Hand Delivery and E-Mail

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Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
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Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

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325-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.


325-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

325-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature:  Date: 12-14-16
Print Name: Robert Hicks
Address: 25187 Avenida Ignacio
Valencia, CA 91355

Letter No. 325

Robert Hicks
25182 Avenida Ignacio
Valencia, CA 91355

Response to Comment No. 325-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 325-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 325-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

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500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

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Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
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Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

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326-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

326-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

326-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Valerie Hicks Date: 12-14-16
Print Name: Valerie Hicks
Address: 25182 Avenida Ignacio
Valencia, CA 91355

Letter No. 326

Valerie Hicks
25182 Avenida Ignacio
Valencia, CA 91355

Response to Comment No. 326-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 326-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 326-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

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Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

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327-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

327-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

327-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Brandi Hicks Date: 12/14/16
Print Name: Brandi Hicks
Address: 25182 Avenida Ignacio
Valencia, CA 91355

Letter No. 327

Brandi Hicks
25182 Avenida Ignacio
Valencia, CA 91355

Response to Comment No. 327-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 327-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 327-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

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Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration

500 W. Temple Street

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov , ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348

Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning

320 W. Temple St.

Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

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328-2

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328-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Madeline White Date: 12/14/14

Print Name: Madeline White

Address: 25182 Avenida Ignacio , Valencia , CA 91355

Letter No. 328

Madeleine White
25182 Avenida Ignacio
Valencia, CA 91355

Response to Comment No. 328-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 328-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 328-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

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Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

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329-1

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329-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

329-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Peggy Reed Date: 12/14/16

Print Name: PEGGY REED

Address: 22554 TULA DR.
SANTA CLARITA, CA 91350

Letter No. 329

Peggy Reed
22554 Tula Drive
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

Response to Comment No. 329-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 329-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 329-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via Hand Delivery and E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

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330-1

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330-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

330-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Randall Reed Date: Dec 14, 2016

Print Name: Randall Reed

Address: 22554 Tula Dr.
Saugus, CA. 91350

Letter No. 330

Randall Reed
22554 Tula Drive
Saugus, CA 91350

Response to Comment No. 330-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 330-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 330-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

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Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

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331-2

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331-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Corinne S. Harris Date: 12/14/16

Print Name: Corinne Harris

Address: 27217 Corry Place
Saugus, CA 91350

Letter No. 331

Corinne Harris
27217 Corry Place
Saugus, CA 91350

Response to Comment No. 331-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 331-2

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Response to Comment No. 331-3

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Los Angeles, CA 90012

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332-2

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332-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Betty Harris Date: 12/14/16

Print Name: Betty Harris

Address: 27217 Corry Place
Saugus, CA 91350

Letter No. 332

Betty Harris
27217 Corry Place
Saugus, CA 91350

Response to Comment No. 332-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 332-2

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Response to Comment No. 332-3

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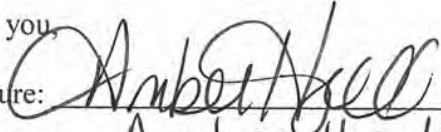
333-2

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333-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature:  Date: 12/14/2010
Print Name: Amber Hagkull
Address: 27533 Welbly Way
Valencia CA 91354

Letter No. 333

Amber Hagkull
27533 Wellsley Way
Valencia, CA 91354

Response to Comment No. 333-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 333-2

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334-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

334-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

334-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Nicole Elias Date: 12 / 14 / 16
Print Name: Nicole Elias
Address: 27634 Firebrand Drive, Castaic,
CA, 91384

Letter No. 334

Nicole Elias
27634 Firebrand Drive
Castaic, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 334-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 334-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 334-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via Hand Delivery and E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

I believe that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) should not be allowed to continue operating because of the contract they entered into twenty years ago with the community of Val Verde. They promised that if they were allowed to increase to 23 million tons they would shut down upon reaching it. Section 9g states, "Nothing in this condition shall permit the maximum landfill capacity of 23 million tons to be increased." I also find the total disregard for the contract with the community of Val Verde and the contract with Los Angeles County is enough reason for them to be shut down permanently.

335-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

335-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

335-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Nicole D. Thome Date: 12/14/16

Print Name: Nicole D. Thome

Address: 26460 Sand Canyon Rd.
Canyon County, CA 91387

Letter No. 335

Nicole D. Thorne
26460 Sand Canyon Rd.
Canyon Country, CA 91387

Response to Comment No. 335-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 335-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 335-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via Hand Delivery and E-Mail

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Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

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336-1

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336-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

336-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature:  Date: 12-14-16
Print Name: Colleen Crabtree
Address: 28408 Manfair Drive
Valencia, CA 91354

Letter No. 336

Colleen Crabtree
28408 Mayfair Drive
Valencia, CA 91354

Response to Comment No. 336-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 336-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 336-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

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Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

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Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
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Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

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337-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

337-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: David W. Porter Jr Date: 12.14.2016

Print Name: DAVID W. PORTER JR.

Address: 23621 DEL MONTE DR. # 327, VALENCIA CA 91355

Letter No. 337

David W. Porter, Jr.
23621 Del Monte Dr., #327
Valencia, CA 91355

Response to Comment No. 337-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 337-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 337-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

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Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
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Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

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338-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

338-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

338-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Hector Salsgado Date: 12/14/16
Print Name: Hector Salsgado
Address: 18301 Chadsworth st. Porter Ranch. CA
91326

Letter No. 338

Hector Salgado
18301 Chatsworth St.
Porter Ranch, CA 91326

Response to Comment No. 338-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 338-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 338-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via Hand Delivery and E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

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Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

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Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

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339-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

339-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

339-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Carla V Way Date: 12/14/16

Print Name: Carla Way

Address: 23434 Sagebrush Way
Santa Clarita

Letter No. 339

Carla Way
23434 Sagebrush Way
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

Response to Comment No. 339-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 339-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 339-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via Hand Delivery and E-Mail

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Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

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340-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.


340-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

340-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature:  Date: 12-14-14

Print Name: Linda Buchanan

Address: 26811 Stonegate Dr
Valencia CA 91381

Letter No. 340

Linda Buchanan
26811 Stonegate Dr.
Valencia, CA 91381

Response to Comment No. 340-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 340-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 340-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via Hand Delivery and E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

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341-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

341-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

341-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Judith Greenberg Date: 12-14-16

Print Name: Judith Greenberg

Address: 23836 Bennington Dr.
Valencia, CA 91354

Letter No. 341

Judith Greenberg
23836 Bennington Dr.
Valencia, CA 91354

Response to Comment No. 341-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 341-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 341-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via Hand Delivery and E-Mail

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Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

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342-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

342-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

342-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Richard Freedman Date: 14 Dec 16
Print Name: RICHARD FREEDMAN
Address: 26921 CUATRO MILPAS ST.
Valencia, CA 91354

Letter No. 342

Richard Freedman
26921 Cuatro Milpas St.
Valencia, CA 91354

Response to Comment No. 342-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 342-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 342-3

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Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

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343-2

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343-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature:  Date: 12/14/10

Print Name: Alyssia Johnson

Address: 28237 Canterbury Ct, Valencia, CA, 91354

Letter No. 343

Alyssia Johnson
28237 Canterbury Ct.
Valencia, CA 91354

Response to Comment No. 343-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 343-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 343-3

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500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

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344-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Dec 14-16

Print Name: _____

Lynne Wiebe

Address: _____

28915 Karen Court Castaic, Ca 91384

Letter No. 344

Lynne Wiebe
28915 Karen Court
Castaic, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 344-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 344-2

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345-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

345-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Kimberly Korakis Date: 12/14/16

Print Name: Kimberly Korakis

Address: 28348 Vista del Rio Dr. Valencia CA 91354

Letter No. 345

Kimberly Kozakis
28348 Vista del Rio Dr.
Valencia, CA 91354

Response to Comment No. 345-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 345-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 345-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via Hand Delivery and E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

I believe that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) should not be allowed to continue operating because of the contract they entered into twenty years ago with the community of Val Verde. They promised that if they were allowed to increase to 23 million tons they would shut down upon reaching it. Section 9g states, "Nothing in this condition shall permit the maximum landfill capacity of 23 million tons to be increased." I also find the total disregard for the contract with the community of Val Verde and the contract with Los Angeles County is enough reason for them to be shut down permanently.

346-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

346-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

346-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Micaela Lee Date: 12-14-2016
Print Name: MICAELA LEE
Address: 28502 VISTA DEL RIO DRIVE
VALENCIA CA 91354

Letter No. 346

Micaela Lee
28502 Vista Del Rio Dr.
Valencia, CA 91354

Response to Comment No. 346-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 346-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 346-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

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500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: relaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
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320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
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347-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Karen Haws Date: 12/14/16

Print Name: Karen Haws

Address: 22555 Seaver Ct.
Saugus, CA 91350

Letter No. 347

Karen Haws
22555 Seaver Court
Saugus, CA 91350

Response to Comment No. 347-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 347-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 347-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

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Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

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Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

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Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

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348-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Myles White Date: 12/12/15

Print Name: Myles White

Address: 25182 Avenida del Ignacio Valencia, CA 91355

Letter No. 348

Myles White
25182 Avenida Ignacio
Valencia, CA 91355

Response to Comment No. 348-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 348-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 348-3

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Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

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Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

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349-2

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349-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Lupe Fennick Date: 12-13-2016

Print Name: Lupe Fennick

Address: 14839 Cannaville Rd
Canyon County Is 91351

Letter No. 349

Lupe Fennick
14839 Canna Dr.
Canyon Country, CA 91381

Response to Comment No. 349-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 349-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 349-3

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Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rlaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

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Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
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Los Angeles CA 90012

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350-2

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350-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature:  Date: 12/13/16
Print Name: Hyun OH
Address: 25848 McBean Parkway
Valencia, CA 91355

Letter No. 350

Hyun Oh
25848 McBean Parkway
Valencia, CA 91355

Response to Comment No. 350-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 350-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 350-3

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Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

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Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
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Los Angeles CA 90012

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Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

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351-2

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351-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature:  Date: 12/13/16
Print Name: Jamie Gonzalez
Address: 25848 McBean Plwy
Valencia, CA 91355

Letter No. 351

Jamie Gonzaga
25848 McBean Parkway
Valencia, CA 91355

Response to Comment No. 351-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 351-2

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Response to Comment No. 351-3

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Via Hand Delivery and E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

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352-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature:  Date: 12/13/16

Print Name: Derek Estmago

Address: 23422 Magic Mountain Pkwy Apt. 1004 91355 Valencia, CA

Letter No. 352

Derek Estomago
23422 Magic Mountain Pkwy.
Valencia, CA 91355

Response to Comment No. 352-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 352-2

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Response to Comment No. 352-3

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Via Hand Delivery and E-Mail

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500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

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ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

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Los Angeles CA 90012

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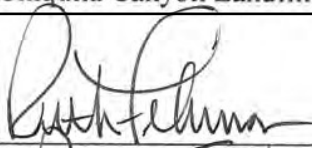
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353-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: 

Date: 12-13-2016

Print Name: Ruth Fehrman

Address: 25736 Floral Ct., Valencia, CA 91355

Letter No. 353

Ruth Fehrman
25736 Floral Ct.
Valencia, CA 91355

Response to Comment No. 353-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 353-2

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Los Angeles, CA 90012

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ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

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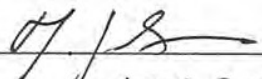
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354-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature:  Date: 12-13-2016
Print Name: MIRIELLE GORHAM
Address: 24510-B WINSTON DRIVE
VALENCIA, CA, 91355

Letter No. 354

Marcelle Gorham
24510 B Winston Drive
Valencia, CA 91355

Response to Comment No. 354-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 354-2

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Response to Comment No. 354-3

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Los Angeles, CA 90012

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355-2

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355-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Jenine McGraw Date: 12-13-2016
Print Name: JENINE MCGRAW
Address: 21457 Rosedell Dr
SANTA CLARITA, CA 91350

Letter No. 355

Jenine McGraw
21457 Rosedell Dr.
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

Response to Comment No. 355-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 355-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 355-3

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Los Angeles, CA 90012

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ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

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356-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

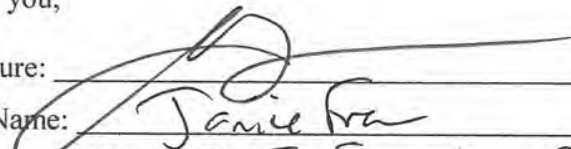
356-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

356-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature:  Date: 12/13/16
Print Name: Janice Fran
Address: 27815 Spaytree Ln
Valencia, CA 91359

Letter No. 356

Jamie Fra
27815 Springtree Pl.
Valencia, CA 91354

Response to Comment No. 356-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 356-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 356-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via Hand Delivery and E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

I believe that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) should not be allowed to continue operating because of the contract they entered into twenty years ago with the community of Val Verde. They promised that if they were allowed to increase to 23 million tons they would shut down upon reaching it. Section 9g states, "Nothing in this condition shall permit the maximum landfill capacity of 23 million tons to be increased." I also find the total disregard for the contract with the community of Val Verde and the contract with Los Angeles County is enough reason for them to be shut down permanently.

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357-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

357-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: [Handwritten Signature] Date: 12-3-16
Print Name: JULIAN HERNANDEZ
Address: 28403 Monterey Ct
CASTAIC Ca. 91384

Letter No. 357

Julian Slinarez
28403 Monterey Rd.
Castaic, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 357-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 357-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 357-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

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Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
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358-1

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358-2

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358-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Kathleen Mac Donald Date: 12.13.16
Print Name: KATHLEEN MAC DONALD
Address: 20001 COTTONWOOD DR.
SANTA CLARITA, CA 91351

Letter No. 358

Kathleen MacDonald
20001 Cottonwood Dr.
Sana Clarita, CA 91351

Response to Comment No. 358-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 358-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 358-3

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359-2

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359-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature:  Date: 12/13/16

Print Name: KIM MCEWEN

Address: 23870 BENNINGTON DR
VALENCIA CA 91354

Letter No. 359

Kim McEwen
23870 Bennington Dr.
Valencia, CA 91354

Response to Comment No. 359-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 359-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 359-3

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500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

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360-1

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360-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

360-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: NeLupa p Silva Date: 12/14/2016

Print Name: NELOPA SILVA

Address: 29242, Gary Dr Santa Clarita 91307

Letter No. 360

Nelupa Silva
29242 Gary Dr.
Santa Clarita, CA 91387

Response to Comment No. 360-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 360-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 360-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

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500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

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Los Angeles CA 90012

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361-1

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361-2

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361-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature:  Date: 12/13/16
Print Name: Caterina Giovine
Address: 26853 Palaeete Dr
Valencia Ca 91354

Letter No. 361

Caterina Grovine
26853 Palacete Dr.
Valencia, CA 91354

Response to Comment No. 361-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 361-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 361-3

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Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
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362-1

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362-2

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362-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature Tanya W. Jundt Date: 12-13-14
Print Name: Tanya W. Jundt
Address: 20543 Romar Ln 91350

Letter No. 362

Tanyn W. Jundt
20543 Romar Lane
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

Response to Comment No. 362-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 362-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 362-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via Hand Delivery and E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

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Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

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Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

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363-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature:  Date: 12/13/2016

Print Name: Ivy Hledge

Address: 23944 Bennington Dr, 91354

Letter No. 363

Ivy Hedge
23944 Bennington Dr.
Valencia, CA 91354

Response to Comment No. 363-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 363-2

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364-3

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Thank you,

Signature:  Date: 12/13/16

Print Name: Jennifer Gomez

Address: 3405 Lockwood Court #74
Simi Valley, CA 93063

Letter No. 364

Jennifer Gomez
3405 Lockwood Court #74
Simi Valley, CA 93063

Response to Comment No. 364-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 364-2

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Response to Comment No. 364-3

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365-3

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Thank you,

Signature: Michael Kavathas Date: 12/17/16

Print Name: MICHAEL KAVATHAS

Address: 3000 HASEY Ln Wd CANTON CA 91784

Letter No. 365

Michael Kavathas
30000 Hasley Canyon Rd.
Castaic, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 365-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 365-2

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366-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Veronica Rivera Date: 12-13-16

Print Name: Veronica Rivera

Address: 30000 Sand Cyn Rd #109
Canyon Country Cal. 91387

Letter No. 366

Veronica Rivera
30000 Sand Canyon Rd., #109
Canyon Country, CA 91387

Response to Comment No. 366-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 366-2

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367-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

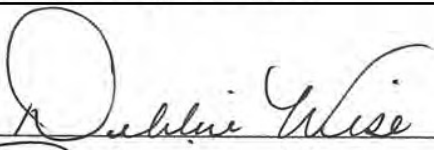
367-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

367-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature:  Date: 12/13/16
Print Name: Debbie WISE
Address: 25010 Dogwood Ct
Stevenson Ranch Ca. 91381

Letter No. 367

Debbie Wise
25010 Dogwood Ct.
Stevenson Ranch, CA 91381

Response to Comment No. 367-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 367-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 367-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via Hand Delivery and E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

I believe that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) should not be allowed to continue operating because of the contract they entered into twenty years ago with the community of Val Verde. They promised that if they were allowed to increase to 23 million tons they would shut down upon reaching it. Section 9g states, "Nothing in this condition shall permit the maximum landfill capacity of 23 million tons to be increased." I also find the total disregard for the contract with the community of Val Verde and the contract with Los Angeles County is enough reason for them to be shut down permanently.

368-1

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368-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

368-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Georgie Wildison Date: 12-13-16
Print Name: Georgie Wildison
Address: 23420 Via Gayo Valencia 91355

Letter No. 368

Georgie Widdison
23420 Via Gayo
Valencia, CA 91355

Response to Comment No. 368-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 368-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 368-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via Hand Delivery and E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

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Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rlaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

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Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
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Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

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369-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

369-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: James Jeffares Date: 12-13-16
Print Name: JAMIE JEFFARES
Address: 25566 VIA VENTANA
VALBUENA CA 91321

Letter No. 369

James Jeffares
25566 Via Ventana
Valencia, CA 91381

Response to Comment No. 369-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 369-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 369-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via Hand Delivery and E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: relaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

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Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
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Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

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370-1

According to CCL, they are allowed 6,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. According to the contract with Val Verde they are allowed 5,000 tons a day for 6 days a week. The contract CCL made with Val Verde was entered into after the contract they made with the County therefore the most recent contract should be upheld.

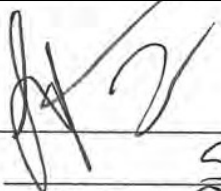
370-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

370-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature:  Date: 12/13/16
Print Name: Steven A Vergara
Address: 27150 Silver oak ln
Canyon Country, CA 91387

Letter No. 370

Steven A. Vergara
27150 Silver Oak Lane
Canyon Country, CA 91387

Response to Comment No. 370-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 370-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 370-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via Hand Delivery and E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Supervisors and Regional Planning,

I believe that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) should not be allowed to continue operating because of the contract they entered into twenty years ago with the community of Val Verde. They promised that if they were allowed to increase to 23 million tons they would shut down upon reaching it. Section 9g states, "Nothing in this condition shall permit the maximum landfill capacity of 23 million tons to be increased." I also find the total disregard for the contract with the community of Val Verde and the contract with Los Angeles County is enough reason for them to be shut down permanently.

371-1

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371-2

Additionally, I am against the expansion because of the cancer map provided by Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The projected increase in cancer for the areas of Val Verde, Live Oak, and the two schools in that cancer zone is unacceptable.

371-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature:  Date: 12/13/16

Print Name: Viviana Valenzuela

Address: 19310 Newhouse St. Canyon Country, CA
91351

Letter No. 371

Viviana Valenzuela
19310 Newhouse St.
Canyon Country, CA 91351

Response to Comment No. 371-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 371-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 371-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Via Hand Delivery and E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

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Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

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372-1

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372-2

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372-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: R.P. Doherty Date: 12/13/16
Print Name: ROSEMARIE P. DOHERTY
Address: 16950 MINTER CT
Santa Clarita, CA 91387

Letter No. 372

Rosemarie Doherty
16950 Miuter Ct.
Santa Clarita, CA 91387

Response to Comment No. 372-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 372-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 372-3

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Via Hand Delivery and E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

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Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
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373-2

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373-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Noah Lubell Date: 12/13/16
Print Name: Noah Lubell
Address: 25857 Turquesa Dr.
Valencia, CA 91355

Letter No. 373

Noah Lubell
25857 Thaquesa Dr.
Valencia, CA 91355

Response to Comment No. 373-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 373-2

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Response to Comment No. 373-3

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Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Don Knabe, and Michael D. Antonovich
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov , rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov ,
ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Rm 1348
Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

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374-2

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374-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature: Kara Springer Wily Date: 12/12/2016

Print Name: Kara Springer Wily

Address: 28575 Gibraltar Ln Costa Mesa, CA 91314

Letter No. 374

Kera Springer Wily
28575 Gibraltar Lane
Castaic, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 374-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 374-2

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Via E-Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

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Los Angeles, CA 90012

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ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

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Los Angeles CA 90012

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375-2

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375-3

For the reasons listed above I am asking the Los Angeles County Supervisors to reject the expansion of Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

Thank you,

Signature:  Date: 12-12-16

Print Name: Richard Dred

Address: 15500 NASTURTIUM DR.
CANYON COUNTRY, CA 91387

Letter No. 375

Richard Drez
15500 Nasturtium Dr.
Canyon Country, CA 91387

Response to Comment No. 375-1

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 375-2

The current Conditional Use Permit limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 375-3

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Richard Claghorn

From: Susie Evans <sheffs@pacbell.net>
Sent: Monday, January 09, 2017 12:10 PM
To: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov; Richard Claghorn; Robert Glaser; Oscar Gomez
Subject: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Attachments: January 9 Revised DEIR Individual Letter Susan Evans.docx

Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

Please forward to all 5 LA County Supervisors.

Susan M. Evans
29830 Lincoln Ave.
Val Verde, CA 91384
Home 661-702-9782
Cell 661-433-1380
Email Sheffs@pacbell.net

January 9, 2017

Via Electronic Mail

Los Angeles County Supervisors: executiveoffice@bos.lacounty.gov

Please forward to all five supervisors.

Hilda L. Solis, Mark Ridley-Thomas, Sheila Kuehl, Janice Hahn, and Kathryn Barger

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration

500 W. Temple Street

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Regional Planning: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov ,

rglaser@planning.lacounty.gov , ogomez@planning.lacounty.gov

Zoning Permits Section Room 1348

Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning

320 W. Temple Street

Los Angeles California 90012

Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Revised Draft Environmental Impact Report

Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report

Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071

To Whom It May Concern:

I am truly shocked that this expansion is even being considered with the map on page 221 of the revised DEIR showing the cancer risks to residents of Val Verde, Valencia Commerce Center and Live Oak residential and elementary school area.

376-1

If you allow this expansion, you are giving these people potential death sentences for the almighty dollar in the pocket of Chiquita Canyon Landfill and Los Angeles County.

How should these residents tell their relatives and children that their lives were not considered when the Chiquita Canyon Landfill asked for an extension? In addition to them going over their tonnage limit, being given a “clean hands” wavier to continue operation after they and the county have been told of the overage, and total non-compliance with the Conditional Use Permit and the legal agreement with the citizens of Val Verde.

376-2

There is an alternative that the citizens of Los Angeles County have already paid for, Mesquite Regional Landfill. In case you weren't aware of what Los Angeles County has paid for already here is the web site, <http://www.mrlf.org/> I implore you to use the Mesquite facility and close Chiquita Canyon Landfill for the lives of the people who already live here and the lives of those who may purchase homes in the area in the future. That would include the Newhall Land project along SR 126 that you are considering for approval.

376-3

Add on top of that in the responses to the original and revised DEIR from not only the public but from the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee and the South Coast Air Quality Management District, no one is listening (reading) anything we are giving them.

The repetition of suggestions and requests is mind boggling to me. Then on top of all that you have placed this on the agenda for two days from now, 1-11-2017, to approve the expansion, in downtown LA so far for residents of Val Verde to travel to. How can you read all the comments from the different entities and individuals and make an educated decision in two days?

376-4

All of these comments, letters, and hearings are for nothing apparently. It is obvious to me you don't care about the lives of the people surrounding any projects; you just care about the money lining all your pockets from the Chiquita Canyon Landfill to the County of Los Angeles.

Disappointed,

Susan M. Evans
29830 Lincoln Ave.
Val Verde, CA 91384
Home 661-702-9782
Cell 661-433-1380
Sheffs@pacbell.net

Letter No. 376

Susan M. Evans
29830 Lincoln Ave.
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 376-1

Please see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 376-2

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement, and Topical Response #31, Clean Hands Waiver.

Response to Comment No. 376-3

Please see Topical Response #18, Project Alternatives.

Response to Comment No. 376-4

The Hearing Examiner position was created by County Ordinance in 2008 for major projects, such as landfills, so that a public hearing can be held in the community prior to the Regional Planning Commission (RPC) hearing. The authority and duties of the Hearing Examiner are contained in Sections 22.60.030 and 22.60.040 of the Los Angeles County Code. The Hearing Examiner reports to the RPC, and the RPC will hold a public hearing in the local community on the Proposed Project, including the Conditional Use Permit, Oak Tree Permit, and Final EIR. The RPC will receive all public comments on the Proposed Project, including those presented at the Hearing Examiner hearing, and the public will again be given the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Project at the future RPC hearing.

Richard Claghorn

From: Lloyd & Nancy Carder <carderfam@yahoo.com>
Sent: Monday, January 09, 2017 12:29 PM
To: Richard Claghorn; Robert Glaser; Edel Vizcarra
Cc: Citizens For Chiquita Canyon Landfill Compliance
Subject: Coments PROJECT NO.: R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071
Attachments: Chiquita revised DEIR 1-2017.pdf

COMMENTS ON PARTIALLY RECIRCULATED DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT
CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL MASTER PLAN REVISION
PROJECT NO.: R2004-00559-(5)
SCH No. 2005081071

Lloyd Carder II
Castaic Area Town Council
Region 3 Rep.
30530 Remington Rd
Castaic Ca 91384
6616002134

Lloyd Carder
Chiquita Canyon Landfill Master Plan Revision
Project No. R2004-00559-(5)
SCH No. 2005081071

Page 1 of 5

December 28, 2016

Mr. Richard Claghorn
Los Angeles County, Department of Regional Planning
320 West Temple Street, Room 1348
Los Angeles, CA 90012

By: Lloyd Carder
30530 Remington Rd
Castaic Ca 91384
carderfam@yahoo.com

COMMENTS ON PARTIALLY RECIRCULATED DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT
CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL MASTER PLAN REVISION
PROJECT NO.: R2004-00559-(5)
SCH No. 2005081071

Dear Mr. Claghorn,

As a member of the community and Present Member of the Castaic Area Town Council, I have the following comments on the Revised Draft EIR:

1. On the original DEIR it was asked by the Castaic Area Council that Both the 22.44.137-Castaic Area Community Standards District document be listed, along with the County CSD Significant Ridgeline Map. **This request was given so that planning Directors would have the resource at hand during any decision-making process that could potentially impact the CSD.** Since the revised document section was not included in the partial release we must assume the landfill and its associates will not comply to the restrictions of the CSD or do not want the commissioners to see these important documents limiting the height or reduction of hill tops protected by the CSD.

Many of the proposed expansion scenarios violate the CSD including the impacts on the protected ridgelines and vistas. The shown on the county CSD map, most notable is the increased height, the north 114 acer expansion and the expansion of the cap soil barrow area. http://www.castaicareatowncouncil.org/owner/drp_Castaic_Ridgeline_1.pdf

1.8.2 Public Scoping Process

The NOP and associated response letters are found in Appendix A of the Original Draft EIR. The following agencies/parties responded to the NOP:
This section still has an incorrect respondent: " Scott Wardle (former President of the Castaic Town Council)" Scott Wardle did not comment, **This entry should be "Lloyd Carder (former President of the Castaic Town Council)"** The document was only copied to Scott who was the council president at the time. The cover page with my

377-1

377-2

name and correct information was omitted, the end of the document clearly has me as the submitter. I attached the original NOP document submitted with my the original draft EIR comments to be entered as a correction. **This is the 3 third notice of this error.**

377-2
cont'd

Chapter 1

1.2.3 Proposed Conditional Use Permit still calls out an increase in height for the landfill of 143 feet (2.2.2 Lateral Extension of the Waste Footprint and Increased Maximum Elevation) and expansion 114 acer encroachment onto a CSD protected hillside area North of the existing landfill. In KOP 1 and KOP 2 the requested height is a direct violation to the CSD! **If the height was not approved the Alt A views would meet the CSD reequipments.**

The Castaic CSD Ridgeline protection calls for the following:

- Two categories of significant ridgelines have been identified and are shown on this ridgeline map: Primary and Secondary.
- Criteria used to identify significant primary ridgelines include:
- Consensus by community representatives. 2. Visual dominance, including height, as characterized by a silhouetting appearance against the sky. 3. Visual dominance due to proximity and visibility from an existing community. 4. Visual dominance of the District due to their elevation in relation to the hillside or mountain terrain of which they are a part. 5. Environmental significance for the adjacent communities if they serve to connect park or trail systems.
- Significant secondary ridgelines must meet the following criteria:
- Consensus by community representatives. 2. They are smaller in size and often a feature or branch of a primary ridgeline. 3. They silhouette with another, larger primary ridgeline as a backdrop. 4. They serve as a significant, natural backdrop separating Castaic Area communities. 5. Visual dominance due to proximity and visibility from an existing, adjacent community. 6. Environmental significance for the adjacent communities if they serve to connect park or trail systems.

The County CSD Significant Ridgeline Map will clearly show the protected ridgelines and hillsides.

In reviewing the final permitted elevation, it does not include the final cover. Please revise section 2.2.2.2 to include the final cover height "The Proposed Project also will increase the permitted elevation of the landfill by 143 feet to a maximum elevation of 1,573 feet, **including the final cover**, which Violates section 6 (22.56.215) of the Castaic CSD".

377-3

Chapter 2

1.2.6.10 Sewage and Water

The landfill will increase the pumping of water from the local aquifer for dust control. The water being pumped is from the District 36 aquifer that has only a single well to supply is 2000 households and high school. There seems to be no plan to utilize recycled water from a nearby treatment plant. A plan to connect to the recycled water system installed by Newhall Land's industrial park should be discussed.

377-4

2.2.4/2.2.3 Air and Landfill Gas Sampling

Air sampling was done mostly in Val Verde and on ridgelines. This type of sampling is not effective! Most of the harmful gasses and toxins produced are complex compounds that are heavier than standard air and would settle in lower lining areas and areas with prevailing winds off site. Live oak and the SCV school were not tested utilizing long range testing such a 30 to 45-day continuous test interval. Testing must include days of operation and days of nonoperation to be used as a comparison data for truck traffic and surface operations.

I also noted inconsistencies which makes one doubt the validity of the existing testing done. Results in location 19 which is between 4 active oil wells with storage tanks it is stated that "there were no smells other than a possible manure smell from location 5". The oil storage always has a smell of crude oil and sulfur from organism breakdown of well treated crude oil.

Third Party Testing Results

It should be stated that during a February 2015 meeting with Castaic Town Council members and Supervisor Antonovich and his staff, Supervisor Antonovich had asked for long term air monitoring (3rd party testing) to be done by someone other than a hire from the landfill at ten designated sites. "Live Oak School, Val Verde Park, Village Trailer Park, US Postal Service Center, Sterling property next to the industrial park, 10th street Val Verde, along with 4 more areas in Val Verde to be designated by Bonnie Nikoli. **To date this long-term testing that county was going to pay for still has not been done. At one time, it was deferred to a study being done by VVCA but restrictions on landfill money allocations prevented them from moving forward.**

377-5

2. Composting of green waste: section 2.210.1

In their comments, they stated "they will continue the composing process as they do now". This is a questionable action: They terminated green waste composing years ago, because it was not economical "due to economic reasons" as they stated in the original DEIR. **Green waste composting is not done for profit but to reduce the waste footprint and prevent**

377-6

what is now happening on site where green waste is just spread as cover and used for food for the rats.

Yard wastes and kitchen scraps make up 20-30% of all household wastes, taking up space in landfills and generating methane gas that will eventually leak into the environment. Composting saves landfill space, reduces methane generation, and provides a valuable, cheap resource for improving the soil for yards and nurseries. Un-composited Green waste is food for rats, gofers and other vermin that eat vegetation along with producing smells.

Many municipalities have outlawed the use of unprocessed green waste as daily cover as should we. Consider Sunshine Canyon as a president for this action.

Composting can be an order causing operation, if they were to reimplement the composting operation there is no plan to contain the smells and gas formation from the process.

377-6
cont'd

2.2.7.3 Excavation

The area of the Landfill 114-acre North Expansion site and Barrow areas are located in a high potential landslide areas Figure2-4 . Ground instability has caused slides to occur that damaged protected hillsides ad slopes. This section does not include any landslide prevention processes or avoidance to prevent the violation of the Castaic CSDs.

377-7

2.2.8.4 Groundwater and Vadose one Monitoring

The proposed ground water monitoring is proposed to be done every 5 years. With the northern boundary expansion towards an active regional water supply well (Dist. 36 Well at the corner of Del Vale road and Hasley) monitoring should be done yearly. Further if water supply contamination is found on monitoring wells DW32,33,34,23 and DW26 a plan for monitoring the Dist. 36 well then must be proposed along with any required remediation plan.

377-8

2.2.8.8 Nuisance and Health Hazard Monitoring

While the Air regulations are not clear the recent Aliso Canyon incident proves the need for continuous monitoring of any potentially hazardous facility or generator. We can no longer accept yearly 1-2-day sampling. **11.2 (table 11-2)** Sulfur dioxide emissions along with other landfill gases must be better observed by continuous monitoring both on site, and at key zones (such as school sites) off site of the land fill.

The inability of the landfill to reduce its greenhouse gases to 1997 levels will require the purchase of credits from other companies. The purchases should be limited to the Santa Clarita Valley companies since we are an isolated smog zone within a larger AQMD district.

377-9

Commented [LC1]:

The air quality impacts use significant calculations rather than real collected data. Further data was not collected by medical doctors but rather non-medical consultants.

11.3 The plan to reduce greenhouse gases and particulate pollution should also include diesel particulate for local haul vehicles and out of valley haul vehicles separately for both in coming and return numbers. Trucks coming loaded will have different numbers the leaving empty.

This section should contain the exhaust impacts on the communities being passed by such as the industrial park, Landmark Village, Postal sorting station, Stevenson Ranch, Santa Clarita.

11.9.2.2 Localized CO Impacts

With the new laws now in place for CO2 emissions the plan to reduce the CO2 to 1997 levels is not presented only maintaining present levels are stated.

The statement that increasing the height will have no significant increase is questioned. Adding more rotting materials will increase digestion producing CO2 area and as long as a permanent cap is not in place little can be done about collection or limiting release of CO2. **Landfill Hight should be considered additive factor.**

377-9
cont'd

Commented [LC2]:

In Closing

Oder impacts do not necessarily mean there is no issues. Many of the toxic gases formed and released are odorless but still cause cancer, breathing problems or other health risks.

377-10

Water issues both runoff and ground water remain a extreme concern. It is my belief on behalf of the community we must set bond requirements as a condition for clean up or mitigation if any contamination occurs.

377-11

Many projects have been approved along the landfill borders with the full knowledge the landfill would be closed by the time those projects would be started. We now must re-evaluate these projects or put them on hold until this expansion is decided or we will be responsible for the health effects on potential residents, schools, and parks located in these projects.

377-12

Letter No. 377

Lloyd Carder
30530 Remington Rd.
Castaic, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 377-1

Please see Topical Response #27, Visual Resources, which includes figures depicting the protected ridgelines of the Castaic Area Community Standards District and grading limits for the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 377-2

The referenced scoping letter (pages 101 through 107 of Appendix A) includes no indication of the sender's name and was incorrectly attributed to Scott Wardle. Chapter 1 of the Introduction has been changed to attribute this letter to Lloyd Carder.

Response to Comment No. 377-3

The text provided by the commenter is relevant to the identification of primary and secondary ridgelines within the Castaic Area Community Standards District. These ridgelines have already been identified and adopted.

As described in the Visual Resources chapter of the Original Draft EIR and the Visual Supplement included in the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR, the Proposed Project conforms to the Castaic Area Community Standards District regarding ridgeline protection.

Please see Topical Response #27 for a discussion of Visual Resources, including ridgeline protection via the Castaic Area Community Standards District.

Section 2.2.2.2 has been revised to indicate that the final proposed landfill elevation of 1,573 feet includes the final cover.

Response to Comment No. 377-4

Water supply for the Proposed Project was addressed in the Public Services and Utilities chapter of the Original Draft EIR. Currently, CCL uses water from a Newhall Land and Farming Company well, and will utilize recycled water when such water is available in the future.

Response to Comment No. 377-5

Please Topical Response #1a regarding air monitoring and existing air quality, and Topical Response #10, Environmental Monitoring. Also see Topical Response #21, which provide responses to comments regarding the health risk assessment provided in the revised Air Quality Chapter of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR; the potential for additional health risks in the surrounding community, which is already subject to environmental burdens; and the uncertainties associated with attribution of symptoms and adverse effects to specific pollutants or landfill emissions.

Response to Comment No. 377-6

Please refer to Chapter 11, Air Quality, of the Final EIR for evaluation of the mixed organics processing/composting facility. Please also see Topical Response #3, Composting Facility and Conversion Technology, and Topical Response #17, Odor.

Response to Comment No. 377-7

The Proposed Project would not result in ground instability that would cause landslides. Potential impacts of the Proposed Project related to geology, hydrogeology, and seismicity are described in Section 5.7.2, Proposed Project, of Final EIR Chapter 5, Geology and Hydrogeology.

Response to Comment No. 377-8

Please see Topical Response #10, Environmental Monitoring, which includes a discussion of the referenced Water District 36 wells.

Response to Comment No. 377-9

Please see Topical Response #1a regarding air monitoring and existing air quality, and Topical Response #10, Environmental Monitoring. Also see Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 377-10

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor. Please also see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 377-11

Please see Topical Response #10, Environmental Monitoring, and Topical Response #30, Water Quality.

Response to Comment No. 377-12

Please see Topical Response #10, Environmental Monitoring, for a discussion of surface water and groundwater quality monitoring. The Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan for the Proposed Project is included in the Final EIR.

Richard Claghorn

From: Linda Swartz <lindakswartz@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, January 09, 2017 1:17 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita Canyon Landfill/Val Verde

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing as a concerned citizen of Santa Clarita to strongly urge that the above landfill not - NOT - be expanded. I do not want increased truck traffic on the I-5 or the 14 nor do I want up to 12,000 metric tons of solid waste in a single day being transported through our beautiful city.

378-1

We here in Santa Clarita comprise 2.7 percent of L.A.Co.'s population and yet you want us to accept up to 49.5 percent of the county's waste in the future. NO! Totally unacceptable.

378-2

I would urge you to find other alternatives and leave our city alone. We did not create that amount of waste and should not have to accept its disposal here in Santa Clarita.

378-3

Thank you for considering this. Please do not approve this expansion.

Sincerely,

Linda Swartz
661 313-1537

Letter No. 378

Linda Swartz
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

Response to Comment No. 378-1

Please see Topical Response #25, Traffic.

Response to Comment No. 378-2

Please see Topical Response #19, Project Need.

Response to Comment No. 378-3

Please see Topical Response #18, Project Alternatives.

Richard Claghorn

#379

From: Silke Thode <bajasedoso@yahoo.com>
Sent: Monday, January 09, 2017 3:39 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Comment Re Draft Environmental Impact Report R2004-00559-(5)
Attachments: Comment Re Draft Environmental Impact Report R2004-00559-(5).pdf

Please see attached for my comments regarding the above mentioned project.

Best regards,

Silke Thode

**We are not human beings having spiritual experiences;
instead, we are spiritual beings having human experiences.**

#379

Silke Thode
29355 Verdale Avenue
Val Verde, CA 91384
e-mail: baiaosedoso@yahoo.com

January 9, 2017

Richard Claghorn
Department of Regional Planning
Zoning Permits North Section
320 W. Temple Street, Room 1348
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) [Project No. R2004-00559-(5)]

Dear Mr. Claghorn

I am a resident of Val Verde and I am writing to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Chiquita Canyon Landfill Master Plan Revision. The report appears to be deeply flawed and extremely biased towards proposed solution as a foregone conclusion. I implore you and the LA County Board of Supervisors to reject the DEIR and close the Chiquita Canyon Landfill as per the current CUP. Not doing so would not only be an environmental and socioeconomic injustice to the people living in the vicinity of the CCL but also a missed opportunity for LA County to maintain its status as a front runner in science and technology.

379-1

The current DEIR appears to be minimizing the potential negative impacts of the proposed solution and possible positive impacts of alternative solutions.

For example, section 11.5.2 states that winds are blowing "*infrequently toward the community of Val Verde.*" However, the same paragraph acknowledges that "*wind patterns can change greatly, particularly around a steep-sided canyon such as that at CCL.*" Therefore even local wind monitoring data may not provide a full picture of the impact. In addition, the local sampling was performed between April 7, 2015 and July 16, 2015 and therefore does not provide data for the whole year. The report also only references confirmed odor complaints in section 11.5.5. The number of odor complaints from the surrounding communities is much larger, in some months occurring on a daily basis. Due to the above mentioned changing wind patterns and the delay caused by the AQMD requirement to receive at least 6 complaints before verifying, the number of confirmed odor complaints is a greatly underestimating the actual amount of odor issue. In addition, none of the confirmed odor complaints occurred in the months that were used for local wind sampling. Therefore, the statement "*because of the small detection rate of landfill-related odors offsite, the landfill does not create significant odor impacts to the surrounding communities.*" is not a reflection of the reality that residents near CCL live with.

379-2

The DEIR also assumes that the proposed project does not have a negative impact on environmental justice and socioeconomics. The Val Verde community consists of a majority Hispanic

379-3

residents (see 2010 Census data) with a median income well below that of neighboring communities. The residents of this community have been bearing the impact of CCL for several decades. Vicinity to CCL also has a negative impact on property values. In addition, operator of CCL is contractually obligated to the residents of Val Verde to close the facility when the limits of the current CUP are reached. Therefore the DEIR assumes incorrectly that alternative A, which is a closure of CCL, would have "no impact related to environmental justice and socioeconomic". Closing CCL would have a POSITIVE impact on these factors and any increase in operation of CCL would have additional NEGATIVE impact. Even if waste has to be diverted to other landfills, those are most likely to be located further away from populated areas.

379-3
cont'd

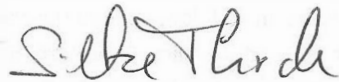
The analysis of project alternative seems to greatly favor business as usual by focusing on existing solutions rather than novel approaches. Many countries around the world, especially in Europe had to find waste management alternatives with less negative impact. Therefore solutions, including strategies to overcome resistance from consumers and industry have already been developed in these countries. There is no reason to believe that these solutions could not be applied in LA county. In addition, the quest to develop better science and technology for waste management solutions provides an opportunity to create jobs that will remain relevant well through the 21st century. By stepping up efforts to develop waste management alternatives, LA County has an opportunity to maintain leadership in science and technology rather than falling behind the developments in other countries. Some of these efforts can be relatively simple, for example, efforts in European countries have shown that when consumers leave superfluous packaging material at the store this provides an incentive to retailers and producers to minimize packaging to reduce their cost of waste removal. As another example, providing consumers with the option of smaller trash bins at reduced cost heightens their awareness to reduce waste.

379-4

The recent example water conservation measures taken because of the California draught also provides guidance on how intense public awareness campaigns together with strict use restrictions can lead to a successful outcome. Californians have reduced water use by 26.3% in the six months since emergency conservation regulations took effect in 2015, exceeding the 25% requirement set by the state. These principles can be applied to waste management as well.

In summary, the expansion of CLL is the wrong solution for the communities surrounding CCL and LA County as a whole. Please close CCL as per the current CUP.

Respectfully,



Letter No. 379

Silke Thode
29355 Verdale Avenue
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 379-1

Please see Topical Response #5, Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement, and Topical Response #9, Environmental Justice.

Response to Comment No. 379-2

Please refer to the criteria pollutant, odor, and health risk analyses presented in the Air Quality Chapter in the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR. Please also see Topical Response #17, which describes odor control and mitigation measures which would reduce offsite odor in all surrounding communities.

Response to Comment No. 379-3

Please see Topical Response #5, Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement, Topical Response #9, Environmental Justice, and Topical Response #20, Property Values.

Response to Comment No. 379-4

Please see Topical Response #19, Project Need.

Richard Claghorn

From: John Paladin <paladinesq@aol.com>
Sent: Monday, January 09, 2017 3:58 PM
To: PaladinEsq@AOL.com
Subject: Chiquita Canyon landfill operation and expansion.

January 9, 2017
To: Richard Claghorn, Department Of Regional Planning
Zoning Permits North Section
320 West Temple St., Room 1348, Los Angeles, CA 90012

Phone: 213 974 6443. Fax: 213 626 0434. rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

Re: Chiquita Canyon landfill operation and expansion.

Dear Mr. Claghorn:

I am opposed to expansion of the Chiquita Canyon landfill. It should not be allowed to operate beyond the originally agreed to size limit. A landfill business is out of character for the community and it is out of place in this community.

This community has grown significantly since the landfill started its operations many years ago. There are many more schools, homes and businesses in the area of the landfill now. It is not appropriate to have a landfill, or a significant landfill expansion, in a scenic area along Highway 126 and near so many people. The landfill needs of Santa Clarita and other communities of southern California should be met by landfills in other, more remote locations, such as places reached by railroad. It is also inappropriate for this landfill and for this community to accept trash from far away places. This should not be a destination landfill for a large area.

380-1

Expanding this landfill or continuing its operation beyond the original size limit will impose significant and unreasonable amounts of traffic and air pollution in this area. That should not be the case and it should not be allowed to

380-2

expand. The comment period for this issue should be extended by 120 days to allow greater input from the community. The current expiration date is too close to the holidays. There should be a greater amount of notice given to people and businesses in the surrounding areas. I request a hearing on this issue before a Commissioner.

380-3

Sincerely, John Paladin, Esq., Attorney And Counselor At Law
Post Office Box 801777, Valencia, California 91380-1777

Phone: 661 255 5000. E mail: PaladinEsq@AOL.com

Letter No. 380

John Paladin, Esq.
Attorney and Counselor at Law
PO Box 801777
Valencia, CA 91380-1777

Response to Comment No. 380-1

Comment noted.

Response to Comment No. 380-2

Please see Topical Response #1, Air Quality, and Topical Response #25, Traffic.

Response to Comment No. 380-3

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Richard Claghorn

From: John Paladin <paladinesq@aol.com>
Sent: Monday, January 09, 2017 4:20 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita Canyon landfill.

Marilyn Paladin
18645 Hatteras Street, Unit 233
Tarzana, California 91356-1872

(818) 578-5609

January 9, 2017

Richard Claghorn
Department Of Regional Planning
Zoning Permits North Section
320 West Temple St., Room 1348
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Phone: 213 974 6443. Fax: 213 626 0434. rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

Re: Chiquita Canyon landfill operation and expansion.

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381-1

Expanding this landfill or continuing its operation beyond the original size limit will impose significant and unreasonable amounts of traffic and air pollution in this area. That should not be the case and it should not be allowed to expand. The comment period for this issue should be extended by 120 days to allow greater input from the community. The current expiration date is too close to the holidays. There should be a greater amount of notice given to people and businesses in the surrounding areas. I request a hearing on this issue before a Commissioner.

381-2

381-3

Sincerely,

Marilyn Paladin

Letter No. 381

Marilyn Paladin
18645 Hatteras St., Unit 233
Tarzana, CA 91356-1872

Response to Comment No. 381-1

Comment noted.

Response to Comment No. 381-2

Please see Topical Response #1, Air Quality, and Topical Response #25, Traffic.

Response to Comment No. 381-3

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Richard Claghorn

From: John Paladin <paladinesq@aol.com>
Sent: Monday, January 09, 2017 4:29 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita Canyon landfill.

Rouzanna Egian Paladin
Post Office Box 800773
Valencia, California 91380-0773

(818) 717-3000

January 9, 2017

To: Richard Claghorn, Department Of Regional Planning
Zoning Permits North Section
320 West Temple St., Room 1348, Los Angeles, CA 90012

Phone: 213 974 6443. Fax: 213 626 0434. rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

Re: Chiquita Canyon landfill operation and expansion.

Dear Mr. Claghorn:

I am opposed to expansion of the Chiquita Canyon landfill. It should not be allowed to operate beyond the originally agreed to size limit. A landfill business is out of character for the community and it is out of place in this community.

382-1

This community has grown significantly since the landfill started its operations many years ago. There are many more schools, homes and businesses in the area of the landfill now. It is not appropriate to have a landfill, or a significant landfill expansion, in a scenic area along Highway 126 and near so many people. The landfill needs of Santa Clarita and other communities of southern California should be met by landfills in other, more remote locations, such as places reached by railroad. It is also inappropriate for this landfill and for this community to accept trash from far away places. This should not be a destination landfill for a large area.

Expanding this landfill or continuing its operation beyond the original size limit will impose significant and unreasonable amounts of traffic and air pollution in this area. That should not be the case and it should not be allowed to expand. The comment period for this issue should be extended by 120 days to allow greater input from the community. The current expiration date is too close to the holidays. There should be a greater amount of notice given to people and businesses in the surrounding areas. I request a hearing on this issue before a Commissioner.

382-2

382-3

Sincerely,

Rouzanna Egian Paladin

Letter No. 382

Rouzanna Egian Paladin
PO Box 800773
Valencia, CA 91380-0773

Response to Comment No. 382-1

Comment noted.

Response to Comment No. 382-2

Please see Topical Response #1, Air Quality, and Topical Response #25, Traffic.

Response to Comment No. 382-3

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

#383

Richard Claghorn

From: Chad Nankervis <graphixmonkey@mac.com>
Sent: Monday, January 09, 2017 4:01 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion

Dear Mr. Claghorn,

While I try to avoid being a NIMBY, I am concerned that expansion of the landfill at Chiquita Canyon will negatively impact the already overcrowded traffic arteries into and out of the SCV. I already spend too much time on the 5 freeway, the last thing I need to do is spend more time behind even more trash trucks.

383-1

Thanks for your understanding,

Chad Nankervis
Valencia, CA

Letter No. 383

Chad Nankervis
Valencia, CA 91355

Response to Comment No. 383-1

Please see Topical Response #25, Traffic.

#384

Richard Claghorn

From: JustShane@aol.com
Sent: Monday, January 09, 2017 4:03 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita Landfill

Hello,

I live in the Live Oak neighborhood and ALL my neighbors as well as my family are AGAINST the expansion of the landfill. When the landfill was first built there were but a few houses in the area. Over time the community has grown by leaps and bounds. When this has happened in other areas businesses like the landfill have had to relocate. It is time for the Chiquita Canyon Landfill to move to a new and less populated area. One that is not 1/2 mile for hundreds of houses. I know my opinion means little and fighting a huge businesses like Waste Management is a losing proposition but my family and community mean everything to me.

384-1

Thank you for your time.
Shane Weeks

Letter No. 384

Shane Weeks
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 384-1

Comment noted.

Richard Claghorn

From: Erica Larsen-Dockray <erica@eekart.com>
Sent: Monday, January 09, 2017 4:39 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Comments on the Chiquita Canyon Landfill Revised DEIR
Attachments: Larsen,Erica_CCLDEIR_Comments-01-09-2017.docx

Please see attached and please respond in reception of this email.

Thank you,

Erica

+++++

Erica Larsen-Dockray

art | animation | print | web | pedagogy | play

erica@eekart.com

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w: 661.670.8664

www.eekart.com

www.scvadventureplay.com

www.calibraska.org

January 10, 2017

Mr. Richard Claghorn
County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning
Zoning Permits North Section, Room 1348
320 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Dear Mr. Claghorn:

**COMMENTS ON PARTIALLY RECIRCULATED DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT - SCH No. 2005081071
| CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL MASTER PLAN REVISION
PROJECT NO.: R2004-00559-(5)**

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Chiquita Canyon Landfill Master Plan Revision, Project No. R2004-00559-(5), which was released for public review on November 9, 2016.

I must begin with conveying how difficult the time period to review this revision was. As it was released on November 9th, the day following one of the most complicated and convoluted elections in American history and it then to compete with the entirety of the holiday season is a tremendous disservice to public participation. It quite visibly seems the intent to allow proper public participation is being thwarted. I implore the Department of Regional Planning to extend the comment period by no less than 60 days so there is a proper opportunity for the public to actively review this 1,100 page document. The page count alone is daunting and time consuming but it does not account for the back and forth reviews of reports to sources in the Appendices.

385-1

The average person needs devoted lengths of time to properly absorb and respond to this document, which may well affect their daily commute or their; family, school, church, home, or health. Nor should the public be burdened with such a task during the time of year when many government offices are closed, council and representative groups are not holding meetings, and many individuals are either hosting family or traveling. PLEASE EXTEND THIS COMMENT PERIOD BY 60-120 DAYS.

Chapter 1.1: Project Background

The entire revision is void of any mention of the 1997 Statement of Agreements and Understandings the Chiquita Canyon Landfill holds with the Val Verde Civic Association. Waste Connections is grandfathered into this contract where the landfill agreed to end operations once 23 million tons have been reached or November 2019 whichever occurs first. Multiple 2014 comments have brought forth the agreement and it is not being addressed in this revision. It is necessary to acknowledge this community agreement as an impact of this project and provide discussion on this agreement.

385-2

Chapter 1.6: Baseline Compared to the Proposed Project

- Additional information of average distances truck trips travelled necessary for evaluating project impact.
- Please provide data on average trip lengths per day

385-3

Chapter 1.7: Recent Operation of CCL

- 1.7.1: “In general, there are no geographic constraints on the sources of waste” again, additional information on the baseline to current operations defining the average distances trucks have travelled to CCL is necessary to gauge impact on County-wide levels.
- 1.7.4: Data appears to reveal a significant increase in Truck trips in this last year inclusion of distances trucks travelling necessary to gauge larger impact on County-wide levels.

385-4

Chapter 2: Project Description

- 2.2: All references to “sludge” need to be further defined as “ waste water biosolids (sludge)”as it is an identified substance barred from acceptance in the 1997 VVCA agreement

385-5

- 2.2.6.6: As with the Sunshine Canyon Landfill, residences up to 2 miles from the project edge are experiencing odors and receiving mitigation. It is necessary to include proper mitigation measure with neighboring communities of Hasley Hills and Live Oak as largely identified as areas of impact

385-6

Chapter 11: Air Quality

- 11.3.3 Existing Air Quality: In 2014 I commented on table 11.3 Summary of Monitoring Data – Maximum Concentrations
- I would like to request again a discussion on the distance of the air monitoring stations to the site and the impact on the data collected.

385-7

- Permmittee has failed again to produce data for Hydrogen sulfide, and vinyl chloride.
- At the 2014 hearing, residents of Val Verde testified to having experienced, and or visitors to their property also experiencing, side effects associated with these gasses. It is vital that accurate and local air quality monitoring is used as the basis of this project’s approval. These comments have not been fully addressed

385-8

- The dates of collection of this data need to be updated to 2016

385-9

- 11.5.2 Local Wind Patterns: “the data show that winds in the immediate project area blow primarily from west to east” due to this factor it is necessary to include residential areas of Hasley Hills and Live Oak as the landfill does not have a natural barrier as it does toward Val Verde.

385-10

- 11.5.3 Sources of Odor at CCL: As Ch4, is an odorless gas. It is necessary to address mitigation for harm on the communities of Hasley Hills and Live Oak as they will be likely to be impacted as the landfill advances toward those communities. Address how will mitigation may be applied to these communities.
- 11.5.4 Current Odor Management Strategies at CCL: It is necessary to define the contents of the odor neutralizing agents and justify their safety over the landfill odors.

385-11

- 11.5.5 Odor Complaints: Averaging complaints via the BAAQMD is not a proper measure of impact as SCAQMD agents more often than not are able to reach Val Verde in an allotted time of report. As such it is necessary to consider the number of calls in addition to the verified complaints as “Approximately half

385-12

of the total 146 complaints received were resolved by phone and/or investigated the next SCAQMD business day.” This entirely represses the proper protocol to verify odors and in turn should not be used as base information.

- 11.5.5 Odor Complaints: Please revise “the general location of of these complaints is considered to be the community of Val Verde, located northwest of CCL” to acknowledge the impact is larger than the community of Val Verde Per the SCAQMD Comment on the DEIR:
 - “From January 1, 2014, through September 8, 2014, SCAQMD has received 146 complaints alleging odors from CCL as the source. Approximately 58 percent of those complaints were phoned in during SCAQMD off-hours or at night. Approximately half of the total 146 complaints received were resolved by phone and/or investigated the next SCAQMD business day. Of those complaints that were timely responded to and investigated by SCAQMD field inspection staff, no odors were actually verified with the complainant(s) at their location. However, it should be noted that SCAQMD field staff have detected landfill associated odors elsewhere in the adjacent community during approximately 20% of the complaint investigations. “
- 11.5.5 Odor Complaints: It is necessary to include the Valencia Commerce Center, Santa Clarita Valley International Charter, and Live Oak elementary in the impacted odor areas as such the focus continues to be on Val Verde receiving odors with wind speed less than 5mph and shifting direction to the community. With the data from these reports it is necessary to identify great potentials for impact on the communities of Hasley Hills and Live Oak. In particular the cancer sensitive sites defined in Figure 11.5.
- 11.5.5 Odor Complaints: It is necessary to define SWAPE Report was conducted during morning hours based on complaints yet 58% were phoned in off-hours or at night.
- 11.5.5 Odor Complaints: It is necessary to define include neighborhood sites in Live Oak as it is defined as a Cancer Risk Area.

385-12
cont'd

At this time I would request again an extension of time on the comment period. The impact of this project has not been given the proper time frame for public comments to be generated, delivered, and received.

Thank you for your time,

Erica Larsen

661.670.8663

erica@eekart.com

Letter No. 385

Erica Larsen-Dockray
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 385-1

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 385-2

Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 385-3

The referenced discussion compares the operational baseline to the Proposed Project for a clear understanding of the change that is evaluated in the EIR. For a complete discussion of traffic, see Final EIR Section 2.2.6.11 and Chapter 10, Traffic and Transportation. In addition, see Topical Response #25, Traffic.

Response to Comment No. 385-4

The referenced discussion provides an overview of the recent operation of CCL, including traffic volumes from 2011 to early 2016. For a complete discussion of traffic, see Final EIR Section 2.2.6.11 and Chapter 10, Traffic and Transportation. Also see Topical Response #25, Traffic.

Response to Comment No. 385-5

The word "sludge" as used in the Proposed Project description has a broader definition than that provided by the commenter.

Response to Comment No. 385-6

Please refer to the criteria pollutant, odor, and health risk analyses presented in the Air Quality Chapter in the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR, which include the residential areas of Hasley Hills and Live Oak. Please also see Topical Response #17, which describes odor control and mitigation measures which would reduce offsite odor in all surrounding communities.

Response to Comment No. 385-7

Please Topical Response #1a, Existing Air Quality and Emissions, Monitoring, and Health Effects; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 385-8

The revised Chapter 11, Air Quality, of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR, which describes the results of a health risk assessment of potential health effects of exposure to these chemicals and others in ambient air. Please see Topical Response #1a, Existing Air Quality and Emissions, Monitoring, and Health Effects; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 385-9

Please Topical Response #1, Existing Air Quality Emissions, Monitoring, and Health Effects; and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 385-10

Please refer to the criteria pollutant and Health Risk analyses presented in the Air Quality Chapter in the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR, which include the residential areas of Hasley Hills and Live Oak. Please also see Topical Response #17, which describes odor control and mitigation measures which would reduce offsite odor in all surrounding communities.

Response to Comment No. 385-11

Please see Topical Response #17, which describes odor control and mitigation measures which would reduce offsite odor in all surrounding communities.

Response to Comment No. 385-12

Please see Topical Response #17, Odor, which describes odor control and mitigation measures which would reduce offsite odor in all surrounding communities.

#386

Richard Claghorn

From: Jeremiah Dockray <jdockray@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, January 09, 2017 4:57 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Comments on the Chiquita Canyon Landfill Recirculated DEIR
Attachments: RecirculatedDEIRComments010617.pdf

Hello,

Please see attached comments and respond to your receiving of this email.

Best,
Jeremiah Dockray

Comments on the DEIR, Case No. [Project No. R2004-00559-(5)]
01/09/2017
DEIR Comments

Mr. Jeremiah Dockray
30651 Arlington St.
Val Verde, CA 91384
jdockray@gmail.com

January 9, 2017

Mr. Richard Claghorn
County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning
Zoning Permits North Section, Room 1348
320 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL PARTIALLY RECIRCULATED
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Chiquita Canyon Landfill Master Plan Revision
Project No. R2004-005599-(5)
Conditional Use Permit No. 200400042
Environmental Case No. 200400039

Dear Mr. Claghorn,

I'd like to thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Chiquita Canyon Landfill Master Plan Revision, Project No. R2004-00559-(5), which was released for public review on November 9, 2016. As a member of the community closest to the landfill, I have seen and felt some of its effects firsthand, and I believe that the project is ill-conceived on many levels. In my research on the landfill's current operations, they appear unable to uphold the terms of their original CUP as it currently stands, and this does not bode well for their ability to expand safely. In addition, they have breached contract with our community of Val Verde by not shutting down operations when they exceeded their tonnage limit in June of 2016. This has sown mistrust and anger in our community, who is in danger of a landfill nearly doubling in size and operating for up to 41 years longer than promised in our 1997 agreement. I urge the County to seriously consider the use of the Mesquite Regional Landfill as an alternative to expansion.

386-1

386-2

I had hoped to be able to spend more time on my comments on this very important project, but the timing of the public comment period has seriously hindered my ability to do so. To place it

386-3

<p>over the holidays when many people are unable to give time to it, as well as any organized groups who do not meet in this period is a disservice to the community and to the quality of comments to the project itself. Because of this, I am requesting an extension of the comment period of 120 days. This should give the community a more sufficient amount of time to respond to this 1100 page document.</p>	<p>386-3 cont'd</p>
<p>And while there was a hearing for this project for public participation, it took place in a community where those who live closest to the landfill had to scramble to attend. Much of the Val Verde Community uses public transportation to get around, and to attend the hearing would have meant taking two different buses and staying overnight before they could travel home again. I would like to request another public hearing with members of the regional planning commission present, and taking place within Val Verde or the Castaic Communities.</p>	<p>386-4</p>
<p>This is a complex issue, but I truly believe that an alternative to this project can be found and implemented safely and at less risk to the immediate community. Thank you for your time and service to our community.</p>	<p>386-5</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please state how the project will comply with SB 32 (which calls for a reduction in GHG emissions to 60% of 1990 levels) and SB1382 (which calls for a reduction in organic waste by 75%), that came into effect on January 1st, 2017. 	<p>386-6</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no mention of Val Verde's 1997 agreement (which Waste Connections was grandfathered into) in this entire document. Those that helped negotiate it twenty years ago, and the entire community of Val Verde deserve to have this contract followed and acknowledged. The county has had 20 years to come up with an alternative to Chiquita and is failing to do so. 	<p>386-7</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please provide a traffic analysis which includes all truck traffic from point of origin, not just the small drive off the freeway to the landfill. This is a significant rise in truck traffic for the area. 	<p>386-8</p>

Please enter this letter into the administrative record.

**Thank you for your time,
Jeremiah Dockray**

661.670.8663

jdockray@gmail.com

Letter No. 386

Jeremiah Dockray
Val Verde, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 386-1

The current Conditional Use Permit (CUP) limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 386-2

Please see Topical Response #18, Project Alternatives.

Response to Comment No. 386-3

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 386-4

The Hearing Examiner position was created by County Ordinance in 2008 for major projects, such as landfills, so that a public hearing can be held in the community prior to the Regional Planning Commission (RPC) hearing. The authority and duties of the Hearing Examiner are contained in Sections 22.60.030 and 22.60.040 of the Los Angeles County Code. The Hearing Examiner reports to the RPC, and the RPC will hold a public hearing in the local community on the Proposed Project, including the CUP, Oak Tree Permit, and Final EIR. The RPC will receive all public comments on the Proposed Project, including those presented at the Hearing Examiner hearing, and the public will again be given the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Project at the future RPC hearing.

Response to Comment No. 386-5

Please see Topical Response #18, Project Alternatives.

Response to Comment No. 386-6

Please see Topical Response #19, Project Need. The regulatory information requested (to clarify: Senate Bill (SB) 32 and SB 1383) is accounted for in the County's Annual Report to the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP), which is used to help establish the need for the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 386-7

The current CUP limits CCL to 6,000 tons per day and 30,000 tons per week. Please see Topical Response #5 for a discussion of CCL's current Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement.

Response to Comment No. 386-8

Please see Topical Response #25, Traffic, which includes a discussion of potential impacts to Interstate 5.

Richard Claghorn

From: joline Kelley <jolinek72@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, January 09, 2017 4:51 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Fwd: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion?

Please review this email!

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **joline Kelley** <jolinek72@gmail.com>
Date: Sat, Jan 7, 2017 at 10:10 AM
Subject: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion?
To: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

NO, NO, NO!!!!

I moved to Castaic 4 yrs. ago, from Seattle, to be near my sons and their families. I was in Real Estate for almost 30 yrs. and was involved as Project Manager for the South Seattle Landfill Methane Gas problem for almost 2 yrs. Due to improper care, the Methane gas went under Interstate 5 and came up under the floors of existing houses, in addition to the odors it created.

The City of Seattle had to purchase the homes, eliminate the gas and fix up the houses to sell them. That was my job!

To expand the landfill will create more odors, lose house values for homes in all of West Santa Clarita Valley and create more hazards plus Cancer concerns.

DO NOT ALLOW THE EXPANSION!!

387-1

Joline Kelley
jolinek72@gmail.com
Hm- [661-388-4402](tel:661-388-4402)
IPhone- [206-818-1012](tel:206-818-1012)

Letter No. 387

Joline Kelley
Castaic, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 387-1

This letter is a duplicate of Letter No. 306. Please see the response to Comment No. 306-1.

Richard Claghorn

From: Lisa Lopez-Soares <sendheranemail@hotmail.com>
Sent: Monday, January 09, 2017 5:18 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita Landfill...Just Say No

Hello,

I am a resident of Castaic and have had the rather unfortunate (and unhealthy) experience of smelling the controversial Chiquita Landfill on several unfortunate occasions.

As a working mother (not by choice) of three small children I have several concerns about the notion of allowing expansion of the landfill's operation and existence.

388-1

You are well aware, I am sure, of the several negative health impacts the landfill may have. In addition to these I also cringe at the impact of increased traffic, which causes many complications - the ultimate being more time away from my children on a daily bases due to my commute.

388-2

Lastly, it is extremely frustrating when companies and officials promise communities things (such as a timeline, capacity limit, etc.) and then fail to keep their promises.

Every community and every citizen must do its/his/her part in society. Likewise, each needs to be able to depend on the integrity of companies and elected officials. When a community has fulfilled its obligation (for example - "hosting" the garbage and junk of the surrounding area) then it is time for the next community to take its turn.

388-3

For the sake of all of these things I wish to express my voice (which happens to be the voice of a registered voter, tax payer, and educator) to please...just say no to allowing the expansion and continuation of the Chiquita Landfill.

Respectfully,

Lisa Soares

Sent from my iPhone

Letter No. 388

Lisa Lopez-Soares
Castaic, CA 91384

Response to Comment No. 388-1

Please see Topical Response #17, Odors. Please also see Topical Response #1e, Methods and Models Used in Health Risk Assessment, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods, and Topical Response #21, Public Health.

Response to Comment No. 388-2

Please see Topical Response #25, Traffic.

Response to Comment No. 388-3

Please see Topical Response #5, Conditional Use Permit and Community Agreement, and Topical Response #31, Clean Hands Waiver.

#389

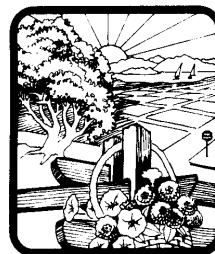
Richard Claghorn

From: lynnep1@juno.com
Sent: Monday, January 09, 2017 11:33 PM
To: Richard Claghorn
Subject: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Comments
Attachments: Chiquita SCOPE Comments SDEIR.pdf; Addendum to 1997 EIR.pdf; Air Pollution and Children's Health.pdf; Clearing the Air PM effects on Health.pdf; Deisal effect on Asthmatics.pdf; Health Effects of Deisal Exposure.pdf; Int. J. Epidemiol.-2016-Mataloni-Living Next to a Landfill is badfor your health.pdf; Santa Clarita Climate.docx; temperature-emmissions.pdf; Mesquite Regional Landfill.pdf

please find attached our comment letter and nine exhibits as listed in the letter. We will be submitting additional comments as we did not have time to complete our review of the SDEIR. 389-1

Thank you
Lynne Plambeck

SCOPE
Santa Clarita Organization for Planning and the Environment
TO PROMOTE, PROTECT AND PRESERVE THE ENVIRONMENT, ECOLOGY
AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE SANTA CLARITA VALLEY
POST OFFICE BOX 1182, SANTA CLARITA, CA 91386



1-9-17

Attn: Richard Claghorn
Zoning Permits Section Rm 1345
Los Angeles County Dept of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles CA 90012

**Re: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion Draft Environmental Impact Report
Project No. R2004-00559-(5) SCH No. 2005081071**

Dear Mr. Claghorn:

SCOPE is conservation and planning organization founded in 1987 to focus on the Santa Clarita Valley and the watershed of the Santa Clara River. We provided extensive comments on the former Chiquita Canyon Landfill expansion process that began in 1995. We also submitted comments on the NOP and attended the hearing examiner meeting held on July 31st, 2014, and Dec. 15th 2016 for the current project.

We remain concerned about the affects of the landfill and its expansion on water supply, and water and air quality in the Santa Clarita Valley as well as greenhouse gas and traffic issues arising from the substantial proposed increase in truck traffic that will be generated and the additional greenhouse gases in the form of methane that will be released, if the requested capacity increases are allowed. We believe that this proposal will discourage the County's efforts to reduce waste generation and rather than promoting reuse and recycling.

389-2

This comment letter is timely filed on Jan 9th, 2017. No time of day was indicated on the Notice of the comment period.

In spite of the many requests for a time extension due to the fact that this comment period was scheduled through the holidays and in addition to other major projects being scheduled at the same time, most notably the Newhall Ranch hearing, scheduled for January 12th, the County has so far refused to grant one. However, we reserve the right to provide additional comments after this date should we find additional errors in the SDEIR, in spite of the hearing examiner's inaccurate description of the CEQA process (where she stated on Dec. 15th that in order to be "considered", comments must be filed by Jan. 9th. Had the attorney for the Regional Planning Commission been present at the hearing we would hope that he would have clarified that comments will be considered through the hearing for the final EIR, although the County is not required to respond to comments received after the close of comment period.) This mis-information was given to some 150 people at the hearing and may have discouraged some community commenters from writing letters.

389-3

Hearing Examiner Process

We wish to begin this letter by expressing our concern over the Hearing Examiner process. These comments were also made at the time of the Dec. 15th hearing during the public comment portion of the hearing, to the extent that we were able to relay them in the two minutes allotted for public comment on this project, and before the Planning Commission during the public comment portion of the agenda on various occasions.

While we understand and support the County's efforts to hold a hearing in or near to the project location, the absence of any of the decision makers from participation at the hearing negates this goal. It has been represented to us that the Commissioners will read the transcript of the hearing, but there is no assurance that this will actually occur. Additionally, the Commission will now lack the vital understanding of community concerns that is communicated through intonation and facial expressions. The Commissioners are also unable to ask the commenter any questions regarding his or her testimony. Therefore, while this procedure streamlines the process for the developer and the County Planning Dept., it gives short shrift to the community's ability to communicate its concerns.

In addition, with no attorney present, mis-information regarding the County process and CEQA itself as described above, was given to the audience by the hearing examiner. While we believe that this was unintentional, nonetheless, it occurred, thus resulting in some 150 people who attended the hearing receiving mis-information. The hearing officer also stated that the public would be able to comment on the draft SDEIR at a hearing that would be scheduled after the first of the year¹. This too is apparently mis-information, as the Agenda for your Jan 11th Planning Commission meeting states that the hearing will be for the final EIR.

389-4

Further, and perhaps most disturbing, after the County's efforts to ensure that notices were provided in both Spanish and English, a location for the hearing was chosen at some distance from the neighboring Spanish-speaking community. Any community member that did not have access to a car, would have had to spend some two hours on the bus to get to the hearing and would not have been able to return home since bus service ended prior to the end of the hearing. We believe that it was inappropriate to schedule a hearing where it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible for community members who live closest to the landfill to attend.

We believe that the above issues constitute serious errors in the County process. These errors have been exacerbated by mis-information, apparently put out by the landfill itself to several news outlets stating that your Commission would be making a decision on the landfill in January (see links in footnote²). These errors, whether intentional or not have served to conspire to deprive the public of due process on this project approval by dissemination of mis-information.

Thus we request again that you hold the comment period open and schedule a hearing on the draft SDEIR in the community at a location that is accessible by bus.

Continued Objection to the "Clean Hands Waiver"

This landfill is permitted to operate either until November 2019 or until it reaches permitted capacity. While most of the negative impacts of this project will be suffered by the residents of the Santa Clarita Valley and in particular, the community of Val Verde, as much as 86% of the trash comes from transfer stations outside the Santa Clarita Valley. In negotiations over the last expansion approval, the community was promised and given a written agreement by Newhall Land

389-5

¹ See Part 2 of the County video of the Dec. 15th hearing at 17:30,

² [County to Decide Fate of Chiquita Canyon Landfill in January](#), Perry Smith, Friday, Dec 23, 2016, SCVTV News, [County Expects To Make Chiquita Canyon Landfill Decision in January](#), KHTS Radio, December 23, 2016

and Farming that the Landfill would not be expanded. It is unfortunate that this company, though no longer the owner, will not stand by its word and help to ensure the closure of this facility.

But further, the County Regional Planning Department has aided and abetted this failure. By granting a “Clean Hand’s Waiver” dated March 17th 2016, under an obscure County rule never meant to be used to expand a huge land fill. With this waiver the department permitted the landfill to expand by 25% and 6 million tons. This was accomplished behind closed doors and with an improper and knowingly inadequate CEQA document that was never brought before the Regional Planning Commission for approval or even finalized (Addendum included as an Exhibit 1)

Richard Bruckner, Director of the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning took it upon himself, without notifying the affected community or any other member of the interested public, to grant the Chiquita Canyon Landfill operators a waiver of condition 46 of their 1997 expansion approval.

46. The maximum total capacity of the landfill shall be 23 million tons. Landfill closure shall occur when this capacity is reached or by November 24, 2019, whichever occurs first.

This is more than a simple waiver that might be granted for a small project. This waiver grants this landfill an expansion of over 25% of its currently permitted tonnage or an additional 6 million tons. The inaccurate and inadequate addendum used to validate this action stated that greenhouse gases were not an issue and that no health or odor problems were occurring. The County knew this information was false since the released DEIR and public comments contradicted this information.

This grant is essentially a huge expansion of the landfill without proper environmental documentation or public notification. We would like an explanation as to why the County thinks allowing a landfill expansion in this manner is acceptable. The condition that was waived was a central piece of your Board’s 1997 approval, made after considerable negotiations with the community of Val Verde. It was supposed to be a very firm promise to the community that they relied on for some 20 years.

Further, it appears that certain staff at the planning department were well aware that the landfill was approaching its full capacity as far back as October of 2015. But instead of requiring the closure plan to begin, the County staff chose to work with the landfill operator to change this important central condition of the 1997 approval and made sure the community would have no knowledge of the change by not circulating the inadequate environmental document or noticing any public hearing on this matter.

Mr. Bruckner also apparently approved at his sole discretion an inadequate addendum to the 1997 EIR which stated that there are no air quality or green house gas issues, or health and odor problems and did not discuss the impact of the release of methane gas on green house gas production, all issues that would have been required for any normal process. These statements regarding air pollution, GHG and health and odor issues are patently incorrect as previously stated above. Why was he able to approve this addendum without bringing it to the Planning Commission?

We believe that Mr. Bruckner’s actions in this matter put into jeopardy the entire procedure of conditions of approval upon which communities and the public depend when participating in the County planning process and undermines the safeguards ensured by public review and the CEQA process.

We continue to ask that you:

- 1) investigate this matter**
- 2) hold a public hearing on the waiver**
- 3) direct the landfill operator to begin the closure plan for this facility on file with the state of California**

389-5
cont'd

We attended several Board and Planning Commission meetings, speaking at the public participation portion of the meeting, to bring these issues to your attention. However, we have still received no response regarding this matter.

This issue generated considerable local and regional press coverage.³

389-5
cont'd

Impacts to Greenhouse Gases

As stated in the SDEIR at page 12- 3, California is a substantial contributor of global GHGs –the second largest contributor in the United States and the 14th largest contributor in the world in 2007 according to the California Air Resources Board [CARB], 2011). In 2014, human activities in California released 441.5 MMT CO₂e, which equaled approximately 6 percent of the United States total. The primary source of GHGs in California is transportation, contributing 42 percent of the state’s total GHG emissions. Industrial emissions were the second largest source, contributing 23 percent of the state’s GHG emissions (CARB, 2016). 84 percent of California’s 2013 GHG emissions (in terms of CO₂e) were CO₂, 9 percent were CH₄, 3 percent were N₂O, and 4 percent were high GWP gases. Landfill emissions were 1.9 percent of total California anthropogenic emissions (CARB, 2016).

What this all means is that we MUST drastically reduce our GHG generation in California and the world if we wish to continue to enjoy a habitable planet. While 1.9% does not seem percentage- wise to be a huge amount, it calculates out to 8,379,000 tons of greenhouse gases a year, mostly methane, WITHOUT including gases generated by waste transport.-

Because of this, several new and longstanding rules target the generation of greenhouse gas in the form of methane from landfills.

389-6

Senate Bill 1383. SB 1383, signed by the Governor on September 19, 2016, requires CARB, no later than January 1, 2018, to approve and begin implementing a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants to achieve a reduction in methane by 40 percent, hydro fluorocarbon gases by 40 percent, and anthropogenic black carbon by 50 percent below 2013 levels by 2030. The new law also requires reductions of organic waste at landfills to 50 percent below 2014 standards by 2020, and 75 percent below 2014 by 2025. Although these latter targets are aggregate statewide and need not be met by each jurisdiction, everyone obviously has to do something or the targets won’t be met. The regulations to achieve these latter targets shall take effect on or after January 1, 2022, and may require local jurisdictions to impose requirements on generators, which are included in the law, including ongoing monitoring requirements exist to ensure the collection and control system is maintained and operated in a manner to minimize methane emissions. (P12-10)

389-7

To reduce the impacts of climate change, the County has set a target to reduce GHG emissions from community activities in the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County by at least 11 percent below 2010 levels by 2020, which is consistent with the recommendations in the AB 32 Scoping Plan for municipalities to support the overall AB 32 reduction targets. According to the CCAP, waste generation accounts for 535,148 metric tons of CO₂e (MT CO₂e), or 7 percent, of 2010 GHG emissions in unincorporated Los Angeles County. (Page 12-11, previous DEIR). We note that this figure appears to make the waster generation GHG substantially higher than the previous CARB calculations noted above.)

389-8

³ <http://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-ln-val-verde-landfill-dispute-20160810-snap-story.html>, “North L.A. County residents are angry that the Chiquita Canyon Landfill quietly avoided closure“, Los Angeles Times, Aug 11, 2016

While we are glad to see that the methodology for ascertaining miles traveled in the Transportation, Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas sections of the DEIR has been corrected in response to our previous comment letter to more accurately reflect actual miles traveled for trash and transfer trucks, it now seems that a similar sleight of hand has been used to calculate fugitive methane releases and GHG impacts. As one can see above by the substantial amount of legislation aimed at controlling methane and other pollutants in landfills, this sleight of hand is unacceptable. We must get methane under control, not only because of its climate change impacts, but also because of its impacts on human health, especially to the nearby community of Val Verde.

389-9

Methane Capture Rate Methodology Error

While the SCAQMD stated that the capture rate for methane at the CCL facility should be averaged at a 75% capture rate, the project proponent hired Golder Associates, to provide a report supporting a current average 81.5% capture rate and a future rate of 85%.

389-10

The 85% number is important for compliance with the new laws and tightening requirements

**Table 1
Chiquita Canyon Landfill
Landfill Gas Collection Efficiency**

Year	LandGEM ¹ (standard cubic feet per minute)	Adjusted LandGEM ² (standard cubic feet per minute)	Actual Flow (standard cubic feet per minute) ³	Collection Efficiency (%)
2001 – 2002 ⁴	2,913	2,870	2,748	96
2002 – 2003 ⁴	3,216	3,169	3,348	106
2006 ⁴	4,133	4,071	3,955	97
2007 ⁴	4,423	4,358	3,851	88
2008 ⁴	4,710	4,640	3,631	78
2009 ⁵	4,981	4,907	3,769	77
2010 ⁴	5,049	4,974	3,784	76
2011 ⁶	5,212	5,135	3,968	77
2012 ⁶	5,431	5,351	4,161	78
2013 ⁶	5,548	5,466	4,098	75
2014 ⁶	5,688	5,603	3,983	71
			Average	83.5

for reducing methane releases. However, as in the previous DEIR sections on vehicle miles traveled, we could not understand how the capture rate could be so much higher than that calculated by the SCAQMD, so we delved into the Golder Report found in Appendix H-4.

389-11

What we found was an anomaly in the years used to average the methane capture rate. One can see in the following chart that the capture rate is abnormally high for the years 2000 through 2007. In 2001-2002 the capture rate is 106%. How could they landfill capture more gas than was supposedly emitted? Was the data inaccurate, monitoring probes not properly calculated? At any rate, capture from 2008 onward is much lower. However using the apparently inaccurate earlier data of course creates a higher average capture rate when those years are included. Whereas, using the later data generates a lower capture rate.

389-12

**Table 2
Chiquita Canyon Landfill
Landfill Gas Collection Efficiency
Alternate Approach**

Year	LandGEM LFG Generation (standard cubic foot per minute)	LFG Collection (standard cubic foot per minute)	Collection Efficiency (%)
2001 - 2002	2,870	2,748	N/A
2002 – 2003	3,169	3,348	N/A
2006	4,071	3,955	N/A
2007	4,358	3,851	N/A
2008	4,640	3,631	N/A
2009	4,907	3,769	N/A
2010	4,974	3,784	N/A
2011	5,135	3,968	N/A
2012	5,351	4,161	N/A
2013	5,466	4,098	N/A
2014	5,603	3,983	N/A
2001-2014 (11 years)	50,544	41,296	81.7 (Average of Total LFG Collected Over 11 Years)

We have not had the time to make public records requests to receive copies of the earlier SCS Engineers reports that generated the apparently inaccurate data, but we strong urge the County to review those reports.

389-13

Then in a second table, Golder used their own methodology instead of using the methodology required by AQMD Annual rule 1150.1 which calculates fugitive gas amounts from actual data from monitoring devices on flares and landfill

389-14

<p>probes. The Golder model seems to be based on the area and tonnage of the landfill. Even though this methodology came up with obviously inaccurate numbers in the early years, as did the first chart, Golder and the landfill proponent used these numbers to assert that the capture rate was a higher, 81.5% by including the higher early year capture rates.</p>	389-14 cont'd
<p>As noted in the assumptions listed on page 34 of Appendix H-2, the two existing landfill flares or not included in the project emissions. Why? Excluding these flares understates total emissions.</p>	389-15
<p>As stated in our previous comment letter, the choice of methodology affects the calculation of air quality emissions, and greenhouse gas calculations. It appears that the DEIR has again intentionally underestimated and mis-represented a significant GHG impact by over-stating capture rates. The calculations are once again found only in the appendix and not in the body of the EIR. The only information in the EIR itself is a reference to the Golder Report, and does not even mention that the report can be found in the Appendices. None of the SCS Engineers reports are disclosed. Further problems are described under the biogenic gas section of the air pollution comments.</p>	389-16
<p>Such critical information does not belong hidden in an appendix. It must be disclosed prominently as a crucial assumption on which DEIR data calculations are based.⁴ We believe that these assumptions and the failure to disclose them in the body of the EIR is a serious omission requiring recirculation of the EIR. Further, the DEIR preparer fails to describe the limitations of the model as required by CEQA.</p>	389-17
<p>Last, the Golder Report is used to model mitigation that would supposedly bring the landfill into compliance with the 85% capture rate that will be required of it in current legislation. Since the landfill capture rate should really be calculated from a base of 75%, not 81.5%, those mitigation measures will not be sufficient.</p> <p><i>Also, one should note that the fugitive methane release is a PERCENTAGE. Therefore, as the landfill is expanded, the actual amount of fugitive landfill gas released will increase. Residents of the neighboring community of Val Verde and other nearby communities as well as the whole Santa Clarita Valley will be subjected to even greater health issues from fugitive gases than they are suffering now. Please see attached article entitled “Morbidity and mortality of people who live close to municipal waste landfills: a multisite cohort study, Francesca Mataloni, 2016.</i></p>	389-18

Air Quality

<p>The health impacts and regional air quality impacts from heavy truck activities are well documented. Diesel particulate matter (“DPM”) is known to present the greatest health risks to Californians of all listed toxic air contaminants (“TACs”) identified by the California Air Resources Board (“CARB”).⁵ Numerous studies have shown adverse impacts from DPM and NO_x (nitrogen oxides), including respiratory disease, cardiovascular mortality, cancer, and reproductive effects as well as increased smog and water contamination. CARB has determined that diesel exhaust is responsible for over 70% of the health risk from breathing air within our region, the South Coast Air</p>	389-19
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⁴ “It is buried in an appendix. . . . It is not enough for the EIR simply to contain information submitted by the public and experts. Problems raised by the public and responsible experts require a good faith reasoned analysis in response. (*Cleary v. County of Stanislaus* (1981) 118 Cal. App. 3d 348, 357 [173 Cal. Rptr. 390].) The requirement of a detailed analysis in response ensures that stubborn problems or serious criticism are not “swept under the rug.” (*Ibid.*)”, SCOPE v. County of Los Angeles, 106 Cal. App. 4th 715; 131 Cal. Rptr. 2d 186; 2003 Cal. App. LEXIS 291; 2003 Cal. Daily Op. Service 1767; 2003 Daily Journal DAR 2219

⁵ CARB, *Emissions Reduction Plan for Ports and Goods Movement in California*, 7 (2006) (hereinafter “ERP”).

Basin (“SCAB”). ⁶ Given the location of this proposed project amidst polluted air in the region, and the close proximity to sensitive receptors such as schools, the County cannot take lightly the decision to allow increased truck traffic for years to come.	389-19 cont'd
Section 11.3.3.1 Attainment Status - The area where the where the project is located is designated as nonattainment for the state ozone, coarse particulates (PM10), fine particulates (PM2.5), Nitrogen Dioxide 2 and lead standards. The area is designated as nonattainment for the federal 8-hour ozone, PM2.5, and lead standards.	389-20
We have attached several reports which verify the health effects of Particulate matter and landfill gas. We believe these reports, along with the low capture rate of fugitive methane gas from the landfill, substantiate the anecdotal heal effects attested to by the community.	389-21

Methodology

Monitoring data were taken from the Santa Clarita Monitoring Station monitor, with the exception of SO2 data, which were taken from the Burbank station, and PM2.5 data, which were taken from the Reseda station. (Footnote on page 11-10). Taking monitoring data from station that are not even in the Santa Clarita Valley will not give reliable data on air pollution. A nearby monitoring station should be set up. It is doubtful that even the Santa Clarita station, which is located 7 miles away, will be an accurate indicator of landfill emissions.	389-22
The SDEIR states: We assert that this modeling choice may have resulted in inaccurate estimation and/or underestimation of greenhouse gas emissions for on site and off-site mobile sources because the Project Proponent cannot know the emissions of vehicles it does not yet own or that other operate. As discussed in the section addressing traffic and GHG impacts, the use of only the distance from the I-5 exit to the landfill and back (total 6 miles) to calculate VMT substantially underestimates the emissions produced by trash haul trucks, including diesel tractor trailers. The VTM must be re-calculated to accurately disclose total mileage for these trucks. When this information is accurately disclosed, we believe this project will be above the level of significance for vehicle emissions.	389-23
Appendix H Air Quality -H-1 Methodology indicates that the emission calculation selected only three years for further analysis, 2016, the first year of cell construction, 2021 and 2032, landfill closer date. Since substantial ramping up of the project is proposed between 2021 and 2032, this methodology may substantially understate emissions.	389-24
As described in Section 11.2 and Appendix F of the DEIR, vehicle exhaust emissions from waste trucks were calculated and included in the air dispersion modeling and HRA, but were not included in the maximum daily operational totals per the SCAQMD <i>CEQA Air Quality Handbook</i> (SCAQMD, 1993). Since clean air act rules require inclusion of all emissions, we do not believe that exclusion of haul trucks is an acceptable method for determining air quality impacts. This is particularly obvious since the DEIR came to the conclusion that “The Proposed Project would result in a net reduction in emissions from waste trucks when compared to the No Project Alternative.” How could a conclusion such as this be reached other than being a result of using a flawed methodology? This comment does not seem to be addressed in the re-circulated air quality section.	389-25
Biogenic landfill gas air quality impacts were apparently calculated using gas burn off by two new additional flares, but according to Appendix H, the second flare will not be installed until 2032. As previously stated above, apparently emission calculations do not include the existing flares. Further, flare emission data was apparently taken from only one test date, source test report taken on 1-5-12 (Source test report Horizon Air Measurement Services, INC Test # C33-013-FR, Report February 16, 2012. CCL Compliance Test on Landfill Gas Flare #2. Prepared for the SCAQMD. Initial test 1/5/2012, re-test for PM only on 2/2/12.2 (page 34 – Appendix H-2) The	389-26

⁶ ERP, 7.

<p>print for this assumption disclosure is so small that it is virtually impossible to read. Why was only one date used? Is this the lowest of any tests, thus again substantially underestimating the methane emissions? It appears that the calculations may thus underestimate capture of landfill gas and air quality emissions.</p>	389-26 cont'd
<p>Operational equipment emissions were calculated using Temperature: 68F; Humidity: 55%; (See footnote page 185, appendix H-2) even though the EPA recommends using local weather data and daytime average for the Santa Clarita area is substantially higher and the humidity lower. (See attached 2014 example of average Santa Clarita Valley temperatures. While this does not make a substantial difference for most emissions, higher temperatures increase NOx (see attached report, on Temperature and emissions.⁷</p>	389-27
<p>When air emissions are re-calculated using more accurate methodology criteria, we believe that the statement “Impact AQ-5: Operation of the Proposed Project would generate impacts that would not exceed the criteria pollutant significance thresholds used by SCAQMD to determine significance of operational emissions. Therefore, operational-related impacts would be less than significant.” will no longer be accurate, and that these impacts will be found to be significant. The Project Proponent must provide mitigation measures to address these significant impacts.</p>	389-28
<p>Fugitive Dust</p>	
<p>According to section 11.4.3.2 of the DEIR, the Proposed Project construction and operations will be subject to SCAQMD Regulations Rule 403 (Fugitive Dust). Additional requirements for large operations with 50 acres or more of disturbed surface area or with a daily earth-moving or throughput volume of 5,000 cubic yards are listed Rule 403 Tables 2 and 3. It appears that this rule applies to the proposed landfill expansion, but there is no explanation as to how you will comply. The Proponent must develop a plan and mitigation measures to comply with this rule.</p>	389-29
<p>11.8 Significance After Mitigation - “Implementation of the Project Design Measures would result in less-than-significant impacts associated with air quality” This statement is no longer true because measures for Fugitive Dust Control have been eliminated due to water availability concerns in the project area.</p>	389-30
<p>Water Supply</p>	
<p>The landfill will use substantial amounts of water to reduce dust (see mitigation measures). The effect of this water use on the local ground water table and water availability in general was not properly addressed in the DEIR and is not addressed at all the supplemental EIR.</p>	389-31
<p>Water Quality</p>	
<p>The water quality section should have disclosed the potential health risks from the type of VOC’s found in the monitoring wells. These pollutants are all carcinogenic. Monitoring well contamination charts should have also listed the DLR and MCL levels for all identified contaminants. Persons reading this EIR are not necessarily water quality experts. Without this information in the pollutant charts, the contaminant levels don’t really mean anything and thus fail to inform the public and the decision makers. Further, the Newhall Ranch project previously proposed to use agricultural wells for water supply in the area of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill. They have changed the location of their water</p>	389-32

⁷ MOVES Sensitivity Analysis: The Impacts of Temperature and Humidity on Emissions David Choi, Megan Beardsley, David Brzezinski, John Koupal, and James Warila U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, OTAQ

supply. Why? Is the water in the area no longer suitable for human consumption? Why? Water quality reports for the agricultural wells in this area should be included in the FEIR.

These issues were not addressed in the SDEIR.

389-32
cont'd

Alternatives

Inaccurate and self-defining project goals

The project goals were, as usual, described in a way that only the proponent's desired project would meet them. However, we assert that the public's project goals are broader and more socially desirable than that of the continued monetary gain of the landfill operators.

The County's Project goals should have read:

1. Waste reduction and diversion through recycling, reuse and reduction in waste generation
2. Reduction of air pollution through waste reduction, reuse and recycling
3. Reduction of traffic through waste reduction, reuse, and recycling
4. Reduction of greenhouse gases through waste reduction, reuse and recycling.
5. Land filling of any residual waste in a manner that would not affect the health of local communities through air and water pollution.
6. Overall reduction of air and water pollution from solid waste disposal.
7. Compliance with previous commitments to the community that require closure of this landfill.

Unfortunately, the project objectives are instead designed to provide continued income for the landfill operator at the expense of the local community, environment and the public health and well-being. We think this is wrong and demand proper evaluation of the alternatives.

When evaluated with the above project objectives in mind waste reduction programs, including education, waste reduction through reuse programs, reduced packaging requirements, etc. waste to energy (not incineration, which discourages recycling and creates air pollution), and landfill closure will be the preferred alternative. Waste by rail will be the alternative for the remaining residual waste disposal. Please see the attached page from the fully permitted Mesquite landfill.

Further, Edel Vizcarra, staff to Fifth District Supervisor, stated in a news article dated Dec. 23, 2016 "It's a massive project and you have to look at everything," Vizcarra said. "It's not going to move quickly." The county also noted there's a contingency plan if the landfill's application is not approved, and the county's waste management plans do not operate around one facility opening or closing.⁸ So what are these contingency plans? Why weren't they disclosed as alternatives in the SDEIR?

389-33

Conclusion

This proposed expansion will affect the health and quality of life the entire Santa Clarita Valley as well as the local community of Val Verde. It is therefore especially important that the DEIR and SDEIR accurately disclose the impacts it will create and all alternatives so that, if approved, impacts can be mitigated to the fullest extent possible, and the decision makers are fully aware of alternatives that are available. We believe that this has still not occurred.

389-34

⁸ County Expects To Make Chiquita Canyon Landfill Decision in January, KHTS Radio, December 23, 2016

Thank you in advance for your attention to our concerns.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Raymond O. Plumb".

President

Attachments:

Exhibit 1 – draft addendum to the 1997 approval, 2015

Exhibits 2-6 Scientific Reports on Health Effects of Air pollution, Fugitive dust and Landfill
Emissions

Exhibit 7 Temperatures in the Santa Clarita Valley

Exhibit 8 Study on the relationship of Air Emissions and Temperature

Exhibit 9 Fact Sheet on Mesquite Landfill

Air Pollution and Children's Health

Joel Schwartz, PhD

ABSTRACT. Children's exposure to air pollution is a special concern because their immune system and lungs are not fully developed when exposure begins, raising the possibility of different responses than seen in adults. In addition, children spend more time outside, where the concentrations of pollution from traffic, powerplants, and other combustion sources are generally higher. Although air pollution has long been thought to exacerbate minor acute illnesses, recent studies have suggested that air pollution, particularly traffic-related pollution, is associated with infant mortality and the development of asthma and atopy. Other studies have associated particulate air pollution with acute bronchitis in children and demonstrated that rates of bronchitis and chronic cough declined in areas where particle concentrations have fallen. More mixed results have been reported for lung function. Overall, evidence for effects of air pollution on children have been growing, and effects are seen at concentrations that are common today. Although many of these associations seem likely to be causal, others require and warrant additional investigation. *Pediatrics* 2004;113:1037-1043; *asthma, particles, ozone, lung reaction.*

ABBREVIATIONS. PM₁₀, particles with aerodynamic diameter less than 10 mm; NO, nitric oxide; CI, confidence interval.

The health effects of air pollution exposure have become an area of increasing focus in the past 30 years. A growing body of evidence has demonstrated that there are serious health consequences to community air pollution and that these consequences are not spread equally among the population. As an example of this differential susceptibility, recent studies have indicated that people with type 2 diabetes are at higher risk for cardiovascular effects of airborne particles.^{1,2} Similarly, children have been shown to be at particular risk for other effects of air pollution, as detailed below.

This article cannot be a comprehensive review of the literature, because recent reviews of airborne particles and ozone alone have hundreds of pages summarizing the literature. Rather, I cover the major health effects in children that have been linked to air pollution, cite some key papers, and discuss the strength of the evidence. I particularly highlight ar-

eas where it seems that differences between adults and children, particularly in the development of the respiratory and immune system, suggest different impacts of exposure for children.

BACKGROUND

The lung is not well formed at birth, and development of full functionality does not occur until approximately 6 years of age. During early childhood, the bronchial tree is still developing. For example, the number of alveoli in the human lung increases from 24 million at birth to 257 million at age 4,³ and the lung epithelium is not fully developed. This results in greater permeability of the epithelial layer in young children. Children also have a larger lung surface area per kilogram of body weight than adults and, under normal breathing, breathe 50% more air per kilogram of body weight than adults. This process of early growth and development, the outcome of which is important for the future health of the child, suggests that there is a critical exposure time when air pollution may have lasting effects on respiratory health.

At the same time the child's lung is developing, the child's immune system, immature at birth, is also beginning to develop. Much recent attention in asthma research has been focused on this development, in particular factors that influence the development of TH-2 (humoral immunity dominant) versus TH-1 (cellular immunity dominant) phenotypes.⁴

Another major factor that influences the relative impact of air pollution on children versus adults is exposure. Children spend more time outdoors than adults, particularly in the summer and in the late afternoon.⁵ Some of that time is spent in activities that increase ventilation rates. This can increase the exposure to air pollutants compared with adults, as indoor concentrations of air pollutants of outdoor origin are usually lower.

PRE- AND PERINATAL EFFECTS OF AIR POLLUTION

Although historically air pollution has been thought of as a respiratory toxicant, recent evidence has broadened our understanding of its full range of effects. In adults, changes in cardiovascular risk factors such as C-reactive protein⁶ and autonomic control of the heart⁷ have led the way in broadening our understanding of the range of toxicity. With children, perhaps the most unexpected results have been a range of recent papers reporting that prenatal exposure of populations to prevailing levels of air pollution is associated with early fetal loss,⁸ preterm

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delivery,⁹⁻¹¹ and lower birth weight.¹²⁻¹⁸ These associations may or may not be causal but clearly warrant additional study. The later Bobak study¹⁸ is notable in that it was nested within a birth cohort study, allowing good control for social and other factors that may confound the association. Because birth certificates in most areas have extensive information on maternal medical conditions that may affect the pregnancy, as well as maternal age, education, and smoking, all of these studies are generally well controlled. Although relatively recent, there is now considerable evidence that maternal exposure to air pollution during pregnancy is associated with adverse birth outcomes. Moreover, particulate air pollution from combustion sources shares many characteristics with sidestream tobacco smoke, which is rich in particles and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. A recent review by Windham et al¹⁹ found that environmental tobacco smoke was associated with low birth weight. This provides support for the plausibility of the reported association.

The mechanisms involved are as yet unknown but may include inflammatory processes and oxidative stress, which have been linked to air pollution. For example, Salvi et al²⁰ reported that human volunteers who were exposed to diesel particles for 1 hour had elevated levels of peripheral white cells, as well as increased vascular cellular adhesion molecule-1 and intercellular adhesion molecule-1 in the lung epithelium. As noted before, C-reactive protein, an acute-phase inflammatory marker, was associated with air pollution exposure in adults. Ozone is a highly reactive gas, associated with oxidative stress in many studies.²¹⁻²⁴

Additional support is provided by some animal studies, which provide some ideas about mechanisms. Although these tend to be at high doses, they can help to supplement the human data. Recently, Saldiva and co-workers^{25,26} reported lung inflammation associated with particle and particle component exposure in rats. Carbon monoxide exposure has been associated with fetal toxicity, including intrauterine growth retardation in the rat.²⁷ Ozone exposure has also been shown to be fetotoxic in an animal model.²⁸

Perhaps the most serious thing that can be done to a child's life is to end it. Recently, a number of studies have reported that air pollution is associated with precisely that. In thinking about air pollution and death, one is inevitably led to the great air pollution episode of December 1-5, 1952, in London. A low-level thermal inversion that trapped coal smoke in the Thames valley, coupled with a stationary front that dropped wind speed to 0, resulted in a rapid buildup of pollution to extremely high levels. Approximately 4000 excess deaths occurred in London in that week,²⁹ and elevated death rates continued for weeks afterward,³⁰ indicating that there were delayed as well as prompt effects. Although most of the deaths were in adults, infant mortality was doubled during that period.³¹

This episode is important because it establishes causality. The influenza epidemic did not arrive in England until >1 month after the episode, and in

other towns in England, where the weather was as cold or colder but no inversion occurred, no increase in deaths was observed. Furthermore, the death rate increased rapidly in phase with the pollution and began to come down when the pollution came down. Hence, it is clear that at very high levels, air pollution can produce a substantial increase in deaths of children.

More recently, Woodruff et al³² examined infant deaths in the United States and levels of inhalable particles (PM₁₀) in the air. They excluded infant deaths in the first month after birth as likely to reflect complications of pregnancy and delivery and found that PM₁₀ was associated with higher death rates in the next 11 months of life. This excess risk seemed to be principally from respiratory illness, although sudden infant death syndrome deaths were also elevated.

Bobak and Leon³³ recently also examined the cross-sectional association between air pollution and infant mortality rates across towns in the Czech Republic. A significant association was seen between infant death rates and particle and SO₂ concentration. Other studies have examined day-to-day changes in air pollution and day-to-day changes in infant deaths. Saldiva et al³⁴ reported that infant death from respiratory disease was associated with air pollution, particularly from traffic. Loomis et al³⁵ similarly found respiratory deaths in infants associated with air pollution.

ACUTE EFFECTS OF AIR POLLUTION EXPOSURE

Exposure Issues

As noted above, children's exposure can be different from adults given the same outdoor concentrations. This is particularly important for exposure to ozone. Ozone is a highly reactive gas, producing oxidative damage in the lung. Because of that high reactivity, its half-life in indoor air is only 7 to 10 minutes.³⁶ Consequently, ozone levels are very low indoors.^{5,37} This is particularly true for locations with low air exchange rates, such as air-conditioned homes and workspaces. Ozone also has a distinct temporal pattern. Because it is not directly emitted from polluting sources but produced by photochemical reactions in the atmosphere, it shows strong seasonal and diurnal variations. It is high in the summer and the afternoon and low in the night, early morning, and winter. Children tend to be outdoors in the afternoon and in the summer, which results in much higher exposure for children than adults, who are protected by their indoor environment.

In contrast, fine combustion particles, usually indexed by PM_{2.5} (particles <2.5 μM in aerodynamic diameter) penetrate indoors and are not chemically quenched like ozone (or SO₂). Recent studies of the association between personal exposure to particles of outdoor origins and outdoor concentrations show that the personal exposures are much more tightly linked than for ozone,³⁸ although they do vary with air exchange rates of the buildings in which the person spends time. Hence children's exposure to

PM_{2.5} is enhanced by their greater outdoor activity for this pollutant but to a lesser extent than for ozone.

Health Effects

There is a large body of literature associating short-term changes in air pollution with short-term changes in pulmonary health of children, often focused on individuals with asthma. Of particular interest are a series of summer camp studies^{39–41}. These were innovative because the living conditions of the children in the camp meant that they were exposed all the time. For most of the day, they were outdoors, and their indoor quarters had such high air infiltration rates that indoor concentrations of outdoor pollutants were almost certainly similar to the outdoor levels. In these studies, lung function declined during air pollution episodes, which were combinations of ozone and sulfate particulates, some of which may have been acidic.

Another set of studies examined wintertime episodes. A study in Steubenville, Ohio, repeated measurements of pulmonary function in schoolchildren before, during, and after an episode of high-particulate air pollution.⁴² Lung function declined during the episode. A similar study was performed in the Netherlands.⁴³

These studies were followed up by a different study design that made it possible to collect large amounts of data relatively inexpensively. A panel of children would be recruited and asked to perform daily peak flow tests and usually to answer questions on symptom prevalence (wheezing, coughing, etc) for a period of several months. These measurements were then correlated with air pollution. Often but not always, these studies would be focused on children with asthma. In general, significant associations have been reported with PM₁₀,^{44–48} although not in every study.⁴⁹ Other summer time studies have reported associations with ozone,^{50–52} including interactions with aeroallergen exposure.⁵³

Of particular interest are 2 studies from the Netherlands that addressed the question of susceptibility. Van der Zee et al⁵⁴ looked at wintertime air pollution in panels of 7- to 11-year-old children. A stronger association was found between particle pollution and peak flow decrements in children with asthma symptoms, particularly those on regular medication, than with nonsymptomatic children. There was also a significant effect on bronchodilator use in the symptomatic children. A second analysis looked at more objective measures than reports of chronic respiratory symptoms as effect modifiers. Children were stratified into those with measured bronchial hyperresponsiveness and elevated immunoglobulin E and those without.⁵⁵ The association between decrements in peak flow and air pollution was primarily in the former group.

A related approach is to use administrative data to look at more serious outcomes that require physician contact. For example, Pope⁵⁶ examined hospital admissions of children in the Utah valley during 3 consecutive winters. These winters were before, during, and after a strike that closed down a steel mill in the valley that was the largest source of wintertime

air pollution. There was a >50% drop in admissions of children for asthma and for pneumonia during the period that the mill was closed and when the pollution was lower. In the following year, admissions went back to previous levels. In a neighboring valley, there was no drop in pollution or admissions in the middle winter. This is as close to a clinical trial as can be found in air pollution epidemiology, and the conclusions are striking. Air pollution is related to serious asthma exacerbation and to pneumonia exacerbation. Other studies have looked at day-to-day fluctuations in hospital admissions and day-to-day changes in air pollution and reported associations with childhood hospital admissions in Ontario,^{57,58} Seattle,^{59,60} and elsewhere.^{61,62}

A different approach is to look at physician visits. Such data are hard to obtain systematically for large populations in the United States but are more readily available in Europe. Medina et al⁶³ looked at emergency house calls by physicians in Paris and found that visits for asthma were associated with particulate air pollution and ozone and that the association was stronger for children.

What evidence is there that these associations are plausible? An important study by Zelikoff et al⁶⁴ showed that exposure to urban particles exacerbated pneumonia in an animal model, supporting the results of the epidemiologic studies in Utah and elsewhere. Other studies have shown ozone to be associated with altered macrophage function and epithelial injury,⁶⁵ which could plausibly modify infectivity.

Other evidence points to a role for pollution in increasing lung inflammation in children, particularly those with asthma. For example, Fischer et al⁶⁶ examined a cohort of 68 children (aged 10–11) with 7 weekly measurements of exhaled nitric oxide (NO) and found that increases in several air pollutants were associated with increased levels of exhaled NO, a good marker of lung inflammation in individuals with asthma.^{67,68} Giroux et al⁶⁹ contrasted exhaled NO in children who had asthma and lived in urban areas with others who stayed in a national park in the mountains, or with children without asthma in the same city. The exhaled NO concentrations in the urban children with asthma were more than double those in the children with asthma in the national park, and their was no difference in exhaled NO between children with asthma in the park and healthy children in the city.

Finally, we have excellent evidence that changing pollution in the short term produces immediate reductions in asthma exacerbations. In addition to the Utah study cited above, a more recent study looked at asthma hospital visits in Atlanta around the period of the Olympics, when traffic was limited and air pollution was reduced. A noticeable reduction in asthma emergency visits occurred during that period of short-term traffic control.⁷⁰

EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM EXPOSURE TO AIR POLLUTION

Although the role of air pollution in exacerbating existing illness has been well established, recent ev-

idence has implicated pollution exposure with the development of chronic disease or impairments. Evidence has been accumulating for a while about effects on lung function and bronchitic symptoms. More recently, studies have begun to implicate air pollution, particularly from traffic, with the pathogenesis of asthma.

In the late 1980s, Schwartz⁷¹ examined the association between long-term exposure of children to air pollution and pulmonary function in the Second National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. He found significant decrements in lung function associated with exposure.

Jedrychowski et al⁷² also reported that air pollution was associated with lower levels of lung function growth in children in Poland. Horak et al⁷³ made repeated measurements of spirometry during a 3-year period in Austrian schoolchildren and found that after adjustment for covariates, including initial lung function, lung function growth rates were associated with PM₁₀ exposure. An increase of 10 µg/m³ in PM₁₀ exposure was associated with a decrease in growth of forced expiratory volume in 1 second of 84 mL/year.

Other studies have implicated ozone exposure during childhood with reductions in lung function. For example, Künzli et al⁷⁴ collected residential address histories for freshmen at the University of California at Berkeley and matched them to monitors near their homes. Cumulative ozone exposure was associated with a significant decrement in forced expiratory volume in 1 second. A similar result was found for freshmen at Yale.⁷⁵

Dockery et al⁷⁶ reported that chronic bronchitis and chest illness in children were associated with exposure to particulate air pollution. This study compared covariate adjusted rates across 6 communities in the eastern United States with varying levels of pollution. No association was seen with asthma or wheezing. Subsequent studies in the United States⁷⁷ and elsewhere confirmed that particulate exposure was associated with higher rates of chronic cough and bronchitis symptoms in children and the lack of association with wheezing and asthma. A similar large study ($n = 4470$) comparing schoolchildren in 10 communities in Switzerland reported an adjusted odds ratio for bronchitis of 2.88 (95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.69–4.89) for PM₁₀ exposure between the most and least polluted community.⁷⁸ A study of 3676 children across 12 Southern California communities reported that bronchitis was associated with PM₁₀ but only among children with asthma.⁷⁷ The largest study examined 13 369 children in 24 communities in the United States and Canada.⁷⁹ Again, particulate air pollution was associated with bronchitis episodes across these communities.

A recent study that looked at eastern Germany, where there has been a reduction in pollution since the reunification, shows that this reduction has been associated with reductions in the rates of chronic cough and bronchitis symptoms in a new cohort of children.⁸⁰ This demonstrates not merely an association but that an intervention produces improvements in health. A similar dramatic effect of intervention

was seen in a study by Avol et al.⁸¹ Using the Southern California cohort study mentioned above, they identified 110 children who moved from the study area and followed them up in their new home with pulmonary function testing identical to that in the main cohort. Subjects who moved to locations with higher PM₁₀ concentrations showed lower rates of annual growth in lung function, and subjects who moved to locations with lower PM₁₀ concentrations than they had left showed higher rates of growth in lung function. This effect was increased in subjects who lived in the new location for at least 3 years.

Of considerable interest are recent studies that have called into question the previous results indicating that long-term air pollution exposure (mostly to particles) was associated with bronchitis symptoms but not asthma. These studies all used central monitoring locations in each community to assess long-term exposure in those communities. Although these monitoring stations are reasonable surrogates for long-term exposure to pollutants that are relatively homogeneously distributed across the community, that is not true for all pollutants. In particular, traffic pollutants show strong gradients. Exposure to diesel exhaust varies greatly with distance from major roadways within a community.^{82,83} The new studies have used measurements or models of this microlevel spatial variability in exposure within community and returned to the question of whether air pollution exposure is associated with the development of asthma.

Studnicka et al⁸⁴ examined 8 small, rural communities with no industrial sources of pollution. NO₂ was measured in each community and taken as a measure of exposure to traffic pollution. In areas without heavy industry, almost all NO₂ is attributable to traffic. Although both gasoline and diesel engines produce NO₂, diesel engines produce much more, so this surrogate is weighted toward diesel exposure. A strong association between asthma prevalence and NO₂ levels was found, with odds ratios reaching 5.81 (95% CI: 1.27–26.5), contrasting the highest and lowest exposures. Kramer et al⁸⁵ examined 317 children in 3 German communities. NO₂ measurements were made outside the homes of each of the children, and personal NO₂ measurements were collected for each child. The personal NO₂ measurements reflect exposure to both outdoor NO₂ and indoor sources (eg, gas stoves). The NO₂ outside the home reflected exposure to NO₂ from outdoor sources only and therefore was a good surrogate for exposure to traffic pollution. The NO₂ measurements outside each child's home were significant predictors of hay fever; symptoms of allergic rhinitis; wheezing; and sensitization against pollen, house dust mites, or cats. The personal NO₂ measurements, which were strongly influenced by indoor sources, were not associated with these outcomes. This indicates that traffic pollution but probably not the NO₂ from traffic is associated with atopy and wheezing. If NO₂ per se is not the relevant exposure, than diesel particles or some component of those particles, such as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, may be the most important etiologic compo-

ment. In the Netherlands, residence on a high-traffic street was associated with a >2-fold increase in the risk of wheezing after control for confounders.⁸⁶

Even more recently, Lin et al⁸⁷ geocoded the residential addresses of children who were admitted to the hospital in Erie County, New York (excluding Buffalo) for asthma, and age-matched controls who were admitted for nonrespiratory conditions. These were linked to Department of Transportation data on vehicle miles traveled on their street. The odds of asthma (adjusted for poverty level) for living within 200 m of a street with the highest tertile of traffic density was 1.93 (95% CI: 1.13–3.29), and the children with asthma were more likely to have truck traffic on their street. Another recent report analyzed data from 2 birth cohorts totaling 1756 children in Munich.⁸⁸ Geographic Information System modeling was used to estimate the concentrations of traffic-related particles and NO₂ outside the birth addresses of all of the children. These pollutants were associated with dry cough at night in the first year of life. Another case-control study of 6147 children in Nottingham, England, found increased risk of wheeze associated with living within 90 m of a roadway.⁸⁹ Although some studies showed no increased risk,⁹⁰ the overwhelming weight of the recent evidence suggests that traffic pollution is associated with the risk of developing asthma.

CONCLUSIONS

Air pollution is not the leading cause of death or morbidity in children in the developed world. However, there is increasingly strong evidence that air pollution is associated with nontrivial increases in the risk of death and chronic disease in children, worse pregnancy outcomes, and exacerbation of illnesses. It is less clear which pollutants are most responsible, but particles and ozone have the strongest associations. For the incidence of asthma, traffic pollution, particularly from trucks, seems to be the key player.

What is important to realize is that this is an easily modifiable risk. Sulfate particles, a major fraction of the particle burden in the air in urban areas, can be easily removed using scrubbers on powerplants (their largest source) at a cost that is <1% of the current price of electricity. NO_x reduction, a major component of an ozone reduction strategy, can also be retrofitted onto powerplants. In Europe, catalytic converters on cars can be brought up to US standards. Traffic particles, NO_x, and so forth are dominated by diesel engines. Trap oxidizers and catalysts can reduce these emissions by up to 90%. Such devices have been on gasoline-powered vehicles for decades without ending industrial civilization as we know it. For many of these control strategies, it does not matter that we are not sure which component of the pollution mix is principally responsible. Oxidative catalysts reduce carbon soot, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, CO, and so forth. Given the amount of money that we spend on the treatment of asthma and the difficulty that we have in reducing allergen exposures, such straightforward approaches need serious attention.

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Air Pollution and Children's Health

Joel Schwartz

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Clearing the Air: A Review of the Effects of Particulate Matter Air Pollution on Human Health

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Abstract The World Health Organization estimates that particulate matter (PM) air pollution contributes to approximately 800,000 premature deaths each year, ranking it the 13th leading cause of mortality worldwide. However, many studies show that the relationship is deeper and far more complicated than originally thought. PM is a portion of air pollution that is made up of extremely small particles and liquid droplets containing acids, organic chemicals, metals, and soil or dust particles. PM is categorized by size and continues to be the fraction of air pollution that is most reliably associated with human disease. PM is thought to contribute to cardiovascular and cerebrovascular disease by the mechanisms of systemic inflammation, direct and indirect coagulation activation, and direct translocation into systemic circulation. The data demonstrating PM's effect on the cardiovascular system are strong. Populations subjected to long-term exposure to PM have a significantly higher cardiovascular incident and mortality rate. Short-term acute exposures subtly increase the rate of cardiovascular events within days of a pollution spike. The data are not as strong for PM's effects on cerebrovascular disease, though some data and similar mechanisms suggest a lesser result with smaller amplitude. Respiratory diseases are also exacerbated by exposure to PM. PM causes respiratory morbidity and mortality by creating oxidative stress and inflammation that leads to pulmonary anatomic and physiologic remodeling. The literature shows PM

causes worsening respiratory symptoms, more frequent medication use, decreased lung function, recurrent health care utilization, and increased mortality. PM exposure has been shown to have a small but significant adverse effect on cardiovascular, respiratory, and to a lesser extent, cerebrovascular disease. These consistent results are shown by multiple studies with varying populations, protocols, and regions. The data demonstrate a dose-dependent relationship between PM and human disease, and that removal from a PM-rich environment decreases the prevalence of these diseases. While further study is needed to elucidate the effects of composition, chemistry, and the PM effect on susceptible populations, the preponderance of data shows that PM exposure causes a small but significant increase in human morbidity and mortality. Most sources agree on certain “common sense” recommendations, although there are lonely limited data to support them. Indoor PM exposure can be reduced by the usage of air conditioning and particulate filters, decreasing indoor combustion for heating and cooking, and smoking cessation. Susceptible populations, such as the elderly or asthmatics, may benefit from limiting their outdoor activity during peak traffic periods or poor air quality days. These simple changes may benefit individual patients in both short-term symptomatic control and long-term cardiovascular and respiratory complications.

Keywords Particulate matter · Air pollution · Cardiovascular · Respiratory · Public policy

Introduction

While some correlation between poor air quality and human disease has been recognized since antiquity, the health effects of air pollution entered the world's consciousness in the twentieth century. In 1930, sulfur dioxide from local

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factory emissions mixed with a dense fog over the Meuse Valley in Belgium. Over 3 days, several thousand people were stricken with acute pulmonary symptoms, and 60 people died of respiratory causes [1]. In December 1952, a dense smog containing sulfur dioxide and smoke particulate descended upon London, resulting in more than 3,000 excess deaths over 3 weeks and as many as 12,000 through February 1953 [2]. The lethality of air pollution was immediately recognized but not well understood. To this day, because the effects of air pollution on illness occur at a population level, many clinicians fail to appreciate the relationship between air pollution and health.

The 1970 Clean Air Act (CAA) was the first major American regulatory effort aimed at both studying and setting limits on emissions and air pollution. The 1970 CAA defined the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS [3]). These standards set limits on six primary pollutants found in air: carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, sulfur dioxide, and particulate matter (PM) [4].

PM is a complex mixture of extremely small particles and liquid droplets made up of acids, organic chemicals, metals, and soil or dust particles [5]. Sources of PM are both natural and anthropogenic. Manmade sources of PM include combustion in mechanical and industrial processes, vehicle emissions, and tobacco smoke. Natural sources include volcanoes, fires, dust storms, and aerosolized sea salt.

PM can be described by its “aerodynamic equivalent diameter” (AED). Particles of the same AED will tend to have the same settling velocity. Researchers traditionally subdivide particles into AED fractions based on how the particles are generated and where they deposit in human airways: <10 , <2.5 , and <0.1 μm (PM_{10} , $\text{PM}_{2.5}$, and $\text{PM}_{0.1}$, respectively). Particles with a diameter greater than 10 μm have a relatively small suspension half-life and are largely filtered out by the nose and upper airway. Researchers define a diameter between 2.5 and 10 μm ($\text{PM}_{2.5-10}$) as “coarse,” less than 2.5 μm as “fine,” and less than 0.1 μm as “ultrafine” particles. When interpreting PM research, it is important to appreciate that PM_{10} contains ultrafine ($\text{PM}_{0.1}$), fine ($\text{PM}_{0.1-2.5}$), and coarse ($\text{PM}_{2.5-10}$) fractions. In a mixed environmental sample, the total number and total surface area of these particles *increases* exponentially as the diameter of the particle decreases. However, the total particulate mass of a substance generally *decreases* exponentially with decreasing particle diameter. For example, in a sample of PM_{10} , the numerical majority of particles would be ultrafine, but these particles would make up a negligible portion of the sample's total particulate mass (Fig. 1).

Studies show an increase in morbidity and mortality related to PM exposure. While the increased daily risks from PM exposure are modest for any individual, the costs of the worldwide healthcare burden are staggering when applied to populations. The World Health Organization estimates that

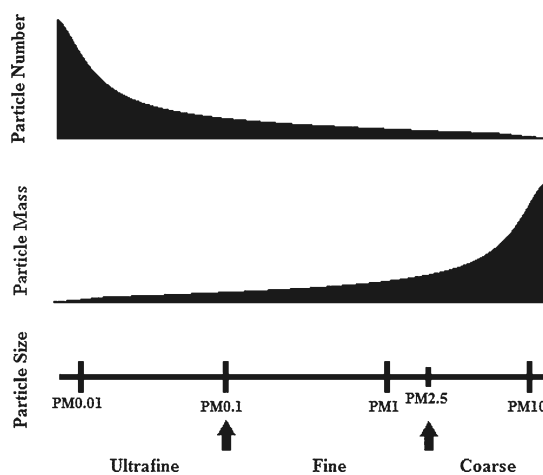


Fig. 1 A hypothetical mixed particle distribution

$\text{PM}_{2.5}$ concentration contributes to approximately 800,000 premature deaths per year, ranking it the 13th leading cause of mortality worldwide [6].

This paper provides a review of the effect of ambient airborne PM on human morbidity and mortality. We review the current understanding of the mechanisms that underlie the observed clinical findings. Emphasis is placed primarily on research concerning the cardiovascular, respiratory, and cerebrovascular systems. This review concludes with public health recommendations based on a summary of the reported literature's findings.

Methods

The authors conducted a scientific review of all available literature published over the last 30 years. Our primary objective was to determine the association or lack of association between PM and human health. Our secondary objective was to summarize the proposed mechanisms for any purported associations based on existing human, animal, and in vitro studies. We initiated a PubMed database search using the MESH terms “PM,” “particulate matter,” “air pollution,” “ultrafine particles,” “fine particles,” “coarse particles,” “ PM_{10} ,” “ $\text{PM}_{2.5}$,” and “ $\text{PM}_{0.1}$.” Articles were selected and agreed upon by the authors based on relevance and impact. Effort was made to provide both positive and negative studies where appropriate. Emphasis was placed on well-conducted trials and epidemiological investigations. Studies were only excluded for redundancy. After analysis of the available data, this paper concludes with individual and public health recommendations based on the existing scientific evidence.

PM and Cardiovascular Health Effects

Several large studies suggest that PM exerts significant effects on the cardiovascular system [7–9]. Research on this topic has focused on both the long-term effects of chronic PM exposure and the acute effects of increases in ambient PM on cardiovascular mortality. In a previous analysis [10], it was shown that for any increase in mortality caused by PM, two thirds of the effect was accounted for by the cardiovascular diseases.

Cardiovascular Mechanisms

Animal studies demonstrate a link between chronic PM exposure and the development of atherosclerosis via systemic inflammation [11, 12]. Human studies show that the effects appear to be mediated by the inflammatory cytokines IL-6, TNF- α , and C-reactive protein (CRP). Increases in both IL-6 [13] and CRP [14] have been associated with the development of acute myocardial infarction. Ruckerl et al. [15] described transient IL-6 and TNF- α elevations in diabetic patients for 2 days following PM10 exposure. In a prospective cohort study of German patients, Hoffman et al. [16] associated exposure to PM2.5 with elevations in CRP. Other researchers demonstrated similar increases in CRP from PM10 exposure from both combustion [17] and organic matter [18]. In contrast, some studies have found only a weak or absent link between PM and markers of inflammation [19–22]. Discrepancies among studies appear related to differences in composition of PM, variable exposure to anti-inflammatory medications, and differences in obtaining PM exposure data [10].

Acute exposure to PM causes changes in coagulation and platelet activation providing a more proximal link between PM and coronary artery disease. Many experts consider fibrinogen to be an important risk factor for cardiovascular disease [10]. Ruckerl et al. [15] associated a 5-day cumulative exposure to PM₁₀ with increased fibrinogen levels in survivors of myocardial infarction. Other pro-coagulant factors, such as plasminogen activator fibrinogen inhibitor-1 (PAI-1),

were also associated with PM elevations [17]. Intratracheal instillation of diesel exhaust particles led to increased platelet activation in hamsters and rapid thrombosis formation [23]. Further hamster studies also suggested that small particles translocate into the blood stream and exert prothrombotic effects [24]. Schicker et al. [18] showed that transient increases in PM10 exposure caused during hay-stacking increased platelet aggregation within 2 h of the activity. This activity also increased Von Willebrand factor and Factor VIII, markers of vascular endothelial activation.

Long-Term Effects

The “Harvard Six Cities study [7],” a cohort study published in 1993, followed 8,111 patients for 16–18 years and showed a 29% (95% CI, 8–47%) increase in the adjusted mortality rate for the most polluted of the cities compared to the least polluted. Particulate air pollution was positively associated with death from lung cancer and cardiopulmonary disease (Table 1).

Pope et al. [8] followed this in 1995 with another prospective cohort study of 552,000 patients in 151 metropolitan areas using the American Cancer Society’s Cancer Prevention 2 database (ACS CPS 2). These data showed a 17% (95% CI, 9–26%) increase in all-cause mortality and a 31% (95% CI, 17–46%) increase in cardiopulmonary mortality when comparing the most and least polluted cities. In 2002 [25] and 2004 [26], Pope et al. re-reviewed the expanding ACS CPS 2 database, now with 1.2 million participants, and extended the follow up. Their research demonstrated an average increase in cardiopulmonary mortality of 9% (95% CI, 3–16%) for each 10- $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ increase in PM_{2.5}. Subsequently, they determined that a 10- $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ increase in PM increased ischemic cardiovascular disease mortality by 18% (95% CI, 14–23%) and mortality from arrhythmia, congestive heart failure, and cardiac arrest by 13% (95% CI, 5–21%).

In 2007, the Women’s Health Initiative Study [27] followed a cohort of over 65,000 postmenopausal women with no previous

Table 1 Long-term effects of PM on the cardiovascular system

Author	Year	PM	ΔPM (in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Outcome measure	Effect (95% CI)
Dockery et al. [17]	1993	PM ₁₀	18.6	All-cause mortality	26% (8–47)
Pope et al. [18]	1995	PM ₁₀	24.5	All-cause mortality	17% (9–26)
		PM ₁₀	24.5	Cardiopulmonary mortality	31% (17–46)
Hoek et al. [28]	2002	BS	10.3	Cardiopulmonary mortality	71% (10–167)
Pope et al. [25]	2002	PM _{2.5}	10	Cardiopulmonary mortality	9% (3–16)
Pope et al. [26]	2004	PM _{2.5}	10	Ischemic CVD mortality	18% (14–23)
		PM _{2.5}	10	CHF, arrhythmia, CP arrest	13% (5–21)
		PM _{2.5}	10	Cardiovascular event	24% (9–41)
Miller et al. [27]	2007	PM _{2.5}	10	Cardiovascular mortality	76% (25–147)
Toren et al. [29]	2007	PM	Not measured	Cardiovascular mortality	12% (7–19)

PM particulate matter, ΔPM increase in ambient PM, BS black smoke

heart disease over approximately 6 years. The investigators revealed that long-term PM exposure in this population resulted in a 24% (95% CI, 9–41%) increase in cardiovascular events and an astonishing 76% (95% CI, 25–147%) increase in cardiovascular mortality per 10- $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ increase in $\text{PM}_{2.5}$. While these results had fairly wide confidence intervals, these data suggest that this cohort of patients may be particularly susceptible to ambient PM exposure.

The findings of cardiovascular effects from PM exposure are not unique to the USA. In the Netherlands, long-term exposure to traffic-related air pollution increased cardiopulmonary mortality by 71% (95% CI, 10–167%) [28]. A 2007 cohort study [29] of 250,000 Swedish construction workers from 1972 to 2002 found that workers with occupational PM exposure had a 12% (95% CI, 7–19%) increase in ischemic cardiovascular disease mortality.

While increases in PM have been consistently shown to increase cardiovascular morbidity and mortality, the effects of PM reduction have also been studied. In the 72 months following the ban of bituminous coal sales in Ireland in 1990, black smoke concentration decreased by 35.6 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ over this time, and standardized respiratory and cardiovascular mortality decreased by 15.5% (95% CI, 12–19%) and 10.3% (95% CI, 8–13%), respectively [30]. An 8-year extension of the Harvard Six Cities data studied the population subset that moved from areas of higher to lower PM concentration [31], finding that a 10- $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ decrease in $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ resulted in a 27% (95% CI, 5–43%) decrease in overall mortality.

Short-Term Effects

A 2001 review [32] of 12 prior studies concluded that a 10- $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ increase in PM_{10} increased hospital admissions for congestive heart failure and ischemic heart disease by 0.8% (95% CI,

0.5–1.2%) and 0.7% (95% CI, 0.4–1.0%), respectively. Similarly, a 2006 review [33] showed a 0.44% (95% CI, 0.02–0.86%) and 1.28% (95% CI, 0.78–1.78%) increase in admissions for ischemic heart disease and heart failure for a 10- $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ increase in $\text{PM}_{2.5}$, respectively. In a smaller trial, Pope et al. [34] used a case-crossover of 12,000 patients in Utah to show that a 10- $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ increase in $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ led to a 4.5% (95% CI, 1.1–8.0%) increase in acute ischemic coronary events. In an analysis of PM concentrations from 20 major cities in the USA using the National Morbidity Mortality Air Pollution Study (NMMAPS) data, Samet et al. [9] showed a 10- $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ increase in PM_{10} caused an increase in all-cause and cardiopulmonary mortality by 0.5% (95% CI, 0.1–0.9%) and 0.7% (95% CI, 0.2–1.2%), respectively (Table 2).

Similar results have been found in Japan [35], Australia, and New Zealand [36]. In 2008, Samoli et al. [37] re-analyzed the data of the APHEA 2, NMMAPS, and several Canadian studies in order to assess the coherence of findings using the same methods for all three sets of data. They were able to show an increase in daily all-cause mortality for Canadian, European, and US cities. Interestingly, the short-term mortality resulting from acute increases in PM are not limited to the critically ill or dying. In fact, much of the mortality occurred among active individuals with one or more risk factors.

PM and Respiratory Health Effects

While much of the interest in PM has focused on the cardiovascular system [7, 8], many studies evaluated the association between PM exposure and respiratory illness. Researchers have evaluated endpoints including respiratory symptoms, medication use, lung function, health-care utilization, and mortality.

Table 2 Short-term effects of PM on the cardiovascular system

Author	Year	PM	ΔPM (in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Outcome measure	Effect
Morris [32]	2001	PM_{10}	10	Hospital admission, IHD	0.7% (95% CI, 0.4–1.0)
		PM_{10}	10	Hospital admission, CHF	0.8% (95% CI, 0.5–1.2)
Domicini et al. [33]	2006	$\text{PM}_{2.5}$	10	Hospital admission, IHD	0.44% (95% CI, 0.02–0.86)
		$\text{PM}_{2.5}$	10	Hospital admission, CHF	1.28% (95% CI, 0.78–1.78)
Barnett et al. [36]	2006	$\text{PM}_{2.5}$	10	Hospital admission, IHD	1.6% (95% CI, 0.7–2.4)
		$\text{PM}_{2.5}$	10	Hospital admission, CHF	3.6% (95% CI, 1.8–5.4)
		$\text{PM}_{2.5}$	10	Hospital admission, AMI	2.7% (95% CI, 1.3–4.2)
Pope et al. [34]	2006	$\text{PM}_{2.5}$	10	Ischemic cardiac event	4.5% (95% CI, 1.1–8.0)
Samet et al. [9]	2000	PM_{10}	10	All-cause mortality	0.5% (95% CI, 0.1–0.9)
		PM_{10}	10	Cardiopulmonary mortality	0.7% (95% CI, 0.2–1.2)
Omori et al. [35]	2003	TSP	20	All-cause mortality	1.0% (95% CI, 0.8–1.3)
		TSP	20	Cardiopulmonary mortality	1.1% (95% CI, 0.7–1.5)

PM particulate matter, ΔPM increase in ambient PM, TSP total suspended particles, IHD ischemic heart disease, CHF congestive heart failure, AMI acute myocardial infarction

Respiratory Mechanisms

PM triggers pulmonary oxidative stress and inflammation. Human airway epithelial cells exposed to PM express inflammatory cytokines [38, 39]. Alveolar macrophages exhibit respiratory burst activity, producing reactive oxygen species, nitrogen species, and release TNF- α and IL-1 after exposure [40]. In addition to oxidative stress generated from activation of inflammatory cells, reactive oxygen species may be directly generated from the surface of particles [41]. These responses can be potent and were shown to cause measurable pulmonary damage after only a single exposure in mice [42]. This oxidative damage is associated with the primary development of asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Long-term exposure to PM results in airway remodeling and chronic inflammation [43]. PM may also contribute to asthma development by enhancing atopy and IgE responses [44, 45]. Several controlled human experiments have demonstrated adverse effects on the pulmonary system. PM exposure has been shown to increase airway responsiveness to methacholine [46], increase neutrophil numbers in bronchial lavage [47], decrease CO diffusion capacity, and decrease maximum mid-expiratory flow [48].

Respiratory Symptoms and Medication Usage

As part of the Children's Health Study, McConnell et al. [49] found that asthmatic children had a 40% (95% CI, 10–80%) increased risk of bronchitic symptoms for a 19- $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ increase in PM_{10} . Similarly, a 10- $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ increase in PM_{10} led to a 12% (95% CI, 4–22%) increase in severe asthma symptoms in Seattle children [50]. A study of inner-city asthmatic children revealed an association between $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ increases and missed school days for asthma [51]. A study of adult Parisians [52] showed a 41% (95% CI, 16–71%) increase in acute asthma exacerbations per 10- $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ increase in PM_{10} . Interestingly, nearly all PM levels in these studies were below levels set out in the NAAQS.

Respiratory medication use also increased in times of peak PM concentration. Use of rescue bronchodilators increased as ambient $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ rose in Denver [53] and the Northeast USA [54]. A review of 80,000 Alaskan Medicaid enrollees found prescription rates for bronchodilators increased by 18.1% and 28.8% when PM_{10} exceeded 34 and 61 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, respectively [55]. Together, these data suggest that increases in ambient PM worsen asthma symptoms.

PM and Pulmonary Function

Several recent studies suggest that PM levels may affect lung function and lung development. The Children's Health Study [56] followed 1,759 patients over 8 years, finding that children

who lived in communities with the highest PM concentrations were five times more likely to have low FEV1 than those in communities with the lowest PM concentrations. Moreover, children that moved from areas of higher to lower PM_{10} concentration had increased growth in lung function, and those that moved from areas of lower to higher PM_{10} concentration had decreased growth in lung function [57]. Even children with better lung function were susceptible to new onset asthma when exposed to higher levels of $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ [58]. Lower lung function has also been shown for children with cystic fibrosis exposed to higher levels of PM_{10} and $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ [59].

Similar inverse correlations between PM exposure and individual PEF and FEV1 measurements have been reproduced internationally [60]. In the developing world, where indoor biomass burning can lead to PM levels exceeding 200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, researchers demonstrated that chronic exposure in children can lead to adult COPD, increased rates of lung infection, and impaired lung function [61].

In adults, effects of PM on lung function have been found primarily in susceptible populations. Investigators showed that asthmatic Londoners taking walks in areas of high PM had significantly higher reduction in FEV1, FVC, and increases in sputum biomarkers of inflammation [62]. In elderly patients, PM_{10} and $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ increases were associated with decreases in PEF [63]. In COPD patients, decrements in lung function were associated with increases in $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ concentration [64]. Downs et al. [65] demonstrated that declines in PM_{10} concentration may actually lead to an attenuated decline in lung function in adult patients. However, research on healthy adults has not as consistently shown an association between PM and respiratory compromise [66].

PM and Respiratory-Related Healthcare Utilization

In a large case-control study [67], 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ increases in $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ were associated with a 9% (95% CI, 4–14%) increase in bronchiolitis hospitalizations for infants. Large pediatric studies demonstrate increased asthma ED visits for increases in PM [68] and that PM_{10} increases of 6.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ are associated with a 15% (95% CI, 2–30%) increase in respiratory-related hospital admissions [69] (Table 3).

For adults, several large studies have demonstrated an association between respiratory hospitalization and ambient PM_{10} [70] and $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ [71] concentrations. This includes admissions for asthma, COPD, and pneumonia. The effects appear to be stronger for elderly patients with even short-term exposures [72]. A study [73] of 12 million Medicare enrollees in 108 counties demonstrated significant increases in respiratory hospitalizations for increases in $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ in the Eastern USA. Because the same effects were not consistently observed in the Western USA, the authors suggested that morbidity may be related to the specific chemical constituents of PM which differs across the country. Several recent

Table 3 The effects of PM on respiratory admissions

Author	Year	PM	ΔPM (in $\mu g/m^3$)	Outcome measure	Effect (95% CI)
Karr et al. [67]	2006	PM _{2.5}	10	Infant bronchiolitis admissions	9% (4–14)
Lin et al. [68]	2005	PM _{10-2.5}	6.5	Pediatric respiratory admissions	17% (6–29)
Samoli et al. [92]	2011	PM ₁₀	10	Pediatric asthma admissions	2.54% (0.06–5.08)
Peng et al. [93]	2008	PM _{10-2.5}	10	Respiratory admissions	0.33% (–0.21–0.86)
Zanobetti et al. [70]	2009	PM _{2.5}	10	Respiratory admissions	2.07% (1.2–2.95)
		PM _{2.5}	17	Pneumonia admissions	6.5% (1.1–11.4)
Medina-Ramon et al. [71]	2006	PM ₁₀	10	COPD admissions	1.47% (0.93–2.01)
		PM ₁₀	10	Pneumonia admissions	0.84% (0.5–1.19)
Dominici et al. [33]	2006	PM _{2.5}	10	COPD admissions	1.61% (0.56–2.66)
McGowan et al. [77]	2001	PM ₁₀	14.8	Respiratory admissions	3.37% (2.34–4.40)
Ostro et al. [94]	2009	PM _{2.5}	14.6	Pediatric respiratory admissions	4.1% (1.8–6.4)

PM particulate matter, ΔPM increase in ambient PM

large studies have provided further evidence that the strength of PM effect may depend on the composition [74]. Investigations in European cities [75], Asian cities [76], and Oceania cities [77] have demonstrated a consistent and small though significant association between PM concentrations and emergency visits for respiratory diseases.

PM and Respiratory Mortality

The Six Cities study [7], 20 cities study [9], and ACS CPS 2 [8] cohort revealed an association between PM exposure and cardiopulmonary mortality. These studies did not, however, separate the impact on respiratory mortality versus cardiovascular mortality. A follow-up investigation using data from the 20 Cities Study revealed a 0.87% (95% CI, 0.38–1.36%) increased respiratory mortality for short-term increases in PM₁₀ by 10 $\mu g/m^3$ [78]. This was subsequently expanded into a larger cohort of 112 US cities, where researchers found a 1.68% (95% CI, 1.04–2.33%) increase in respiratory mortality for every 10- $\mu g/m^3$ increase in PM_{2.5} [79]. A study of California counties similarly revealed an increased respiratory mortality with increases in PM₁₀ [80].

These results have been reproduced in countries around the world. A Norwegian study [81] demonstrated a 17% (95% CI, 9–25%) increase in mortality risk from COPD for every quartile increase in PM_{2.5}. In a study of 275,000 adults in ten Italian cities [82], short-term PM₁₀ increases led to a 2.29% (95% CI, 1.03–3.58%) increase in respiratory mortality. Similar results for increased respiratory mortality have been found in Asian cities where researchers have demonstrated excess respiratory mortality risk for increases in PM₁₀ [83]. Nearly identical effect sizes for respiratory mortality were found in the APHEA2 trial which studied this relationship across 29 European cities [84]. One study even demonstrated an association between PM₁₀ and respiratory mortality in children under age five [85] (Table 4).

PM and Cerebrovascular Health Effects

Ischemic cerebrovascular and cardiovascular disease share many risk factors, features, and pathophysiological mechanisms. As an example, CRP, similar to cardiovascular disease, has also been implicated in the genesis of stroke [86].

Table 4 The effects of PM on respiratory mortality

Author	Year	PM	ΔPM (in $\mu g/m^3$)	Outcome measure	Effect (95% CI)
Zeka et al. [78]	2005	PM ₁₀	10	Respiratory mortality	0.87% (0.38–1.36)
Zanobetti et al. [79]	2009	PM _{2.5}	10	Respiratory mortality	1.68% (1.04–2.33)
Wong et al. [83]	2008	PM ₁₀	10	Respiratory mortality	0.62% (0.22–1.02)
Analitis et al. [84]	2006	PM ₁₀	10	Respiratory mortality	0.58% (0.21–0.95)
Hales et al. [91]	2010	PM ₁₀	10	Respiratory mortality	1.3% (0.5–2.1)
Pope et al. [25]	2002	PM _{2.5}	10	Lung cancer mortality	8% (1–16)
Ostro et al. [80]	2006	PM _{2.5}	10	Respiratory mortality	2.2% (0.6–3.9)

PM particulate matter, ΔPM increase in ambient PM

However, the evidence linking PM and stroke is more sporadic and the mechanisms less well understood.

Dominici et al. [33] reviewed an air quality data for 204 US urban counties and showed that a 10- $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ increase in ambient $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ increased the risk of hospitalization for cerebrovascular events by 0.8% (95% CI, 0.3–1.3%). A separate review [87] of Medicare patients found an increase of 1.03% (95% CI, 0.04–2.04%) for hospital admission for ischemic stroke for each 10- $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ increase in PM_{10} . Still other investigators found a previous day $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ increase of 5.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ led to a 3% (95% CI, 0–7%) increase in risk of TIA and ischemic stroke.

In contrast, a recent large prospective multi-center stroke registry found no increase in the general population for ischemic stroke from exposure to $\text{PM}_{2.5}$. There was, however, an 11% (95% CI, 1–22%) increase in stroke risk in exposed patients with diabetes [88]. A large case-crossover study found an association between other components of air pollution (NO_2 and CO) and cerebrovascular disease, but no correlation was noted with changing PM levels [89]. Similarly, a large registry of first-ever strokes found no association with PM_{10} for ischemic or hemorrhagic stroke [90].

There are several reasons why studies of PM and cerebrovascular disease have produced conflicting results. Some studies do not completely adjust for all confounding variables. There is further heterogeneity due to differences in the definition of cerebrovascular disease, or whether pollution is measured on the day of admission or symptom onset [88]. Further, it is possible that exposure to PM may not contribute to an overall increase in cerebrovascular disease, but only trigger events in vulnerable populations.

Recommendations and Conclusions

In evaluating the literature, there appears to be a small, but consistent and significant, effect of PM on human health. Overall, the small individual effects result in a large global public health burden. Notably, the effects are most pronounced for cardiovascular disease. Several studies have demonstrated an increase in cardiovascular mortality and hospitalizations. There are similar effects, of smaller amplitude, in respiratory disease. More study is needed to clarify the relationship between PM and cerebrovascular disease.

There are limitations to much of the available PM research. Most studies do not use individual exposure data. Rather, air monitors in population centers are used as surrogates for individual exposure. Even after adjusting these data for time spent in traffic, exposure to second-hand smoke, etc., estimates may not be accurate. Despite these limitations, different types of studies conducted in different locations find similar results. A dose–response relationship between PM exposure and adverse effects has been identified, and improvement in health endpoints is observed when the PM exposures are reduced. Overall, the available evidence suggests a causal association between long- and short-term PM exposure and cardiovascular and respiratory morbidity and mortality.

Further research is still needed to fully understand how PM affects human health. While studies show increased PM concentration has adverse health effects, the actual composition of particulates that is harmful has not yet been elucidated. Further studies are also needed to clarify the time course of PM-induced effects. In limited studies, some effects seem to appear within hours, while other reach their zenith within several days peak PM exposure. The data on this “lag time” effect can

Table 5 Air quality index and recommendations

AQI level	AQI value	$\text{PM}_{2.5}$	PM_{10}	Actions to protect your health from particle pollution
Good	0–50	0–15	0–50	None
Moderate	51–100	16–35	51–154	Unusually sensitive people should consider reducing prolonged or heavy exertion
Unhealthy for sensitive groups	101–150	36–65	155–254	Susceptible groups ^a should reduce prolonged or heavy exertion Everyone else should limit prolonged or heavy exertion
Unhealthy for sensitive groups	151–200	66–150	255–354	Susceptible groups ^a should avoid all physical activity outdoors Everyone else should avoid prolonged or heavy exertion
Very unhealthy	201–300	>150	>354	Susceptible groups ^a should remain indoors and keep activity levels low Everyone else should avoid all physical activity outdoors

EPA-456/F-09-002

Air quality index: a guide to air quality and your health. EPA, August 2009

AQI air quality index

^aPeople with heart or lung disease, children, or older adults

be contradictory, and this phenomenon remains incompletely understood. The true biological mechanisms leading to PM-induced pathology continue to be investigated. Also, while regional exposure data has become standard for PM epidemiology, studies with true individual exposure have yet to be fully realized. Finally, studies defining susceptible populations will help to shape further population-based recommendations.

Clinical Recommendations

When a patient presents with an acute illness, the clinician will not be able to determine the degree to which PM contributed. In illnesses where PM is known to contribute to risk, that percentage risk increase is usually measured in the single digits. Therefore, it is unlikely that there will ever be specific therapies for PM-related illness. Rather, health care providers should be familiar with prevention strategies for PM-related illness. Indoor PM exposure can be minimized by using air conditioning, particulate air filters, avoiding use of indoor combustion for cooking and heating, and smoking cessation [95]. Susceptible groups may benefit from limiting their outdoor exercise during peak traffic periods or poor air quality days [96]. The Air Quality Index (AQI) (<http://airnow.gov>) provides up-to-date information regarding local concentrations of PM and other pollutants. While government agencies have put out recommendations for minimizing PM exposure, peer-reviewed controlled data are limited for the implementation of these recommendations (Table 5).

Though PM exposure is ubiquitous, there is no defined and studied “safe” level. Patient education and behavioral modification strategies may contribute to better overall health. Additionally, these data can enable policy makers, after weighing the economic impact, to enforce or strengthen existing legislation that limits PM exposure. Volcanoes, forest fires, and other natural PM sources are part of our world and are unavoidable. However, by reducing modifiable PM exposure, we will likely see reductions in morbidity and mortality.

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Diesel exhaust enhances airway responsiveness in asthmatic subjects

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Diesel exhaust enhances airway responsiveness in asthmatic subjects. C. Nordenhäll, J. Pourazar, M-C. Ledin, J-O. Levin, T. Sandström, E.Ädelroth. ©ERS Journals Ltd 2001.

ABSTRACT: Particulate matter (PM) pollution has been associated with negative health effects, including exacerbations of asthma following exposure to PM peaks. The aim of the present study was to investigate the effects of short-term exposure to diesel exhaust (DE) in asthmatics, by specifically addressing the effects on airway hyperresponsiveness, lung function and airway inflammation.

Fourteen nonsmoking, atopic asthmatics with stable disease, on continuous treatment with inhaled corticosteroids, were included. All were hyperresponsive to methacholine. Each subject was exposed to DE (particles with a 50% cut-off aerodynamic diameter of 10 µm (PM₁₀) 300 µg·m⁻³) and air during 1 h on two separate occasions. Lung function was measured before and immediately after the exposures. Sputum induction was performed 6 h, and methacholine inhalation test 24 h, after each exposure.

Exposure to DE was associated with a significant increase in the degree of hyperresponsiveness, as compared to after air, of 0.97 doubling concentrations at 24 h after exposure ($p < 0.001$). DE also induced a significant increase in airway resistance ($p = 0.004$) and in sputum levels of interleukin (IL)-6 ($p = 0.048$). No changes were detected in sputum levels of methyl-histamine, eosinophil cationic protein, myeloperoxidase and IL-8.

This study indicated that short-term exposure to diesel exhaust, equal to high ambient levels of particulate matter, is associated with adverse effects in asthmatic airways, even in the presence of inhaled corticosteroid therapy. The increase in airway responsiveness may provide an important link to epidemiological findings of exacerbations of asthma following exposure to particulate matter.

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During the last decade, several epidemiological studies have provided convincing evidence for an association between ambient levels of particulate matter and various health outcome indices, including respiratory symptoms [1], impaired lung function [2], exacerbations of asthma [3, 4], emergency room visits [1, 5], and an increased risk of respiratory illness in children [6]. Importantly, several studies have suggested that individuals with pre-existing respiratory disease such as asthma are more sensitive to elevated ground levels of particulate matter (PM) pollution as compared to healthy subjects [7, 8]. Although the epidemiological data linking PM to various health effects is strong and consistent, the knowledge about underlying biological mechanisms, as well as the causality of the observed associations, is still limited.

Diesel exhaust (DE) is a major source of particulate matter [9]. Studies conducted in London have shown that the contribution from DE particles to the concentration of particles with a 50% cut-off aerodynamic diameter of 10 µm value (PM₁₀) can account for as much as 87% of the particulate emission from vehicles [10]. The particles consist of a carbonaceous core to which various components including acids, aldehydes, hydrocarbons and transition metals can be absorbed.

DE particles have further been shown to absorb antigens on to their surface, and thereby potentially increase the deposition of allergens in the respiratory tract [11].

Previously, knowledge about the biological effects of DE was predominantly based on animal studies. However, in recent years, a series of experimental studies has been conducted to evaluate the effects of DE in humans. Using the same exposure system as in the present study, short-term exposure to DE has been shown to induce an acute inflammatory response in human airways, with cellular and cytokine changes detected in sputum, bronchoalveolar lavage and bronchial biopsies [2, 12–15]. In addition, nasal instillation of DE particles has been shown to increase immunoglobulin-E in nasal lavage from atopic subjects, and further, to skew cytokine production towards a Th2 type phenotype when instillation of DE particles were combined with allergen challenge [16]. Altogether, experimental data have suggested a proinflammatory and allergy-enhancing effect of DE.

In spite of the epidemiological data identifying asthmatics as a sensitive group to PM, the number of controlled exposure studies investigating this issue is still limited. This study hypothesized that the mechanisms by which PM increases respiratory morbidity

may involve several components of the asthmatic disease. The aim of the present study was, therefore, to elucidate the effects of short-term exposure to DE in asthmatic airways by specifically addressing the effects on: 1) airway hyperresponsiveness; 2) lung function; and; 3) airway inflammation.

Methods

Subjects

The study population comprised 14 never-smoking subjects (seven females and seven males, mean age 26 yrs, range 22–57 yrs) with diagnosed asthma according to the American Thoracic Society guidelines. Inclusion characteristics of all subjects are presented in table 1. All subjects were atopic with a positive skin-prick test to at least one airborne allergen (Soluprick SQ®, ALK, Denmark). The asthmatics were hyper-responsive to methacholine (provocative concentration causing a 20% fall in forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV₁) (PC₂₀) methacholine < 8 mg·mL⁻¹). All subjects had controlled, stable asthma and were free of respiratory tract infection for ≥ 6 weeks prior to and during the study period. The subjects used inhaled short acting β₂-agonists as needed, as well as daily medication with inhaled corticosteroids (400–1200 µg). Bronchodilators were withheld for at least 8 h before each procedure, whereas the daily required doses of inhaled corticosteroids were continued. As part of the screening procedure for participation in the study, all subjects were tested for their ability to produce sputum on induction with hypertonic saline. The study was conducted during the winter to avoid pollen season. Verbal and written informed consent was obtained from all individuals and the study was approved by the Local Ethics Committee.

Study design

The study was conducted in a single-blind, crossover design with each subject acting as their own control. All

subjects were exposed to filtered air and diesel exhaust (PM₁₀ 300 µg·m⁻³, 1.2 parts per million (ppm) nitrogen dioxide) for 1 h on two separate occasions, at least 3 weeks apart and in a randomized sequence. During exposures, the subjects alternated between rest and moderate exercise on a cycle ergometer at 15 min intervals. The level of exercise giving a minute ventilation of 20 L·min⁻¹·m⁻² body surface area was determined on a separate visit prior to the study and subsequently used for both exposures. Lung function was measured before and immediately after the exposures. Sputum induction with hypertonic saline was performed 6 h after each exposure. Methacholine inhalation test was conducted 24 h after each exposure to evaluate the level of airway hyperresponsiveness. Further, for clinical reasons, in order to assure that all subjects had stable asthma with no exacerbation during the study, an additional visit including clinical examination and methacholine inhalation challenge was carried out 3–7 days prior to each exposure.

Exposure

The exposure system used in this study has been carefully evaluated and validated [17]. All exposures were performed in an environmental chamber according to a previously described standard protocol [2, 12, 13, 17]. DE was generated by an idling Volvo diesel engine (Volvo TD45, 4.5 L, 4 cylinders, model 1991, 680 revs·min⁻¹). The concentrations of particles (number·cm⁻³), oxides of nitrogen (NO₂, NO), carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons (HCs) were continuously recorded in the exposure chamber as previously described [13]. A Miran 1-A, an infrared-instrument (Foxboro Co., East Bridgewater, MA, USA), was used for analysis of CO. Oxides of nitrogen were analysed with a chemiluminescence instrument, (ECO-Physics CLD 700, Boo Instruments, Stockholm, Sweden). HCs were analysed with an FID-instrument, model 3–300 (JUM Engineering GmbH, Munich, Germany). Mass of particles (µg·m⁻³) was determined by weighing PM collecting filters. Approximately 90% of the exhaust was shunted away and the remaining part diluted with

Table 1. – Inclusion data of subjects

Subject	Age yrs	Sex	Height cm	Weight Kg	VC % pred	FEV ₁ % pred	Inhaled Corticosteroids*
1	57	F	164	64	138	112	800
2	23	M	178	76	94	85	1200
3	24	M	178	73	96	97	400
4	23	F	169	56	111	92	400
5	22	F	163	68	116	112	400
6	24	M	176	68	114	117	400
7	27	F	175	61	114	83	400
8	23	F	167	57	115	102	800
9	43	M	177	91	108	84	800
10	25	M	180	100	100	98	400
11	39	M	184	82	111	85	800
12	35	F	160	80	120	111	800
13	28	M	187	108	105	94	800
14	34	F	164	61	104	76	800

*: Budesonide (Pulmicort® Turbuhaler®) in µg·24 h⁻¹; F: female; M: male.

air and fed into the chamber at a steady state concentration. Air in the chamber was repeatedly changed every 2–3 min, with the waste air being extracted through a tube in the ceiling. The DE entering the environmental chamber was standardized to give a particle concentration of $300 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$, associated with a median steady state NO_2 concentration of 1.2 ppm. Mean concentrations of NO , HCs and CO were 3.4 ppm, 2.6 ppm and 9.1 ppm, respectively. The temperature was maintained at 20°C .

Methacholine inhalation test

The methacholine inhalation test was performed in accordance with the method described by JUNIPER *et al.* [18]. The test aerosols were generated continuously by a Wright's nebulizer (Roxon Medi-Tech, Montreal, PQ, Canada), delivered into a Hans Rudolph two-way valve (type 1410B, Somedic sales AB, Farsta, Sweden) and inhaled through a mouthpiece by quiet tidal breathing for 2 min with the nose clipped. The nebulizer output was $0.13 \text{ mL}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$. Normal saline was inhaled first, followed by doubling concentrations of methacholine (0.06 – $16 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$) at intervals of 5 min. The response was measured by FEV₁ before and at 30, 90 and 180 s after each inhalation. The inhalations were discontinued when there was a fall in FEV₁ of 20% or more below the lowest post saline value. Results were expressed as PC₂₀ obtained from the log dose-response curve by linear interpolation of the 2 last points expressed in noncumulative units. The variability of the method is \pm one doubling concentration [19].

Lung function test

Lung function responses were measured using a computerized whole body plethysmograph (system 2800, Sensor Medics Corp., CA, USA). Forced vital capacity (FVC), FEV₁ and airway resistance (R_{aw}) were measured immediately before and after each exposure.

Sputum induction

Sputum induction was performed by a method slightly modified from that described by PIN *et al.* [20]. Briefly, hypertonic saline (3%) was nebulized using an ultrasonic nebulizer (DeVilbiss 2000, DeVilbiss Co., Somerset, PA, USA) with an output of $1.5 \text{ mL}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$. All subjects received an inhaled β_2 -agonist (0.5 mg terbutaline) before the induction. Inhalation was conducted at 3 intervals of 7 min. FEV₁ was monitored before commencing and after every inhalation period. Following each inhalation interval, subjects were advised to rinse their mouth with water and blow their nose before trying to cough sputum into a sterile plastic container. The obtained samples were kept on ice up to 1 h prior to processing.

Sputum processing

Sputum was processed according to the method described by PRZICZINI *et al.* [21]. Briefly, portions

appearing more viscid and dense were selected from the expectorated samples and transferred to a 10 mL siliconized tube. After adding 0.1% dithiothreitol (DTT) at a volume equal to four times the selected sputum weight, the sputum was rocked for 15 min to dissolve the mucus and disperse the cells. Phosphate buffered saline (PBS) was then added at a volume equal to that of DTT and the rocking continued for 5 min. The mixture was filtered through a $48 \mu\text{m}$ mesh nylon filter into another 10 mL tube and centrifuged at $300 \times g$ for 10 min at 4°C . The supernatant was then separated from the cell pellet, re-centrifuged at $1,000 \times g$ for 10 min to further remove debris, aspirated and stored in Eppendorf tubes at -70°C for later analyses. The cell pellet was resuspended in $1,000 \mu\text{L}$ PBS and total cell count and cell viability were determined in a haemocytometer using trypan blue. Cell suspension was adjusted to $0.5 \times 10^6 \text{ cells}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ and $50 \mu\text{L}$ were placed in each cup of a Shandon 3 cytocentrifuge (Shandon Southern Instruments Inc., Sewikly, PA, USA). Cytospins were made on pre-wet slides, prepared at 400 rpm for 5 min and stained with May-Grünwald-Giemsa. At least 400 nonsquamous cells were counted and the differential cell counts were expressed as a percentage of the total nonsquamous cell count. The proportion of squamous cells was obtained by counting 400 additional cells and expressing this as a percentage of the total number of cells. Samples were considered adequate for analysis if the squamous cell contamination was $<20\%$ and the viability $>50\%$. Total cell count was calculated by dividing the total number of cells by the volume of processed sputum ($1 \text{ mg} = 1 \mu\text{L}$).

Fluid phase measurements

The sputum supernatant samples were analysed for six different soluble proteins, including interleukin (IL)-6, IL-8, IL-10, methyl-histamine, eosinophil cationic protein (ECP) and myeloperoxidase (MPO). IL-6, IL-8 and IL-10 were measured with commercial enzyme linked immunosorbent assay kits (R&D Systems Inc., Abingdon, UK). Levels of methyl-histamine, ECP and MPO were determined using sensitive commercial radioimmunoassay kits (Pharmacia & Upjohn, JAB, Uppsala, Sweden).

Statistical Analysis

Wilcoxon's nonparametric signed-ranks test for paired observations was used to compare sputum data on cells and soluble markers after air and diesel exhaust exposures. Comparison of lung function data was performed with the paired samples t-test. All methacholine values were log-transformed before statistical analysis. Results are presented as geometric mean \pm geometric standard error of the mean (SEM). The comparison between methacholine values after air and diesel exposure was done with the t-test. A p-value <0.05 was considered significant.

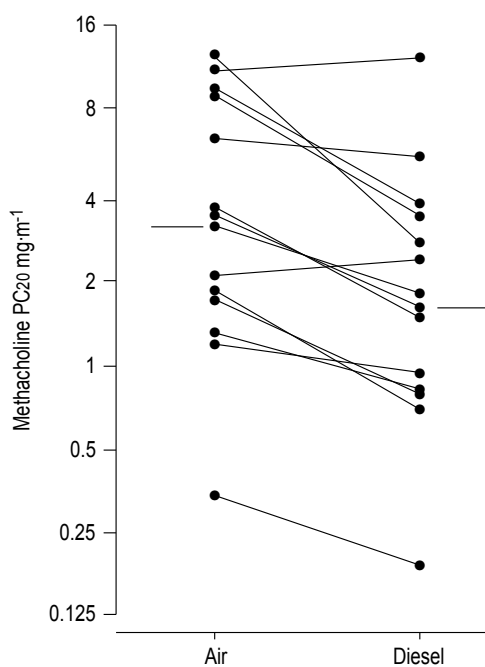


Fig. 1. –Methacholine provocative concentration causing a 20% fall in forced expiratory volume in one second (PC₂₀) in 14 asthmatic subjects at 24 h following exposure to air and diesel exhaust. Bars indicate mean values. Please note the y-axis indicates doubling concentration.

Results

Airway hyperresponsiveness

The individual PC₂₀ data following air and diesel exposures are presented in figure 1. The degree of hyperresponsiveness was significantly increased 24 h after exposure to DE as compared to after air, with the mean methacholine PC₂₀ following diesel and air being $1.77 \pm 1.35 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ and $3.47 \pm 1.36 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$, respectively ($p < 0.001$). The mean diesel *versus* air shift in the PC₂₀ was 0.97 doubling concentrations. In addition, the increase in airway responsiveness following diesel exhaust was confirmed by comparing the data from the methacholine tests performed 3–7 days before the exposures with the postexposure data. A significant difference was seen between the prediesel data (PC₂₀

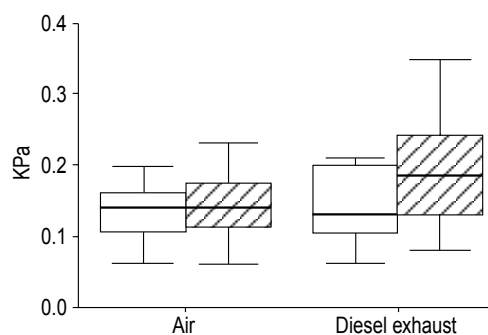


Fig. 2. –Airway resistance (R_{aw}) before and directly after exposure in 13 subjects for air and diesel exhaust. □: before exposure; ▨: after exposure. The thick horizontal lines represent median values, boxes represent 25th–75th percentile range and the extended bars represent the largest and smallest observed values within 1.5 box lengths.

$2.79 \pm 1.25 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$) and the postdiesel exposure data (PC₂₀ $1.77 \pm 1.35 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$; $p = 0.005$). As expected, no change was seen between the pre-air (PC₂₀ $2.53 \pm 1.25 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$) and post-air exposures (PC₂₀ $3.47 \pm 1.36 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$). The change in PC₂₀ (prediesel minus postdiesel *versus* pre-air minus postair) was also significant ($p = 0.001$).

Lung function test

Lung function data are presented in table 2. R_{aw} data is based on 13 subjects, since one subject was not able to complete the R_{aw} measurement due to technical difficulties. Following exposure to DE, a significant increase in airway resistance was induced compared with after air ($(R_{aw} \text{ air minus pre-air})/\text{pre-air}$ *versus* $(R_{aw} \text{ postdiesel minus prediesel})/\text{prediesel}$), $p = 0.004$ (fig. 2). No changes were detected in FVC or FEV₁ values between exposures.

Sputum cell counts and inflammatory mediators

Adequate samples were obtained from all subjects following both exposures. The median (interquartile range) weight of the selected sputum portion was 395 mg (235–592 mg). Median cell viability was 77% (72–81%) and median salivary contamination, as indicated by the percentage of squamous cells, was

Table 2. –Changes in lung function parameters directly following exposure to air and diesel exhaust

Parameter	Air		Diesel exhaust		p-value*
	Pre-exposure	Postexposure	Pre-exposure	Postexposure	
FVC L	4.73 ± 0.23	4.72 ± 0.24	4.68 ± 0.24	4.72 ± 0.25	NS
FEV ₁ L	3.62 ± 0.20	3.68 ± 0.21	3.58 ± 0.21	3.63 ± 0.23	NS
R_{aw} cmH ₂ O·L ⁻¹ ·s	0.142 ± 0.012	0.156 ± 0.015	0.142 ± 0.013	0.194 ± 0.022	0.004

Data presented as mean \pm SEM. NS: no significant difference; FVC: forced vital capacity; FEV₁: forced expiratory volume in one second; R_{aw} : airway resistance. *: Comparison of lung function changes between air and diesel exposure ((post-air-pre-air)/pre-air *versus* (postdiesel-prediesel)/prediesel) using paired samples t-test.

Table 3. – Comparison of cell counts and soluble mediators in induced sputum at 6 h following exposure to air and diesel exhaust

	Air	Diesel exhaust	p-value
Total cell counts, $\times 10^6 \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$	3.60 (2.37–4.28)	3.52 (2.09–5.19)	NS
Neutrophils %	41.3 (13.0–51.2)	36.3 (18.8–62.6)	NS
Macrophages %	49.8 (41.1–71.6)	53.6 (32.6–71.1)	NS
Lymphocytes %	3.0 (1.8–4.2)	2.4 (1.7–3.0)	NS
Eosinophils %	1.3 (0.6–2.0)	0.8 (0.2–2.6)	NS
Ciliated Epithelial cells, %	3.0 (1.9–5.3)	2.8 (1.1–6.1)	NS
Methyl-histamine, $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$	0.14 (0.07–0.23)	0.08 (0.07–0.14)	NS
ECP, $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$	31.6 (9.0–63.6)	22.1 (9.7–51.1)	NS
MPO, $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$	119.0 (62.7–367.7)	84.2 (65.7–275.3)	NS
IL-8, $\text{pg} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$	35.0 (0.0–131.2)	35 (0.0–108.8)	NS
IL-6, $\text{pg} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$	8.0 (5.2–13.8)	12.8 (7.4–14.9)	0.048

Results are expressed as median (interquartile range). NS: nonsignificant; ECP: eosinophil cationic protein; MPO: myeloperoxidase; IL: interleukin.

6.4% (2.9–11.3%). No changes in total or differential cell counts were detected following exposure to DE as compared to air (table 3). A significant increase was seen in the fluid phase concentration of IL-6 after exposure to DE compared with after air, whereas no significant changes were detected in the levels of IL-8, ECP, MPO or methyl-histamine (table 3).

Discussion

This study tested the hypotheses that short-term exposure to DE would affect all three characteristic features of asthma: airway hyperresponsiveness, bronchoconstriction and airway inflammation. The most important finding was that short-term exposure to DE increased airway hyperresponsiveness to methacholine in asthmatic airways. Exposure to DE was also associated with an immediate increase in *Raw* and elevated levels of IL-6 in sputum detected 6 h after exposure.

Airway hyperresponsiveness is an important feature of asthma and has been shown to correlate well with the severity of the disease [22]. In the present study, methacholine data obtained at 24 h postair exposure was compared with the postdiesel data, and it was found that exposure to DE induced an increase in airway responsiveness equal to a shift in PC₂₀ methacholine of almost one doubling concentration. The relevance of this finding is supported by the consistency of the data, with 12 of 14 subjects showing decreased PC₂₀ values following DE exposure, as well as by a high level of statistical significance. The increase in airway responsiveness was further confirmed by analysis of the change from pre-exposure to postexposure revealing a significant increase following exposure to DE. In concordance with the epidemiological data suggesting a 1–4 day lag effect for most health outcomes to PM [4], the increase in airway responsiveness was detected 24 h after exposure. This finding indicates a long lasting response to DE in asthmatic airways. Importantly, the late increase in airway responsiveness presented here is of particular interest, as a prolonged response may not only be hazardous by

itself, but might also increase the time when other stimuli can trigger asthma symptoms.

DE was associated with a significant increase in IL-6, as recently shown in healthy subjects at the same timepoint after DE exposure [2]. The increase in IL-6 probably represents an acute response to DE and may result from direct effects of DE on airway epithelial cells. IL-6 is a multifunctional cytokine that exerts a number of pro-inflammatory effects, including induction of acute-phase reactions and regulation of immunological responses. Interestingly, exposure to DE particles has previously been associated with a release of IL-6 from human bronchial epithelial cells [23]. No changes were seen in ECP, MPO, methyl-histamine and IL-8. However, the cytokines all showed a large variability, which makes the interpretation of data difficult.

In healthy subjects, DE has recently been shown to induce a significant increase in sputum neutrophil percentages, together with elevated levels of methyl-histamine at 6 h following exposure [2]. In the present study, no changes were seen in these parameters, suggesting a different response in asthmatics as compared to healthy subjects. The apparent lack of a detectable cellular inflammation to DE presented here may be explained by several different factors. Firstly, all subjects were on continuous medication with inhaled corticosteroids, which may have prevented cellular influx by inhibition of neutrophil chemotactic factors and may also have suppressed mast cell degranulation, explaining the lack of a response in histamine. Secondly, the time for developing an inflammatory reaction to DE may differ between asthmatics and healthy subjects. The underlying inflammation seen in asthmatic airways may be associated with compensatory and counter-regulatory mechanisms that act to dampen or delay inflammatory changes to various stimuli. Research aimed at clarifying differences between asthmatics and healthy subjects in the response to DE is of great interest as it may provide a link to the epidemiological findings that have identified asthmatics as a sensitive subpopulation to PM pollution.

The biological mechanisms by which DE may induce hyperresponsiveness are still to be clarified. Recent

animal studies have demonstrated that DE exposure, when combined with allergen challenges, enhances airway responsiveness and causes airway inflammation characterized by an increase in airway eosinophils, neutrophils, mast cells and cytokines [24–27]. Interestingly, DE alone also enhanced airway responsiveness, but did not induce any inflammatory changes [24, 26]. The increase in airway responsiveness seen in the present study was only associated with mild inflammatory changes in sputum. One obvious explanation to this mismatch is the fact that sputum inflammatory changes were investigated 6 h after exposure, whereas airway responsiveness was measured at 24 h, thus reflecting different timepoints after exposure. However, it is possible that the increase in hyperresponsiveness to DE may represent a nonspecific irritative reaction, rather than a specific inflammatory response.

Furthermore, it is not known whether it is the particulate or gaseous phase of DE that is responsible for the increase in airway responsiveness presented here. Animal studies have provided evidence that the particulate fraction of DE is able to cause an increase in airway responsiveness [28], but to the best of the authors' knowledge, there are no previous experimental data concerning particulate pollution and hyperresponsiveness in humans. Regarding the gaseous phase of DE, some studies have reported an immediate increase in airway responsiveness following exposure to NO₂ [29, 30], whereas other studies have not [31]. Most studies have been designed to explore the immediate and early effects of NO₂ and it is not clear from the literature whether NO₂ is able to induce a sustained increase in airway responsiveness.

During the last decade there has been a burst of epidemiological studies investigating the health effects of particulate air pollution. Most studies have focused on addressing the effects of short-term exposure to PM and there is convincing epidemiological evidence to suggest an association between increased levels of PM and adverse health effects on both respiratory and cardiovascular morbidity and mortality [4, 32]. Most studies did not observe a particulate pollution threshold. Instead, the relative risk of morbidity and mortality has generally been shown to increase in a near-linear fashion with increased particulate concentrations [33]. In the present study, subjects were exposed to DE at a concentration of 300 µg·m⁻³ PM₁₀, which represents a high ambient concentration encountered in busy streets of major cities, as well as in certain occupational settings. In a global perspective, more than half of the world's megacities (cities with a population > 10 million) have annual average levels of particulate matter ranging 200–600 µg·m⁻³ [34].

In conclusion, the findings of this study suggest that exposure to diesel exhaust is associated with adverse effects in asthmatic subjects, including an increase in airway responsiveness, airway resistance and in the release of interleukin-6 following a short-term exposure to diesel exhaust. Importantly, these changes were observed in spite of the fact that all subjects had stable asthma and were on regular medication with inhalation steroids. The increase in airway responsiveness presented here may provide an important link to

epidemiological findings of exacerbations of asthma following exposure to particulate matter peaks.

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Different airway inflammatory responses in asthmatic and healthy humans exposed to diesel

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Different airway inflammatory responses in asthmatic and healthy humans exposed to diesel. N. Stenfors, C. Nordenhäll, S.S. Salvi, I. Mudway, M. Söderberg, A. Blomberg, R. Helleday, J.-O. Levin, S.T. Holgate, F.J. Kelly, A.J. Frew, T. Sandström. ©ERS Journals Ltd 2004.

ABSTRACT: Particulate matter (PM) pollution adversely affects the airways, with asthmatic subjects thought to be especially sensitive. The authors hypothesised that exposure to diesel exhaust (DE), a major source of PM, would induce airway neutrophilia in healthy subjects, and that either these responses would be exaggerated in subjects with mild allergic asthma, or DE would exacerbate pre-existent allergic airways.

Healthy and mild asthmatic subjects were exposed for 2 h to ambient levels of DE (particles with a 50% cut-off aerodynamic diameter of 10 µm (PM₁₀) 108 µg·m⁻³) and lung function and airway inflammation were assessed.

Both groups showed an increase in airway resistance of similar magnitude after DE exposure. Healthy subjects developed airway inflammation 6 h after DE exposure, with airways neutrophilia and lymphocytosis together with an increase in interleukin-8 (IL-8) protein in lavage fluid, increased IL-8 messenger ribonucleic acid expression in the bronchial mucosa and upregulation of the endothelial adhesion molecules. In asthmatic subjects, DE exposure did not induce a neutrophilic response or exacerbate their pre-existing eosinophilic airway inflammation. Epithelial staining for the cytokine IL-10 was increased after DE in the asthmatic group.

Differential effects on the airways of healthy subjects and asthmatics of particles with a 50% cut-off aerodynamic diameter of 10 µm at concentrations below current World Health Organisation air quality standards have been observed in this study. Further work is required to elucidate the significance of these differential responses.

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Numerous epidemiological studies have demonstrated clear associations between increased ambient particulate matter (PM) concentrations and indices of pulmonary and cardiac morbidity and mortality within the general population [1]. These adverse effects appear to be magnified in populations with pre-existing respiratory disease, such as asthma [2]. During PM pollution episodes, asthmatic subjects demonstrate increased respiratory symptoms, bronchoconstriction, medication use, bronchial hyperreactivity and emergency care visits [2, 3]. The mechanism underlying this difference remains unclear.

Exposure to particles with a 50% cut-off aerodynamic diameter of 10 µm (PM₁₀) at concentrations above the USA National Air Quality Standards of 150 µg·m⁻³ (24 h average) occurs frequently in many cities throughout the world, due to a combination of vehicle traffic and industrial processes. The transport sector, especially diesel-powered vehicles, is a major source of urban PM pollution. Diesel exhaust (DE) is a complex mixture containing carbonaceous particles, oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, aldehydes and other volatile organic carbon species. In addition, DE particles may act as vectors for the delivery to the lung of toxic materials, including heavy metal ions, hydrocarbons and allergens [4, 5].

The authors have previously shown airway inflammatory responses in healthy volunteers exposed to DE at a PM₁₀ concentration of 300 µg·m⁻³ [6, 7]. In the present study the airway responses of mildly asthmatic (MA) and healthy control (HC) adults to a lower, and environmentally more

relevant, concentration of DE (PM₁₀ 108 µg·m⁻³ for 2 h) with intermittent exercise as a surrogate for environmental PM pollution, have been assessed. The authors hypothesised that short-term exposure to ambient levels of DE would induce neutrophilic airway inflammation in healthy subjects, and that either these responses would be exaggerated in subjects with mild allergic asthma, or diesel would exacerbate pre-existent allergic airways.

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Materials and methods

Study subjects

A total of 25 healthy non-atopic subjects (nine females; mean age 24 yrs (range 19–42)) and 15 subjects with mild asthma [8], using only inhaled β₂-agonists on demand (five females; mean age 30 yrs (range 22–52)) were recruited. The asthmatics reacted to at least one airborne allergen skin test and showed airways hyperresponsiveness to methacholine (geometric mean provocative dose causing a 20% fall in forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV₁) 1.6 mg·mL⁻¹; range 0.3–6 mg·mL⁻¹). All subjects were free of airway infection for 6 weeks prior to and throughout the study. Subjects were never-smokers and had normal baseline spirometry. No anti-inflammatory or other drugs were permitted during the study, which was conducted outside the pollen season. All

participants gave their informed consent and the local Ethics Committee approved the study.

Study design

All subjects were exposed to filtered air and DE (PM₁₀ 100 µg·m⁻³, 0.7 parts per million (ppm) nitrogen dioxide (NO₂)) during 2 h on two separate occasions. The exposures were carried out at least 3 weeks apart and in a randomised single-blind manner. During exposures, the volunteers alternated moderate exercise and rest. Lung function responses were assessed before, during and immediately after exposures. Bronchoscopy was done 6 h after each exposure to obtain mucosal biopsies and airway lavages.

Methods

DE was generated by an idling Volvo diesel engine (Volvo, Gothenburg, Sweden). Over 90% of the exhaust was discarded; the remainder being diluted with air and fed into the exposure chamber [6, 9]. Exposures were conducted in random order; subjects and investigators were blind to exposure sequence, but engineering staff supervising the chamber were aware of exposure details. During exposures, volunteers alternately exercised on a bicycle ergometer (ventilation/perfusion ratio=15–20 L·min⁻¹·m⁻²) and rested for 15 min periods.

Lung function responses were assessed using a computerised whole body plethysmograph (System 2800, Sensor Medics Corp., CA, USA). Forced vital capacity (FVC) and FEV₁ were measured before and immediately after exposures. Specific airway resistance (sRaw) was measured immediately before exposure, 1 h into the exposure, and immediately after the exposure.

Bronchoscopy was performed 6 h after ceasing exposure as previously described [6]. Prior to bronchoscopy the asthmatic subjects inhaled 0.2 mg salbutamol dry powder. Bronchial biopsies were taken from proximal cristae. Bronchial wash ((BW) 2×20 mL) and bronchoalveolar lavage ((BAL) 3×60 mL) were carried out in the contralateral lung. BW and BAL were analysed for differential cell counts, albumin, total protein, IL-6, IL-8, granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF), methyl-histamine, myeloperoxidase (MPO) and eosinophil cationic protein (ECP).

Mucosal biopsies were processed into glycolmethacrylate resin, cut and stained using monoclonal antibodies directed against specific cellular markers, vascular endothelial adhesion molecules (P-selectin, E-selectin, vascular adhesion molecule (VCAM)-1 and intracellular adhesion molecule (ICAM)-1), cytokines and transcription factors (GM-CSF, growth-related oncogene alpha (Gro-α), IL-6, IL-8, IL-10, nuclear factor (NF)-κB, regulated on activation, normal T-cell expressed and secreted (RANTES) and tumour necrosis factor-α (TNF-α)) [6, 7]. Stained inflammatory cells were counted in the epithelium and submucosa excluding glands, blood vessels and muscle. The counts were expressed as cells·mm⁻¹ in the epithelium and cells·mm⁻² in the submucosa. The length of the epithelium and the area of the submucosa were calculated using a computer-assisted image analyser (Colour Vision Software, Improvisation System, Birmingham, UK). Endothelial adhesion molecules in the vessels were quantified by expressing the proportion of vessels staining with monoclonal antibodies as a percentage of the total number of blood vessel stained with the endothelial marker EN4 in adjacent 2 µm sections. Total ribonucleic acid was extracted from bronchial biopsies and reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay EMG electromyogram was performed to quantify relative changes in IL-1β, IL-5, IL-8, TNF-α, interferon gamma (IFN-γ) and cytokine messenger ribonucleic acid

(mRNA) gene transcripts [10]. Before comparing between treatments (exposure to air and exposure to DE), the levels of cytokine transcripts were normalised to adenine phosphoribosyl transferase (APRT) and expressed as a percentage (level of cytokine products/level of APRT product ×100).

Analysis

Within-group changes were analysed using Wilcoxon's paired rank test. Between group differences were compared by Mann-Whitney U-test. FEV₁ and FVC responses were compared by repeated measures two way analysis of variance. Post-hoc analysis was performed using the Student-Newman-Kuels test. The HC and MA responses were compared using an unpaired t-test. sRaw responses were tested with a general linear method, repeated measurements with sRaw measurements during exposures as dependent variables. The sRaw results during exposures were considered dependent variables. The values were compared within groups, air *versus* diesel, as well as between groups, healthy *versus* asthmatic subjects. P-values <0.05 were considered significant.

Results

The steady state PM₁₀ and gaseous concentrations in the exposure chamber were: PM₁₀ 108 µg·m⁻³ (94–124) (mean (range)), carbon monoxide 1.7 ppm (0.6–2.5), nitric oxide 0.6 ppm (0.5–0.6), NO₂ 0.2 ppm (0.1–0.3), hydrocarbons 1.4 ppm (1.3–1.8) and formaldehyde 43.5 µg·m⁻³ [33–53]. Differential mobility particle sizer measurements of DE yielded geometric mean electrical mobility equivalent diameters for particle number, particle surface and particle volume of 0.073, 0.12 and 0.28 µm, respectively.

Lung function

No significant differences in pre-air FEV₁ or FVC were noted between the groups, and DE exposure did not affect these parameters in either group. The MA group had significantly greater sRaw before air exposures compared to HC subjects (mean±SD) 0.547±0.202 kPa in MA *versus* 0.408±0.122 in HC; p<0.01. In healthy subjects, exposure to DE induced a significant increase in sRaw of 4.1%, compared to air exposures, p<0.01, whereas the increase in the asthmatic group was 6.5%, p<0.01. There was no statistical difference in the magnitude of response between groups.

Healthy control group

In the HC group, exposure to DE induced an increase in the proportion of BW neutrophils (p<0.05). The staining of the bronchial biopsies showed a trend toward a decrease in mucosal neutrophils after DE (43.4 (15.6–94.6) (median (interquartile range)) cells·mm⁻² post-air *versus* 24.6 (16.8–57.1) cells·mm⁻² post-DE, though this did not reach statistical significance (fig. 1). A significant increase in both the relative (p<0.05) and total lymphocyte numbers was seen in the BAL samples after DE (1.5 (1.2–1.8) ×10⁴ cells·mL⁻¹ post-air *versus* 2.0 (1.3–2.6) post-DE; p<0.05) and there was a parallel decrease in CD3+ lymphocytes in the bronchial epithelium (3.0 (1.5–6.1) cells·mm⁻¹ post-air *versus* 1.7 (0.4–3.1) post-DE; p<0.05).

The neutrophil recruitment into the proximal airways was accompanied by significant increases in the protein concentrations of the pro-inflammatory cytokines IL-6 and IL-8 in BW (table 1). This was associated with increased IL-8 mRNA gene transcripts in the proximal bronchial tissue (51.0 (13.4–65.1) % APRT post-air *versus* 65.7 (30.7–84.5) % APRT post-DE;

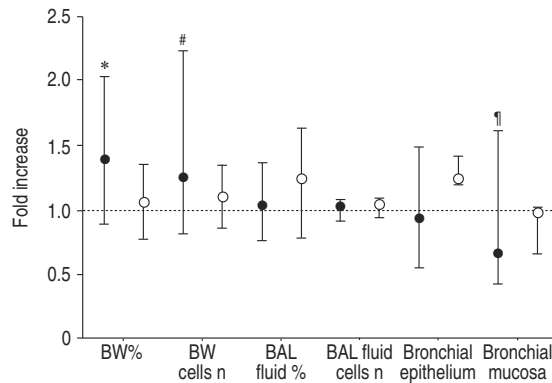


Fig. 1.—Change in neutrophil numbers after exposure to diesel exhaust versus filtered air in asthmatic (●) and healthy subjects (○). Data are given for airway compartments sampled with complementary techniques; bronchial wash (BW), percentage neutrophils of all cells and total neutrophil number, Bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL), percentage neutrophils of all cells and total neutrophil number, neutrophils in the bronchial epithelium and neutrophils in the bronchial submucosa. Error bars show interquartile range. #: $p=0.07$; †: $p=0.14$; *: $p<0.05$.

$p<0.05$) and increased expression of P-selectin ($p<0.005$) and VCAM-1 ($p<0.05$) in the proximal bronchial mucosa after DE (table 2). There were no DE-induced changes in BW or BAL concentrations of MPO, GM-CSF, total protein or albumin.

Mild asthmatic group

Consistent with their asthmatic status there were a number of differences in the samples obtained from the MA group after air exposure, compared with the corresponding samples from the HC group (table 3). These included higher numbers of eosinophils in BW ($p<0.001$) and in the bronchial mucosa

($p<0.001$), with an associated elevation in BW ECP levels ($p<0.05$). Asthmatic subjects had significantly greater BW mast cell numbers ($p<0.05$) and methyl-histamine concentrations ($p=0.001$), but lower baseline BAL lymphocyte counts ($p<0.05$), and fewer CD3+ lymphocytes in bronchial epithelium ($p<0.01$). Diesel exposure did not affect ECP or methyl-histamine concentrations in BW or BAL in either group. The MA group had higher levels of IL-8 mRNA ($p<0.05$), and altered expression of ICAM-1 and VCAM-1 (table 2).

After DE exposure, the MA subjects showed a small decrease in BW eosinophils (0.9 (0.2–1.55) % post-air versus 0.4 (0.0–0.85) % post-DE, $p<0.05$) but no change in eosinophil numbers in BAL or in bronchial mucosa. DE exposure did not affect neutrophil or lymphocyte numbers in BW or BAL in MA, nor did it affect VCAM-1 or P-selectin expression in bronchial biopsies (table 2).

Several inflammatory and regulatory cytokines were assessed for their possible contribution to the process of airways inflammation, including IL-10 (figs. 2 and 3). There was a higher baseline expression of TNF- α in the MA group (median (interquartile range): 0.18 (0.0–0.70) % in MA versus 0.0 (0.0–0.0) in HC; $p<0.05$) and a lower density of IL-10 expression (0.22 (0.14–0.68) % in MA versus 1.29 (0.45–2.51) in HC; $p=0.001$) (fig. 2a). Following DE exposure, IL-10 staining increased markedly in the MA group (0.22 (0.14–0.68) % post-air versus 0.99 (0.63–1.08) post-DE; $p<0.01$) (fig. 2b). There was no significant change in epithelial staining for IL-6, IL-8, GM-CSF, Gro- α , RANTES, TNF- α or NF- κ B in either group following exposure to DE.

Discussion

In this study healthy and mild asthmatic subjects were exposed to DE at PM10 concentrations below USA National Air Quality Standards. Both groups showed an increase in sRaw of similar magnitude after DE. As the authors hypothesised, DE induced airway inflammation in healthy subjects. This consisted of a mild BW neutrophilia and BAL lymphocytosis, together with an increase in IL-6 and IL-8 protein in

Table 1.—Concentration of interleukin (IL)-8 and IL-6 protein in bronchial wash of healthy control subjects and mild asthmatics exposed to diesel exhaust (DE) fumes and air

	IL-8 pg·mL ⁻¹		IL-6 pg·mL ⁻¹	
	Air	DE	Air	DE
Healthy controls	42.5 (28.5–57.8)	54.0 (30.0–74.8)	3.3 (1.8–5.4)	5.1 (1.8–9.3)
Mild asthmatics	35.5 (25.5–53.5)	44.0 (27.3–51.3)	2.0 (1.6–6.0)	3.8 (2.3–10.9)
	NS		NS	

Data are presented as median (interquartile range). NS: nonsignificant.

Table 2.—Percentage of total EN4 staining vessels expressing the named adhesion molecule on the vascular endothelium of healthy and mild asthmatic subjects exposed to diesel exhaust (DE) fumes

	E-selectin %	P-selectin %	VCAM-1 %	ICAM-1 %
Healthy controls				
Air	20.2 (11.3–27.0)	52.5 (50.0–64.9)	4.8 (2.3–10.1)	64.1 (58.5–71.6)
DE	20.3 (15.3–30.0)	65.4 (58.4–75.5)	8.8 (4.6–12.3)	66.7 (59.4–80.0)
p-value	NS	$p<0.01$	$p<0.05$	NS
Mild asthmatics				
Air	16.0 (11.8–21.9)	50.7 (36.8–58.1)	12.5 (9.1–17.8)*	56.2 (45.9–63.4)
DE	16.7 (11.7–22.4)	54.5 (47.3–61.2)	8.3 (2.7–11.1)	52.7 (41.7–59.6)
p-value	NS	NS	NS	NS

Data are presented median (interquartile range). Baseline post-air differences between groups are indicated with *: $p<0.05$. VCAM-1: vascular adhesion molecule; ICAM: intracellular adhesion molecule; NS: nonsignificant.

Table 3. – Differences between healthy control and mild asthmatic groups after air exposure

Parameter	Healthy	Asthmatics	Units	p-value
BW eosinophils	0.0 (0.00–0.35)	0.79 (0.28–2.00)	$\times 10^3$ cells·mL ⁻¹	<0.001
BBx eosinophils	0.0 (0.0–1.8)	4.9 (2.4–10.3)	cells·mm ⁻²	<0.001
BW ECP	0.94 (0.89–1.30)	1.7 (1.0–2.04)	$\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	<0.05
IL-8 mRNA	51.0 (13.4–65.1)	71.0 (56.9–90.1)	% APRT	<0.05
BAL lymphocytes	1.5 (1.2–1.8)	0.8 (0.6–1.5)	$\times 10^4$ cells·mL ⁻¹	<0.05
BBx CD3+ cells	3.0 (1.5–6.1)	1.7 (0.5–3.3)	cells·mm ⁻¹	<0.01
BW mast cells	0.04 (0.00–0.09)	0.09 (0.04–0.22)	$\times 10^3$ cells·mL ⁻¹	<0.05
BW methyl histamine	55 (0–68)	90 (70–100)	ng·L ⁻¹	=0.001

BW: bronchial wash; BBx: bronchial biopsy; IL-8: interleukin 8; APRT: adenine phosphoribosyl transferase; BAL: bronchoalveolar lavage.

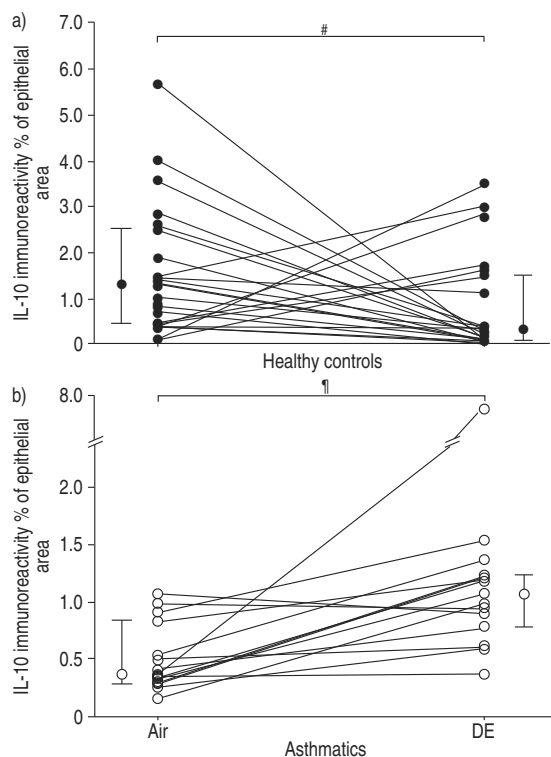


Fig. 2. – Change in bronchial epithelial interleukin (IL)-10 expression after diesel exhaust (DE) versus filtered air exposure for a) healthy subjects and b) asthmatics. Data are presented as per cent of the total measured bronchial epithelial area. Separate points to right and left of main data points show median \pm interquartile range. #: nonsignificant difference; #: p=0.002.

lavage fluid, increased IL-8 mRNA expression in the bronchial mucosa and upregulation of the endothelial adhesion molecules P-selectin and VCAM-1. The MA group showed eosinophilic airways inflammation at baseline but, contrary to the authors hypotheses, exposure to DE neither exacerbated this nor induced an acute neutrophil influx. However, the MA group showed a significant increase in epithelial staining for IL-10 after DE exposure, contrasting to a reduction in IL-10 staining in the HC subjects.

Consistent with previous studies using higher DE concentrations [6, 11, 12], DE exposure induced a neutrophilic airway inflammation in the HC subjects. A decrease in submucosal neutrophils was simultaneously observed in the bronchial

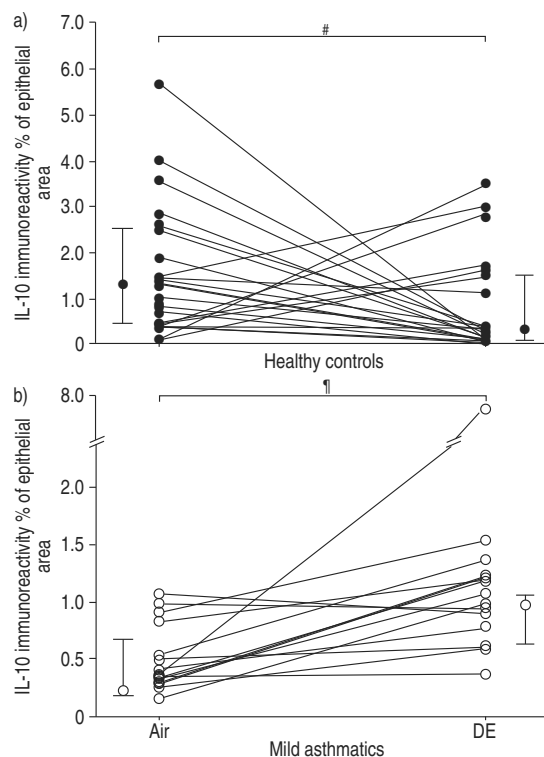


Fig. 3. – Change in bronchial epithelial interleukin (IL)-10 expression after diesel exhaust (DE) exposure versus filtered air exposure for a) healthy subjects and b) mild asthmatics. Data are presented as per cent of the total measured bronchial epithelial area. Separate points to right and left of main data points show median \pm interquartile range. #: nonsignificant difference; #: p=0.002.

biopsies, suggesting movement of cells from the airway wall into the airway lumen. Recruitment of neutrophils and T-cells is usually dependent upon the upregulation of vascular endothelial adhesion molecules. The DE-induced upregulation of VCAM-1 and P-selectin suggests early inflammatory cell recruitment from the blood vessels into the bronchial mucosa. In contrast to a previous study by the authors using higher concentrations of DE [6], no increase in mucosal neutrophils was observed. This indicates that challenge with a lower concentration of DE induces either no mucosal neutrophilia or a slower onset of airway inflammation. Importantly, all the inflammatory effects were detected mainly in the proximal airways, suggesting that this is the major site of impact of DE. The

only response seen in the distal airways was an increase in BAL lymphocytes.

In the MA subjects, the authors had expected to see either a neutrophilic response or an exacerbation of pre-existent eosinophilic airways inflammation, but in fact neither occurred. The enhanced asthmatic sensitivity, such as bronchoconstriction and airway symptoms, observed in epidemiological settings does not seem to be explained by magnified acute airway inflammatory responses in this subpopulation. There are several possible explanations for this. First, the time-point selected may have been too early to detect the cellular response of MA subjects to DE. The 6 h post-DE time-point was chosen to correspond with the peak cellular response in studies of allergen challenge [13]. It is possible that a cellular response to DE might have been seen in the MA group at a later time-point, even though a response to DE was seen at 6 h in the HC group. Asthmatic subjects might have a slower response to DE than HC subjects, due to endogenous anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory mechanisms that might be operative in the inflamed asthmatic airway and which might dampen or delay the acute inflammatory response to DE/PM challenge. Prostaglandin E₂, IL-10 and IFN- γ have been identified as such potential inhibitory mechanisms [14]. IL-10 inhibits the synthesis of many proinflammatory cytokines and chemokines, such as IL-6 and IL-8, and baseline levels are low in asthma [14–17]. The IL-10 response seen after DE exposure in the MA group may thus represent a downregulatory response and hence explain the lack of neutrophil, IL-6 or IL-8 response in the MA group. Secondly, although the cells, cytokines and chemokines that are conventionally considered to be important in allergic airway inflammation were measured, there may be other aspects of airway response that are more relevant to DE exposure. The adverse airway effects of PM in asthmatic patients might arise through heightened nonspecific bronchial hyperresponsiveness or enhanced reactivity to allergen challenge [18], indices that were not assessed in this study. Thirdly, although equivalent increases in sRaw were observed in the HC and MA subjects after diesel exposure, this might have more clinical impact on the MA subjects who started with a higher baseline airways resistance.

One of the clearest differences between MA and HC in their response to DE was the IL-10 response. Although it has been suggested that IL-10 might be an antiasthmatic cytokine [14], IL-10 also has some properties that could promote allergic airways inflammation. For example, IL-10 potentiates IgE production by B-cells [19] and is a growth factor for mast cells [20]. Induction of IL-10 by DE could thus contribute to skewing the immune system in the airways mucosa towards enhancement of asthmatic airways inflammation.

In conclusion, differential, albeit small, effects on the airways of healthy subjects and asthmatics by particles with a 50% cut-off aerodynamic diameter of 10 μ m concentrations below current World Health Organisation air quality standards have been observed. This is consistent with epidemiological observations that small changes in particulate matter concentrations may have significant health effects. This data suggests a direct effect of diesel exhaust on interleukin-8 production, with upregulation of endothelial adhesion molecules and neutrophil recruitment in healthy human airways, whereas mild asthmatics respond with an induction of epithelial interleukin-10. Further work is required to elucidate the significance of these differential responses.

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Original article

Morbidity and mortality of people who live close to municipal waste landfills: a multisite cohort study

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Abstract

Background: The evidence on the health effects related to residing close to landfills is controversial. Nine landfills for municipal waste have been operating in the Lazio region (Central Italy) for several decades. We evaluated the potential health effects associated with contamination from landfills using the estimated concentration of hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) as exposure.

Methods: A cohort of residents within 5 km of landfills was enrolled (subjects resident on 1 January 1996 and those who subsequently moved into the areas until 2008) and followed for mortality and hospitalizations until 31 December 2012. Assessment of exposure to the landfill (H₂S as a tracer) was performed for each subject at enrolment, using a Lagrangian dispersion model. Information on several confounders was available (gender, age, socioeconomic position, outdoor PM₁₀ concentration, and distance from busy roads and industries). Cox regression analysis was performed [Hazard Ratios (HRs), 95% confidence intervals (CIs)].

Results: The cohort included 242 409 individuals. H₂S exposure was associated with mortality from lung cancer and respiratory diseases (e.g. HR for increment of 1 ng/m³ H₂S: 1.10, 95% CI 1.02–1.19; HR 1.09, 95% CI 1.00–1.19, respectively). There were also associations between H₂S and hospitalization for respiratory diseases (HR = 1.02, 95% CI 1.00–1.03), especially acute respiratory infections among children (0–14 years) (HR = 1.06, 95% CI 1.02–1.11).

Conclusions: Exposure to H₂S, a tracer of airborne contamination from landfills, was associated with lung cancer mortality as well as with mortality and morbidity for respiratory diseases. The link with respiratory disease is plausible and coherent with previous studies, whereas the association with lung cancer deserves confirmation.

Key words: waste, landfills, residential cohort study

Key Messages

- The evidence on the health of people living close to landfills is still controversial; most of the published studies are characterized by poor exposure assessment, use of health data at the aggregate level and limited possibility of adjusting for socioeconomic status.
- We evaluated the potential health effect of living near nine landfills (Lazio region, Italy), using a residential cohort approach and a dispersion model for exposure assessment.
- Exposure to landfills was associated with mortality from lung cancer and respiratory diseases and with hospitalizations for respiratory diseases, both in adults and in children.

Introduction

People who live close to municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills could be exposed to air pollutants emitted by the plants (landfill gas containing methane, carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulphide and other contaminants including volatile organic compounds, particulate matter and bioaerosols) or to contaminated soil and water. The possible health effects related to residence close to these sites have been assessed in several original papers^{1–9} and evaluated in systematic reviews.^{10,11} Excess of mortality for some cancer sites (e.g. liver, pancreas, kidney, larynx) and non-Hodgkin lymphoma has been noted in some studies,^{1–3} but the results have not been confirmed in other investigations.^{4–6} In addition, some studies have indicated an increase of respiratory symptoms among residents close to biodegradable waste facilities.¹² In 2009, Porta *et al.*¹⁰ concluded that evidence of an association between living close to a landfill and adverse health effects is inconclusive. Most of the published studies have methodological problems, including poor exposure assessment based only on distance from the source, use of health data at the aggregate level and limited possibility of adjusting for socioeconomic status. The quality of the epidemiological studies and scientific knowledge about the issue would be improved by using a residential cohort approach¹³ and applying dispersion models to provide a better exposure assessment.¹⁴

This study aimed at evaluating the association between estimated exposure to hydrogen sulphide (H₂S, produced by anaerobic decomposition of sulphur-containing organic matter in landfills) and mortality and morbidity of a cohort of residents living within 5 km of the nine MSW landfills of the Lazio region (Central Italy, about 5 million inhabitants including the city of Rome). The study was part of a larger project on the characteristics of municipal solid waste treatment plants, their emissions and potential health effects in Lazio (www.eraslazio.it).

Methods

Study areas

Nine municipal solid waste landfills have been operating in Lazio for several decades. Only in the past two decades

they were equipped with containments (including leachate collection and treatment, landfill cap construction and landfill gas collection and treatment). The main characteristics of the landfills (together with other potentially relevant environmental factors in the areas, e.g. arsenic contamination)¹⁴ are described in Supplementary Table 1, Landfill characteristics, and in Supplementary Figure 2, Study areas, (available as Supplementary data at *IJE* online). The study area was defined for each landfill as a 5-km radius from the boundary of the landfills assessed using GIS software and regional technical maps with a scale of 1:5000. The World Geodetic System of 1984, with the Universal Transverse Mercator zone 33Nord projection (WGS84_UTM33N) was the reference for the geographical coordinates.

Exposure assessment

H₂S has been considered a surrogate measure of all contaminants emitted by landfills, and the airborne concentrations were predicted using a dispersion model. Dispersion models, such as the one we have been using here, have been recently used to assess the health effects of waste management processes.^{15–17} We followed a process in three steps. First, yearly H₂S emissions from each sector of the landfills were estimated using a Landfill Gas Emissions Model.¹⁸ Using several variables (the start and end dates of operations for each sector of the landfills, the waste capacity and waste acceptance rate), the annual emission rates for H₂S were calculated by means of a first-order decomposition rate equation:

$$Q_{H_2S} = \sum_{t=1}^n \sum_{j=0.1}^1 KL_0 \left(\frac{M_t}{10} \right) e^{-kt_j}$$

where:

QH₂S = annual emission rate (m³/year)

t = age of the jth section of the landfill

i = 1 year time increment

n = (year of the calculation) – (initial year of waste acceptance)

$j = 0.1$ year time increment

K = hydrogen sulphide generation rate (year⁻¹)

L_o = potential hydrogen sulphide generation capacity (m³/Mg)

M_t = mass of waste accepted until t (in Mg)

t_{ij} = age of the waste mass accepted until the i th year (M_t) at the j th section

Mg = Megagram.

We used inventory defaults parameters derived from the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors¹⁹ to define hydrogen sulphide generation rate (K) and potential hydrogen sulphide generation capacity (L_o), and M_t and t_{ij} were defined by the Lazio Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) using local data. Second, the EMMA software was used for the temporal and spatial modulation of the estimated emissions. EMMA approximates landfills shape as a regular grid with a resolution of 125 m x 125 m.²⁰ Finally, we used a Lagrangian particle model (SPRAY ver.5, ARIANET Srl, Italy) to simulate H₂S concentrations around the landfills and to produce maps of annual average concentrations around the sites; 2008 was chosen as the reference year for all the sites. The meteorological data were derived from regional measurements made by Lazio EPA in 2005 (that year is considered representative of the meteorological conditions in the area), and used in connection with RAMS data.²¹ The Lagrangian model simulates the transport, dispersion and deposition of pollutants emitted using the orography, the meteorological data, the turbulence and the hourly spatial distribution (horizontal and vertical) of the emissions, based on the characteristics of the single source and on the mass fluxes. The model follows the path of fictitious particles in the atmospheric turbulent flow, and it is able to take into account complex situations, such as the presence of obstacles, breeze cycles, strong meteorological non-homogeneities and non-stationary, calm wind conditions.

Each subject in the cohort (see below) was assigned an H₂S exposure value corresponding to the estimated annual average value from the dispersion model at the baseline address. In other words, no exposure variation over time was considered and each person remained at the same exposure level during the all study period.

Enrolment of the cohort and follow-up procedures

All residents living within 5 km of the borders of the landfill on 1 January 1996, or those who later moved to the areas until 31 December 2008, were enrolled; datasets from 16 municipalities were used. Vital status was assessed using local registries until 31 December 2012. We

considered subjects at risk until they died or moved out of the municipality.

Health outcomes

We analysed natural and cause-specific mortality and hospital admissions for cardiorespiratory diseases. The underlying cause of death for deceased subjects was retrieved from the Regional Registry of Causes of Death, and hospital admissions were obtained from the Regional Hospital Information System which collects information related to all hospital admissions that occur each year in public and private hospitals. Causes of death and diagnoses of hospitalization were coded according to the ICD 9 revision. For each subject, only the principal diagnosis that was the reason for the hospitalization was used and the event (i.e. failure in the Cox model) was defined at the time of the first hospitalization for a specific cause that occurred in the study period. Respiratory hospital admissions for children (residents under 14 years) were also analysed.

Covariates

We considered for each subject an area-based socioeconomic position (SEP) index, based on several characteristics at the census tract level (around 400 inhabitants) such as education level, occupation, housing conditions, family size and country of origin, classified into five levels (high, middle-high, medium, middle-low, low).²² Modelled outdoor PM₁₀ concentrations (µg/m³) from primary emissions were assigned to the residential addresses of the cohort participants as a measure of background air quality.²³ The dispersion model was based on the integration between the meteorological Regional Atmospheric Modelling System²¹ and the Eulerian Flexible Air Quality Regional Model (FARM, ARIANET Srl, Italy). As an additional indicator of long-term exposure to traffic-related air pollution at the baseline address, we used the Functional Road Class (FRC) (included in the TeleAtlasMultiNet road network) to classify the type of street: motorway (FRC = 0) and major traffic roads (FRC = 1–5). Presence of an industrial plant in the 2-km buffer from the residence was also considered. Information on individual lifestyle factors was not available.

Statistical analysis

The association between landfill H₂S exposure and mortality and hospital admissions was evaluated using Cox proportional hazard regression models [hazard ratios (HRs), 95% confidence intervals (CIs)], with age as the underlying time variable.

For mortality we defined a latency period of 5 years; therefore we considered all cohort participants who were residents of the area on 1 January 1996 (and started the follow-up on 1 January 2001) and those who subsequently moved to the area until 31 December 2003 (starting the follow-up 5 years after enrolment). No latency was allowed for the analyses of cardiorespiratory hospitalizations. We first compared the mortality and hospitalization risk of residents according to quartiles of the H₂S distribution. We then considered H₂S as a continuous variable, using the value of the annual mean exposure at residence. A linear association was estimated for increments equal to 1 ng/m³ of H₂S. We considered as potential confounders socioeconomic position (SEP), PM₁₀ background concentrations, residence within 150 m of main roads, 500 m from highways and within 1 or 2 km of industrial plants. With the exception of PM₁₀, which was a continuous variable, all other covariates were considered in the model as categorical variables. In addition, the analyses were performed stratifying in the Cox analysis by landfill sites, to take into account the possible different background rates in the various local areas, by gender and by calendar period (1996–2000, 2001–04, 2005–08, 2009–12), to take into account possible time-related changes in background rates of mortality and hospitalization. Diagnostic tools were used to check the proportional-hazard assumption for all categorical covariates. If any variable in the individual cohort models violated this assumption, effect estimates were compared with a stratified Cox analysis for that covariate. SAS (SAS Institute, NC) and STATA ver. 12 (StataCorp, TX) software programs were used for the statistical analyses.

Results

A total of 242 409 individuals were enrolled in the cohort from 1996 to 2008 (50.4% females), and H₂S concentrations were estimated for each of them at the address of recruitment. The annual average H₂S exposure levels of the population was rather low, 6.3 ng/m³ [standard deviation (SD) 22.5]; as expected, people living close to the larger landfills (Latina and Rome) had higher H₂S exposure levels [mean = 32.7 ng/m³ (SD 76.3) and mean = 45.8 ng/m³ (SD 59), respectively].

The main characteristics of the study cohort according to H₂S concentrations (divided by quartiles of exposure) are described in Table 1. The distribution of gender, age and vital status was rather similar across exposure categories. However, people living in areas with higher concentrations of H₂S were more likely to be of lower SEP compared with people living in areas with lower exposure. PM₁₀ background concentrations were higher in the most exposed group compared with those in the low exposure

category. People in the higher exposure category tended to live farther from high traffic roads (500 m) but closer to highways and industrial plants (0–1 km). There was a good correlation between distance from landfill and H₂S exposure.

At the end of the follow-up there were 18 609 deaths (7.7%), and for 40 740 subjects (16.8%) the follow-up ended at the time of move away from the municipality of residence.

Table 2 shows the association between H₂S concentrations and cause-specific mortality; effect estimates are given for the quartile distribution of H₂S (25–50, 50–75 and >75 percentile of the distribution vs <25 percentile) and for a linear increase of H₂S equal to 1 ng/m³. There were associations between H₂S exposure and lung cancer (HR 1.34, 95% CI 1.06–1.71), and respiratory diseases (HR 1.30, 95% CI 0.99–1.70) when comparing residents in areas with H₂S concentrations greater than 75 percentiles to the reference group. These findings were confirmed when we consider H₂S exposure as linear (HR 1.10, 95% CI 1.02–1.19 for lung cancer and HR 1.09, 95% CI 1.00–1.19 for respiratory diseases). No other associations were noted.

Table 3 shows the results for cardiorespiratory hospital admissions. No association was detected for cardiovascular diseases. There was an association between the highest quartile of exposure to H₂S and hospitalizations for respiratory diseases (HR 1.05, 95% CI 0.99–1.11) also when considering H₂S exposure as linear (HR 1.02, 95% CI 1.00–1.03). H₂S exposure was linked with respiratory diseases and acute respiratory infection hospital admissions among children (for the highest quartile, HR 1.11, 95% CI 1.01–1.22; HR 1.20, 95% CI 1.04–1.38, respectively) also when we considered H₂S exposure as a linear term in the model. We found an association with paediatric admissions for asthma but with wider confidence intervals. In both mortality and hospitalization analyses, we did not find effect modification by gender (data not shown).

Because of the peculiarity of the urban site in Rome ('Malagrotta') (where a large landfill, an incinerator of medical wastes, and a petrochemical refinery are located within just a few kilometres of each other³), we repeated the analyses excluding the subjects who live close to the Malagrotta landfill. There were no important changes in the results (See Supplementary Tables 3 'Mortality excluding Malagrotta landfill' and 4 'Morbidity excluding Malagrotta landfill', available as Supplementary data at *IJE* online). We did perform the same sensitivity analysis excluding each landfill at the time, and again the results were similar (see Supplementary Figures 7 'Lung cancer mortality', 8 'Respiratory mortality', 9 'Respiratory morbidity' and 10 'Respiratory morbidity in children', available as Supplementary data at *IJE* online).

Table 1. Descriptive individual and environmental characteristics of the cohort members by hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) exposure

	Total		H ₂ S exposure levels (ng/m ³)							
			<25° perc (<0.77)		25°–50° perc (0.77–2.1)		50°–75° perc (2.1–4.2)		>75° perc (>4.2)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	242 409	100	60 927	100.0	60 775	100	63 962	100	56 745	100
Gender										
Males	120 232	49.6	29 781	49.0	30 137	49.6	31 979	50.0	28 335	49.9
Females	122 177	50.4	31 146	51.0	30 638	50.4	31 983	50.0	28 410	50.1
Vital status										
Alive	183 060	75.5	48 306	79.3	45 948	75.6	44 673	69.8	44 133	77.8
Migrant	40 740	16.8	8 169	13.4	10 228	16.8	14 446	22.6	7 897	13.9
Dead	18 609	7.7	4 452	7.3	4 599	7.6	4 843	7.6	4 715	8.3
Age at recruitment (years)										
0–14	53 082	21.9	12 246	20.0	13 011	21.4	16 266	25.4	11 559	20.4
15–44	112 754	46.5	27 380	45.0	28 383	46.7	30 661	47.9	26 330	46.4
45–64	50 146	20.7	13 296	22.0	12 584	20.7	11 727	18.3	12 539	22.1
>65	26 427	10.9	8 005	13.0	6 797	11.2	5 308	8.3	6 317	11.1
Area-based socioeconomic position										
High	23 589	9.7	10 012	16.0	6 033	9.9	4 779	7.5	2 765	4.9
Middle-high	41 955	17.3	7 843	13.0	8 834	14.5	9 548	14.9	15 730	27.7
Medium	42 286	17.4	7 447	12.0	8 588	14.1	13 958	21.8	12 293	21.7
Middle-low	50 394	20.8	5 364	9.0	16 816	27.7	17 563	27.5	10 651	18.8
Low	62 157	25.6	22 806	37.0	15 206	25.0	11 906	18.6	12 239	21.6
Missing	22 028	9.1	7 455	12.0	5 298	8.7	6 208	9.7	3 067	5.4
PM₁₀ (µg/m³)										
< 11.99 (<50° perc)	121 222	50.0	44 371	73.0	29 696	48.9	23 986	37.5	23 169	40.8
11.99–17.69 (50°–90° perc)	96 369	39.8	16 556	27.0	28 967	47.7	31 661	49.5	19 185	33.8
> 17.69 (>90° perc)	24 818	10.2	0	0.0	2 112	3.5	8 315	13.0	14 391	25.4
Distance from major roads (metres)										
≤ 150 m	114 698	47.3	31 842	52.0	25 876	42.6	34 506	53.9	22 474	39.6
> 150 m	127 711	52.7	29 085	48.0	34 899	57.4	29 456	46.1	34 271	60.4
Distance from highways (metres)										
≤ 500 m	9 428	3.9	2 908	5.0	1 087	1.8	744	1.2	4 689	8.3
> 500 m	232 981	96.1	58 019	95.0	59 688	98.2	63 218	98.8	52 056	91.7
Distance from industrial plants (km)										
0–1 km	12 863	5.3	376	1.0	2 676	4.4	1 130	1.8	8 681	15.3
1–2 km	50 503	20.8	1 138	2.0	9 589	15.8	28 809	45.0	10 967	19.3
> 2 km	179 043	73.9	59 413	98.0	48 510	79.8	34 023	53.2	37 097	65.4
Distance from landfill (km)										
0–1 km	5 187	2.1	0	0.0	3	0.0	19	0.0	5 165	9.1
1–2 km	21 475	8.9	2	0.0	4 225	7.0	5 835	9.1	11 413	20.1
2–3 km	65 386	27.0	8 372	13.7	20 588	33.9	23 627	36.9	12 799	22.6
3–4 km	77 722	32.1	19 739	32.4	18 787	30.9	20 217	31.6	18 979	33.4
4–5 km	72 639	30.0	32 814	53.9	17 172	28.3	14 264	22.3	8 389	14.8

An additional analysis was performed using distance from the landfills (0–2 km, 2–3 km vs 3–5 km), instead of estimated H₂S concentration, as the exposure variable. Although the results for mortality using distance were not similar to what has been observed using H₂S concentrations (see Supplementary Table 5 ‘Mortality by distance’, available as Supplementary data at *IJE* online) the results for hospitalizations were similar to those obtained using

H₂S concentrations (see Supplementary Table 6 ‘Morbidity by distance’, available as Supplementary data at *IJE* online).

Our final concern was that migration outside the areas could bias the results in the case of migration being associated with the exposure and if residents with pre-existing diseases were more likely to migrate. We compared the characteristics of people who migrated outside the study

Table 2. Associations between hydrogen sulphide (H₂S in quartiles and continuous) and cause specific mortality: number of deaths (No.) hazard ratios (HR) and 95% confidence intervals (95% CI)

Cause of death (ICD-9-CM)	H ₂ S concentrations															
	<25 ^o percentile ^a				25 ^o -50 ^o percentile				50 ^o -75 ^o percentile				>75 ^o percentile			
	No.	Crude HR	HR	95% CI	No.	Crude HR	HR	95% CI	No.	Crude HR	HR	95% CI	No.	Crude HR	HR	95% CI
Natural causes (001-799)	3 701	0.98	1.01	(0.96-1.06)	4 254	1.00	1.02	(0.97-1.08)	4 104	0.96	0.98	(0.91-1.05)	1 001	0.98	1.00	(0.98-1.02)
All cancers (140-239)	1 282	0.97	0.99	(0.91-1.08)	1 493	1.03	1.05	(0.95-1.16)	1 452	1.00	1.03	(0.91-1.16)	1 001	1.03	1.01	(0.98-1.05)
Stomach (151)	75	1.03	0.98	(0.70-1.37)	108	1.27	1.23	(0.84-1.79)	105	1.00	0.88	(0.54-1.42)	1 001	0.88	1.00	(0.87-1.16)
Colorectal (153-154,159)	154	0.99	1.00	(0.79-1.27)	176	0.96	0.97	(0.74-1.28)	159	0.93	0.91	(0.64-1.28)	0.97	0.91	0.97	(0.87-1.08)
Liver (155-156)	102	0.86	0.83	(0.61-1.13)	106	0.89	0.77	(0.53-1.11)	89	0.74	0.76	(0.48-1.12)	0.90	0.76	0.90	(0.78-1.05)
Pancreas (157)	68	0.92	0.93	(0.64-1.35)	69	0.92	0.95	(0.61-1.49)	72	0.69	0.73	(0.41-1.32)	0.93	0.73	0.93	(0.77-1.11)
Larynx (161)	17	0.81	0.72	(0.33-1.56)	11	0.38	0.40	(0.14-1.14)	23	0.43	0.26	(0.07-0.95)	0.64	0.26	0.64	(0.43-0.97)
Lung (162)	276	0.98	1.06	(0.89-1.27)	360	1.09	1.18	(0.97-1.45)	361	1.19	1.34	(1.06-1.71)	1.10	1.34	1.10	(1.02-1.19)
Bladder (188)	54	0.88	0.89	(0.59-1.36)	56	1.22	1.33	(0.81-2.16)	50	1.01	0.94	(0.51-1.80)	1.03	0.94	1.03	(0.85-1.26)
Kidney (189)	36	0.76	0.85	(0.51-1.43)	36	0.87	0.94	(0.52-1.70)	31	0.70	0.86	(0.41-1.83)	0.96	0.86	0.96	(0.75-1.22)
Brain (191)	23	1.26	1.25	(0.70-2.26)	38	1.63	1.63	(0.84-3.17)	41	1.70	1.76	(0.81-3.81)	1.22	1.76	1.22	(0.95-1.56)
Lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue (200-208)	108	1.03	1.16	(0.87-1.54)	106	0.94	0.96	(0.68-1.35)	102	1.06	1.12	(0.74-1.71)	1.02	1.12	1.02	(0.89-1.16)
Cardiovascular diseases (390-459)	1 457	1.02	1.05	(0.97-1.13)	1 676	0.96	1.00	(0.91-1.09)	1 641	0.90	0.91	(0.81-1.02)	0.98	0.91	0.98	(0.94-1.01)
Ischaemic heart diseases (410-414)	512	0.99	1.00	(0.88-1.14)	574	0.86	0.91	(0.78-1.06)	530	0.77	0.78	(0.64-0.95)	0.93	0.78	0.93	(0.87-0.99)
Respiratory diseases (460-519)	256	0.88	0.92	(0.76-1.11)	279	1.15	1.13	(0.90-1.40)	264	1.30	1.30	(0.99-1.70)	1.09	1.30	1.09	(1.00-1.19)
Digestive diseases (520-579)	158	0.93	0.97	(0.77-1.24)	218	1.06	1.09	(0.83-1.41)	186	0.94	0.97	(0.69-1.35)	1.01	0.97	1.01	(0.91-1.12)
Urinary system diseases (580-599)	58	1.49	1.54	(1.08-2.21)	74	1.25	1.28	(0.83-1.97)	67	1.26	1.42	(0.84-2.40)	1.11	1.42	1.11	(0.94-1.30)

^aReference category

Table 3. Associations between hydrogen sulphide (H₂S, in quartiles and continuous) and cardiorespiratory morbidity: number of people hospitalized (No.), hazard ratios (HR) and 95% confidence intervals (95% CI)

Diagnosis (ICD-9-CM)	H ₂ S concentrations													
	<25 th percentile ^a				50 th -75 th percentile				>75 th percentile				Linear trend	
	No.	Crude HR	HR	95% CI	No.	Crude HR	HR	95% CI	No.	Crude HR	HR	95% CI	HR	95% CI
<i>Total cohort</i>														
Cardiovascular diseases (390-459)	6 666	0.99	0.99	(0.95-1.03)	6 291	0.99	1.00	(0.96-1.04)	6 677	1.03	1.02	(0.97-1.07)	1.00	(0.99-1.02)
Cardiac diseases (390-429)	3 585	0.99	0.98	(0.93-1.03)	3 580	0.97	0.98	(0.92-1.04)	4 022	1.05	1.04	(0.97-1.11)	1.01	(0.98-1.03)
Ischaemic heart diseases (410-414)	1 393	1.03	1.02	(0.94-1.10)	1 288	0.94	0.94	(0.85-1.03)	1 426	1.01	0.99	(0.88-1.10)	0.99	(0.95-1.02)
Cerebrovascular diseases (430-438)	1 635	0.98	0.98	(0.91-1.06)	1 466	0.97	0.97	(0.89-1.06)	1 543	0.97	0.98	(0.88-1.10)	0.99	(0.96-1.03)
Respiratory diseases (460-519)	4 372	0.98	0.97	(0.92-1.01)	5 628	1.02	1.01	(0.96-1.06)	4 837	1.06	1.05	(0.99-1.11)	1.02	(1.00-1.03)
Acute respiratory infections (460-466,480-487)	1 447	1.00	0.96	(0.89-1.04)	1 721	1.00	0.97	(0.89-1.05)	1 509	1.09	1.07	(0.97-1.18)	1.02	(0.98-1.05)
COPD (490-492,494,496)	654	0.96	0.94	(0.84-1.06)	535	0.92	0.90	(0.78-1.04)	577	1.09	1.06	(0.90-1.25)	1.00	(0.95-1.05)
Asthma (493)	332	1.01	1.00	(0.86-1.17)	594	1.16	1.17	(0.99-1.38)	365	1.11	1.09	(0.90-1.33)	1.04	(0.98-1.11)
<i>Children 0-14 years old</i>														
Respiratory diseases (460-519)	1 457	1.00	0.99	(0.92-1.07)	2 420	1.07	1.08	(0.99-1.17)	1 499	1.10	1.11	(1.01-1.22)	1.04	(1.01-1.07)
Acute respiratory infections (460-466,480-487)	573	1.10	1.02	(0.91-1.15)	925	1.15	1.10	(0.97-1.25)	617	1.25	1.20	(1.04-1.38)	1.06	(1.02-1.11)
Asthma (493)	257	0.98	0.99	(0.83-1.19)	506	1.23	1.29	(1.06-1.55)	276	1.11	1.13	(0.91-1.41)	1.07	(0.99-1.14)

^aReference category

areas (40 740 subjects) with those who remained in the areas until the end of the follow-up (201 669 subjects) See Supplementary Table 11 ‘Comparison between migrant and not migrant’, available as Supplementary data at *IJE* online). We considered gender, age, socioeconomic status and H₂S exposure as fixed variables. Since occurrence of hospitalizations before migration is a time-dependent variable, we compared subjects migrating in the period 2004-12 (19 695 subjects) with all subjects who did not migrate before that period (189 560 subjects), evaluating the occurrence of cardiorespiratory hospitalizations during 1998-2003. Migration was associated with male gender, younger age and lower exposure to H₂S; no clear differences of migrants compared with non-migrants were found for socioeconomic status. In a multinomial logistic regression (data not shown), we found no major differences between the two groups for respiratory diseases, whereas migrants were less likely than non-migrants to suffer from two or more hospitalizations for cardiovascular disease (OR, 0.74, 95% CI 0.57-0.95) before migrating. All these results indicate that bias due to increased susceptibility of migrants is unlikely given that migrants are less exposed and tend to be healthier than non-migrants.

Discussion

We found a positive association between exposure to hydrogen sulphide (H₂S), that we used as a surrogate for all the pollutants co-emitted from the landfills, and mortality for lung cancer and respiratory diseases as well as hospital admissions for respiratory diseases, especially in children.

Previous studies have investigated the association between residence close to landfills and cancer incidence or cause-specific mortality, with conflicting results. A Canadian cohort study compared cancer incidence in males living close to a landfill with that of residents of farther away areas.¹ The distance from the landfill was assigned to each person based on the residential address at diagnosis. Excess risks for non-Hodgkin lymphoma and liver, pancreas and kidney cancers were found in male residents close to the site. Malagrotta (Rome) residents who lived near (in an area about 2 km²) a large landfill of municipal solid waste, an incinerator and a petrochemical refinery showed an association between proximity to landfill and laryngeal cancer.² A more recent residential cohort study of the same area found that H₂S exposure from the landfill was related to higher risk of mortality from laryngeal cancer and bladder cancer in women, as well as hospitalizations for cardiorespiratory diseases.³ Jarup *et al.* compared cancer incidence (bladder, brain and hepatobiliary cancers and leukaemias) in the population resident within 2 km of 9565 landfills in UK with cancer rates of

those who lived more than 2 km away.⁴ Despite the large statistical power, the study did not show excess cancer risk associated with proximity to landfill sites. An ecological study compared mortality, hospital admissions and reproductive health of a population living near a landfill site in Wales with another population matched for socioeconomic status.⁵ No differences between the two populations were found. A study in Brazil evaluated the association between residence close to solid waste landfill sites and cancer mortality.⁶ The exposed areas were defined using a 2-km buffer radius around 15 sites. Standardized mortality ratios were analysed in Bayesian spatial models. The results did not indicate any excess risk for people close to landfills. Some elevated risks of bladder and liver cancer, and death due to congenital malformation were found, although they did not have statistical significance.

The results we found regarding respiratory diseases are consistent with others suggesting a relationship between living close to landfill areas and damage to the respiratory system,^{24,25} as highlighted in a recent systematic review.²⁶ Occurrence of respiratory symptoms was documented among residents living close to waste sites¹² and was linked to inhalation exposure to endotoxin, microorganisms, and aerosols from waste collection and land filling.²⁷

Occupational exposure to organic dust, particulate matters from microbial, plant or animal origin, has been associated with an increased risk of lung cancer in a pooled analysis of case-control studies.²⁵ High lung cancer mortality was found among male residents of Italian National Priority Contaminated Sites with industrial waste landfills or illegal dumps²⁹ and among residents living near incinerators and landfills of hazardous waste in Spain,³⁰ but the overall evidence that residing near landfills is associated with increased risk of lung cancer is still inadequate.¹⁰

This study attempted to overcome some of the limitations of the previously conducted studies, which included issues of study design, exposure assessment and confounding.¹¹ We used a residential cohort approach to provide a more detailed estimation of the population at risk. To each subject in the cohort we assigned an H₂S exposure value (corresponding to the estimated H₂S concentration at the baseline address). It was not possible to consider indexes of average or cumulative exposure based on the different residences, because only a few municipality databases provided information about changes of residence during the follow-up. For this reason, individual exposure reflects residence at the beginning of the follow-up.

Previous studies have considered distance from landfills as a proxy of exposure.^{4,7,9} Distance-to source is easy to understand because it assumes that people living near the landfill are more exposed than people living further away. We used modelled H₂S concentrations as an exposure

measure of the landfill gases, on the assumption that the pollution from landfills does not spread uniformly around the site but depends on the quantity of incoming waste, the prevailing winds and the orography of the area.³ Our results for hospitalizations were confirmed when we used distance from the source as the exposure variable instead of modelled H₂S concentrations. There are, however, several aspects in the exposure assessment process we used that should be considered. H₂S generation rates were taken from EPA published material, and waste acceptance capacity and waste acceptance rates were derived from legal authorized values. It is likely, then, that the derived absolute emissions data were more accurate for the recent period and less certain for the past. On the other hand, we used the shape of the H₂S concentrations on the ground to rank subjects as more exposed or less exposed, and this shape is of greater importance than the exact absolute values. Of course, the major limitation of our exposure assessment is related to the lack of a validation study with *in situ* measurements. Nonetheless, SPRAY is a consolidated model that has been validated using a 'conventional' validation framework,³¹ and its performances and efficiency have been evaluated and validated in multiple real conditions with different orography, size of domain, number of grid cells in the domain, meteorological conditions and emission types.^{32–34} The model has been already used in other locations to study health effects of waste management.^{3,17} Another aspect of concern is the use of meteorological parameters that greatly influence the dispersion of the pollutants. We considered the year 2005 as representative of the study area meteorological conditions because there were no particular meteorological anomalies in that year. Running the dispersion model with meteorological data for different years could change the landfills footprint only in presence of extreme weather conditions that strongly affect the annual average. In our opinion, the difference among years is generally minimal and the uncertainty associated with the use of specific meteorological data is negligible.

Our results were adjusted for several confounders: age, socioeconomic position and variables related to the environmental context (proximity to roads with heavy traffic, proximity to industrial sites, air quality) that might otherwise distort the study association. In particular, high level of PM₁₀ (> 90 percentile of the distribution vs < 50 percentile) was associated in our model with cardiovascular and respiratory hospitalizations (HR 1.08, 95% CI 1.01–1.16 and HR 1.03, 95% CI 0.96–1.12, respectively). However, no data were available on the personal habits of the subjects, which could have had a role in the diseases investigated, especially cigarette smoking but also alcohol use, physical activity and obesity. The collection of this

information, through telephone interviews or home visits, would have been prohibitive for such a large cohort, and the lack of this information may have biased the results because of confounding not controlled in the analysis. It should be noted, however, that many personal habits are associated with socioeconomic position. It is therefore reasonable to assume that the analysis that adjusted for socioeconomic index also took into account others individual variables, including smoking. Moreover, excess of hospitalizations for respiratory diseases were found also in children, and no excess mortality/morbidity for cardiovascular diseases (indicative of most of the unmeasured lifestyle factors including smoking) was found, despite the larger statistical power than for respiratory diseases. Therefore, although residual confounding cannot be excluded, it is unlikely that the observed relationship between H₂S exposure and respiratory disturbances could be entirely due to unmeasured smoking habits and other factors.

In conclusion, we found associations between H₂S exposure from landfills and mortality from lung cancer as well as mortality and morbidity for respiratory diseases. The link with respiratory diseases has been observed in other studies and it is potentially related to irritant gases and other organic contaminants. The excess of lung cancer is a relatively new finding.

Supplementary Data

Supplementary data are available at *IJE* online.

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Waste-By-Rail



Overview of the Waste-by-Rail System
 Courtesy of LACSD

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The Mesquite Regional Landfill is part of a regional system being developed to efficiently move and dispose of waste at remote sites. Since the late 1980's, the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County and other public agencies have studied the use of remote sites, despite increased transportation costs, as landfill space in urban Southern California became increasingly difficult to permit. For some sites, such as the Mesquite Regional Landfill, rail is an efficient means of transportation.

Using trains to transport waste requires development of new infrastructure called a "waste-by-rail" system. This system integrates collection and sorting facilities, rail, and remote landfills. More specifically, the system includes:

Materials Recovery Facilities (MRFS)/Transfer Stations

Refuse collection trucks deliver their loads to MRFs/transfer stations where the waste will be processed for the recovery of recyclable materials and removal of hazardous waste or other unacceptable materials. The remaining or "residual" waste will be loaded into rail-ready shipping, or "intermodal", containers.

Loading Rail Yard

The rail-ready shipping containers will be trucked to a rail yard and loaded onto rail cars. Empty containers will be removed from the rail cars and trucked back to the MRFs/Transfer Stations.

Rail Transport

A train will transport the containerized waste to an unloading rail yard at the landfill.

› Project Overview

Site Information

Intermodal Facility Facts

Glamis Users

Environmental Protection

Biological Stewardship

› MRL Construction Photos

Trucking Projection Facts

Waste-By-Rail

Sanitation Districts

Puente Hills Rail Yard

External Links

FAQs

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SITE MAP

M
9-6-2013

1-31-201

1-28-201

4-5-2011

2-9-2011

For more



Unloading Rail Yard

At this yard adjacent to the landfill, loaded containers will be moved from train to trucks for transport to the landfill. In addition, empty containers will be placed onto the train for return trip to the "loading" rail yard.

Landfill

Containers will be transported to the landfill where the waste will be unloaded, compacted, and covered daily.

The Mesquite Regional Landfill is fully permitted to accept residual solid waste transported from Southern California communities by rail. The approved landfill footprint of 2,290 acres will provide capacity for approximately 600 million tons of solid waste and 100 years of operation at a maximum of 20,000 tons per day. The permits allow 1,000 tons per day to be truck transported from Imperial County. The landfill became operational in 2008.

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MOVES Sensitivity Analysis: The Impacts of Temperature and Humidity on Emissions

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ABSTRACT

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has released MOVES2010 designed to estimate emissions from on-road mobile sources under user-defined conditions such as time periods, geographical areas, vehicle types, pollutants, and road types, using a default database which includes information relevant to emissions for the entire United States. Furthermore, MOVES2010 allows users to import data specific to their unique needs and goals. Reconciling analytic goals and model capabilities with limitations of time and resources requires some knowledge about behavior of various input parameters and the degree to which they affect emission results. Because of the number of input parameters and the complexity of their interactions, this paper focuses primarily on temperature and humidity analyzing the changes in emissions from variations of these parameters in isolation, and compares the impact of each individual parameter on emission results by quantifying percent change in emissions.

INTRODUCTION

U.S. EPA has recently released the latest version of **MO**tor **V**ehicle **E**mission **S**imulator (MOVES2010) which is used to estimate national, state, and county level inventories of criteria air pollutants, greenhouse gas emissions, air toxics, and energy consumption (total, petroleum-based, and fossil-based) from on-road mobile sources (1). It is approved for use in official state implementation plan (SIP) submissions to EPA and for conformity emissions inventory development outside of California. Furthermore, it can be used to estimate on-road vehicle emissions for a variety of different purposes: to evaluate the national and local emissions trends, to compare different emission scenarios, to analyze the benefits from mobile source control strategies, and to provide inputs for air quality modeling.

MOVES2010 provides substantially expanded capabilities relative to its predecessor, MOBILE6. These expansions are achieved through fundamental redesign, combined with extensive updating of model inputs. In addition, the model facilitates estimation of emissions under user-defined conditions by allowing users to replace national defaults with local inputs through the county-data-manager feature. The locality specific data can have considerable influence on the estimates of emissions and thus, it is essential that users are knowledgeable of the input parameters and their relative sensitivity to emissions. Relevant input parameters include meteorology, vehicle population, age distributions, vehicle miles travelled (VMT), average speed distributions, road type distributions, ramp fractions, fuel supply, and I/M program parameters. However, as an initial effort to examine MOVES' sensitivity to input parameters, this paper will focus on emissions changes due to variations of temperature and humidity.

Although MOVES database includes default average hourly temperature and humidity data for every county in the country based on 30 year averages from the National Climatic Data Center over the period 1971 – 2000, EPA does not recommend using the default meteorology table for the purposes of SIP and regional conformity analysis. Rather, for these analyses, EPA suggests that users substitute local temperature (degrees Fahrenheit) and relative humidity (%). Therefore, understanding the degree to which temperature and humidity affect emissions results will have substantial benefits to MOVES users.

Ambient temperature and humidity are known to have significant impact on most pollutant processes for on-road vehicles. In MOVES2010, temperature and humidity affect emissions mainly through three mechanisms: 1) direct effect via temperature adjustment on emission rates; 2) direct effect via humidity correction factor for NO_x; 3) indirect effect via air conditioning adjustment – temperature and relative humidity are used to populate heat index (see A-1) which in turn is used to calculate the fraction of vehicle fleet with air conditioning turned on. The detailed analyses describing how these adjustments are derived, calculated, and applied can be found in MOVES technical report (2).

The current analysis examines relationships among meteorological parameters and emissions for: gasoline and diesel for all sourcetypes and roadtypes. Although a strong association exists between temperature and relative humidity, efforts were made to examine each input parameters in isolation. Emissions considered include hydrocarbons (HC), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), and total particulate matter (PM_{2.5}). For CO, NO_x, and PM_{2.5}, emissions include cold start emissions and hot stabilized running emissions; for HC, emissions comprise evaporative emissions (fuel vapor venting, permeation, fuel leaks, refueling spillage loss, and refueling displacement vapor loss) in addition to running and starts. The emission estimates in this paper are obtained using MOVES2010a, the version of MOVES released in September, 2010.

METHODS

Temperature

MOVES was run at a “national” scale keeping all parameters constant except for temperature in increments of 10 degrees Fahrenheit from -40 to 120 degrees. Although MOVES default temperature ranges from -24.5 to 107.5 degrees, extreme temperatures were included to test MOVES’ ability to produce reasonable estimates in those conditions. Because temperature and relative humidity are both input in each model run, the relationship between temperature and humidity was examined, using the default values in MOVES’ ZoneMonthHour table (see Figure 1). However, due to the close coupling between temperature and relative humidity, relative humidity was converted to specific humidity using Equation A-2, in order to clarify the relationship between temperature and humidity (see Figure 2), allowing the two to be varied independently while recalculating appropriate levels of relative humidity for given temperatures.

For each temperature profile, the associated specific humidity was calculated using the regression line from Figure 2, translated to relative humidity, and inputted to the model. This approach was necessary because varying temperatures while keeping relative humidity constant would have produced unrealistic meteorological parameters and emission results with no environmental relevance.

Figure 1. Temperature vs. Relative Humidity.

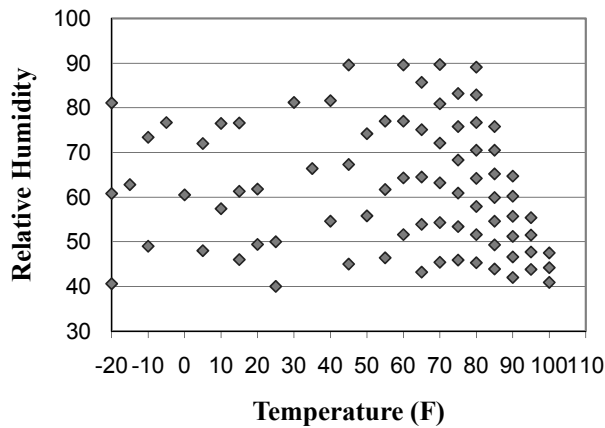
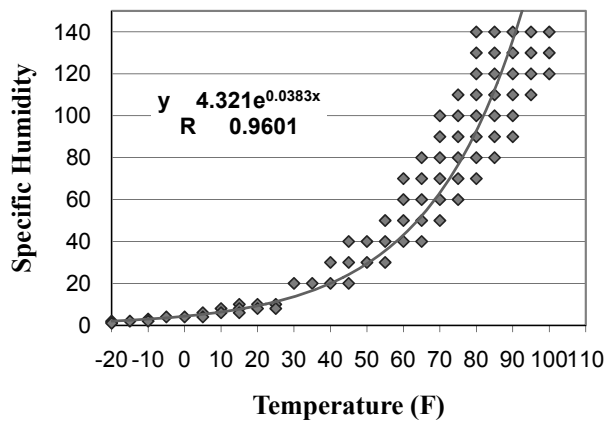


Figure 2. Temperature vs. Specific Humidity.



Humidity

MOVES was run at a “national” scale. At a given temperature, relative humidity was varied in increments of 10 percent from 0 to 100, while keeping all other parameters constant. Relative humidity from MOVES default database ranges from 11.5 to 95.3 percent. The temperature profiles for the analysis ranged from 25 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Temperature

Percent changes in emission in relation to incremental changes in temperature are illustrated in Figure 4 and 5 for gasoline and diesel vehicles, respectively. The percent change in emissions was

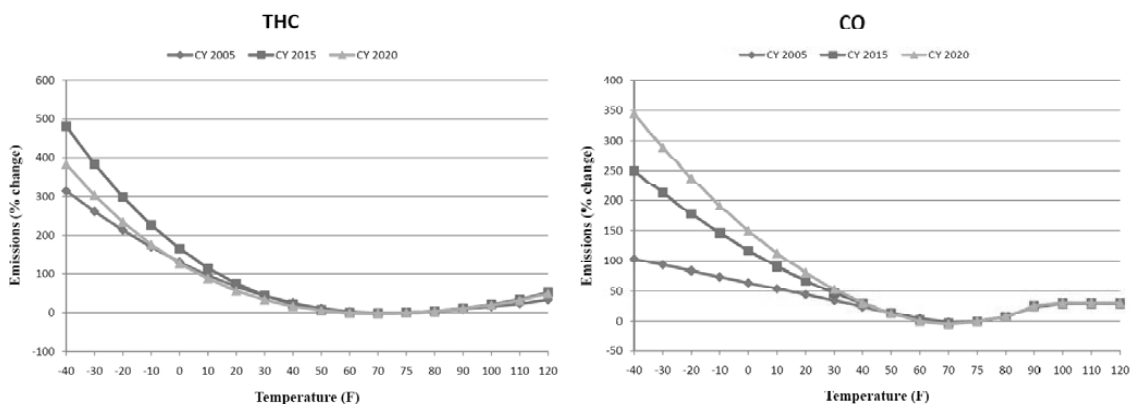
calculated using 75 degrees F (i.e., the nominal temperature of EPA’s FTP test) as the base. Emission estimates are aggregates of all sourcetypes, processes, and roadtypes (see Figures A.1 – A.6 in the Appendix for sensitivity by emission processes).

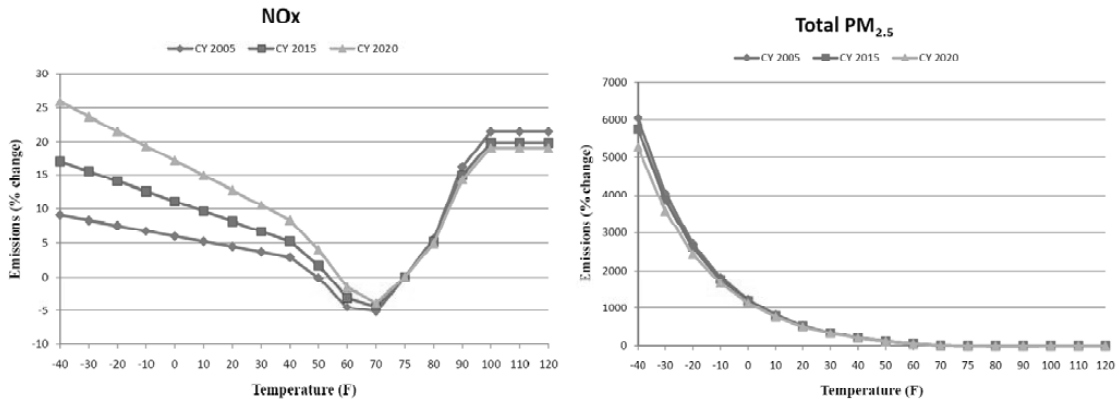
For both gasoline and diesel running HC, CO, and NOx emissions, MOVES applies temperature adjustment factors equal to 1.0, thus, no direct effect of temperature is expected. Therefore, the increase in emissions below 75 degrees is entirely due to the effect of temperature from start emissions. For temperatures above 75 degrees, the increase in emissions is due to indirect effect of temperature via air conditioning for CO and NOx, and combination of air conditioning and evaporative emissions for HC. There is no temperature effect on starts above 75 degrees for HC, CO, and NOx. The relatively large increase in overall NOx emissions at temperatures higher than 75 degrees F is caused by the influence of air conditioning on running emissions, which make up a higher share of overall emissions relative to HC and CO.

Sensitivity varies not only by pollutant, but also by calendar year. The MOVES estimates account for increased cold temperature sensitivity as the vehicle gets cleaner, (i.e., calendar year 2020 is shown as the most sensitive for CO and NOx, due to the highest fleet penetration of Tier 2 vehicles). However, for HC, calendar year 2015 is more sensitive than calendar year 2020. This apparently anomalous effect is attributable to more complete fleet penetration of vehicles complying with the Mobile Source Air Toxic (MSAT-2) rule in calendar year 2020.

Although start emissions dominate, temperature affects both hot running and cold starts for PM_{2.5} and is modeled by multiplicative adjustment factors as illustrated by exponential increases in emissions with decreasing temperature for temperatures below 75 degrees, as shown in Figure 3. Above 75 degrees, there is no temperature effect for either running or starts. Although cold weather PM_{2.5} is not directly regulated by MSAT-2, due to strong correlation between NMHC and PM_{2.5}, PM_{2.5} emissions are also reduced (3).

Figure 3. Sensitivity to temperature for gasoline vehicles in calendar years 2005, 2015, and 2020.



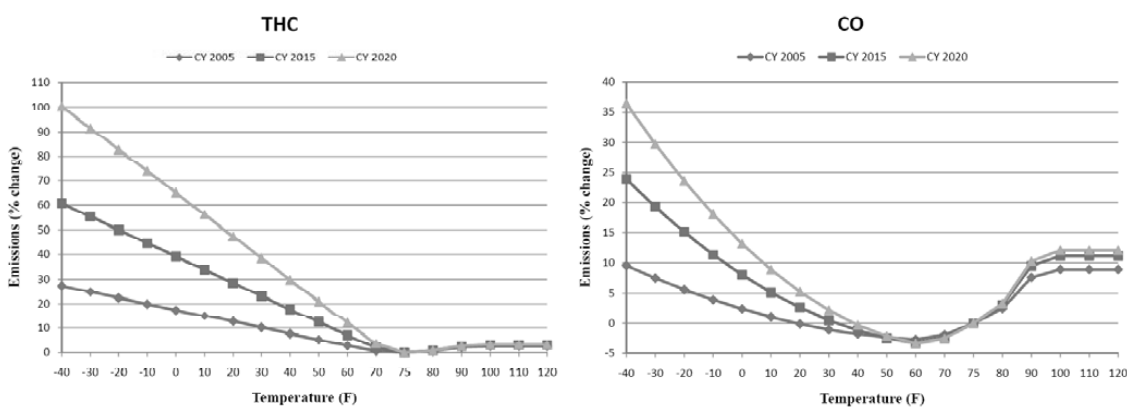


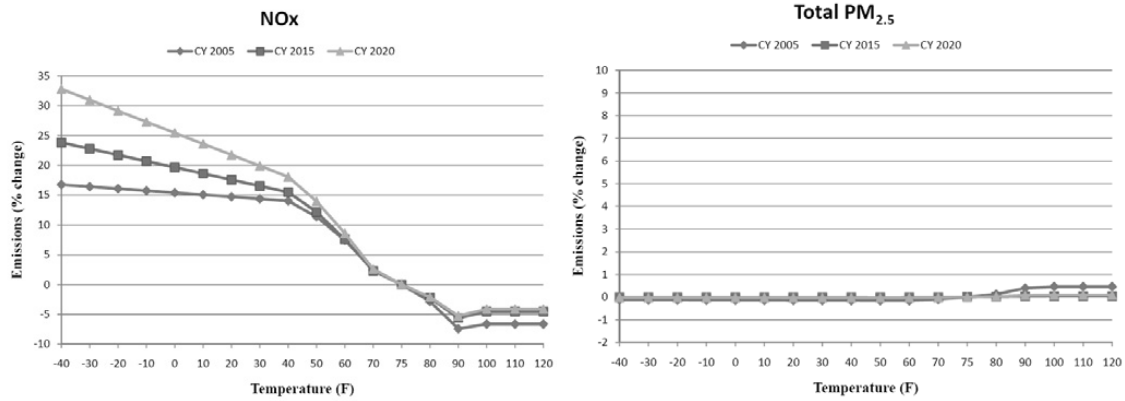
Consistent with gasoline vehicles, diesel vehicles exhibit increase in sensitivity for temperatures below 75 degrees F, predominantly due to cold starts. For temperatures above 75 degrees, the increase in emissions is due to indirect effect of temperature via air conditioning for CO and NOx, and combination of air conditioning and evaporative emissions for HC. There is no temperature effect on starts above 75 degrees for HC, CO, and NOx.

Generally, gasoline vehicles are more sensitive to temperature than diesel vehicles across pollutants. However, for NOx, diesel vehicles are slightly more sensitive than gasoline for cold temperatures, showing consistent downward trends in emission with increasing temperature, up to 90 degrees F. Total PM_{2.5} is not affected by temperature for diesel vehicles (within 0.5 percent), simply because temperature adjustments are not applied to diesel particulate emission rates.

The relative sensitivity varies by calendar year for diesel as well, but more consistent pattern is observed; as the vehicles get cleaner for later calendar years, the sensitivity to temperature increases for HC, CO and NOx. For Total PM_{2.5}, there are no significant differences in sensitivity among calendar years.

Figure 4. Sensitivity to temperature for diesel vehicles in calendar years 2005, 2015, and 2020.





Humidity

In contrast to MOBILE6 which applied humidity adjustments only to gasoline vehicles, MOVES2010 adjusts both gasoline and diesel vehicle exhaust NOx emission. Figures 5 and 6 illustrate the sensitivity of humidity for gasoline and diesel vehicles, respectively. Zero percent humidity was used as the base to calculate the percent change in emissions. Because sensitivity to humidity does not vary by calendar year (within 1 percent), only the results for calendar year 2005 are shown. Analysis by emission processes indicates that humidity primarily affects running exhaust emissions; cold starts are not sensitive and evaporative emissions are sensitive only within 0.5 percent.

For NOx, emissions are affected by both the direct effect of humidity adjustment and the indirect effect of air conditioning adjustment. Because gasoline and diesel have different humidity correction coefficients, the sensitivities are slightly different – gasoline vehicles are more sensitive to humidity although the differences are minimal. For temperatures greater than 75 degrees, combination of humidity and air conditioning adjustments apply; for temperatures between 25 and 75 degrees, only the direct effect of humidity correction applies; for temperatures below 25, emission estimates are not sensitive to humidity.

For HC and CO, for both gasoline and diesel, only the indirect effect of humidity through air conditioning adjustment applies for temperatures greater than 75 degrees; there is no humidity effect for temperatures less than or equal to 75 degrees. The “bend-over” trends seen for temperatures above 90 degrees F illustrate the effect of air conditioning; above certain humidity at a given temperature, air conditioning is on regardless of the level of humidity resulting in no change in emissions. Although gasoline vehicles are more sensitive to humidity effect through air conditioning, the overall trend is consistent across fuel types. Total PM_{2.5} emissions are not sensitive to humidity for both gasoline and diesel vehicles (within 0.5 percent).

Figure 5. Sensitivity to humidity for gasoline vehicles in calendar year 2005.

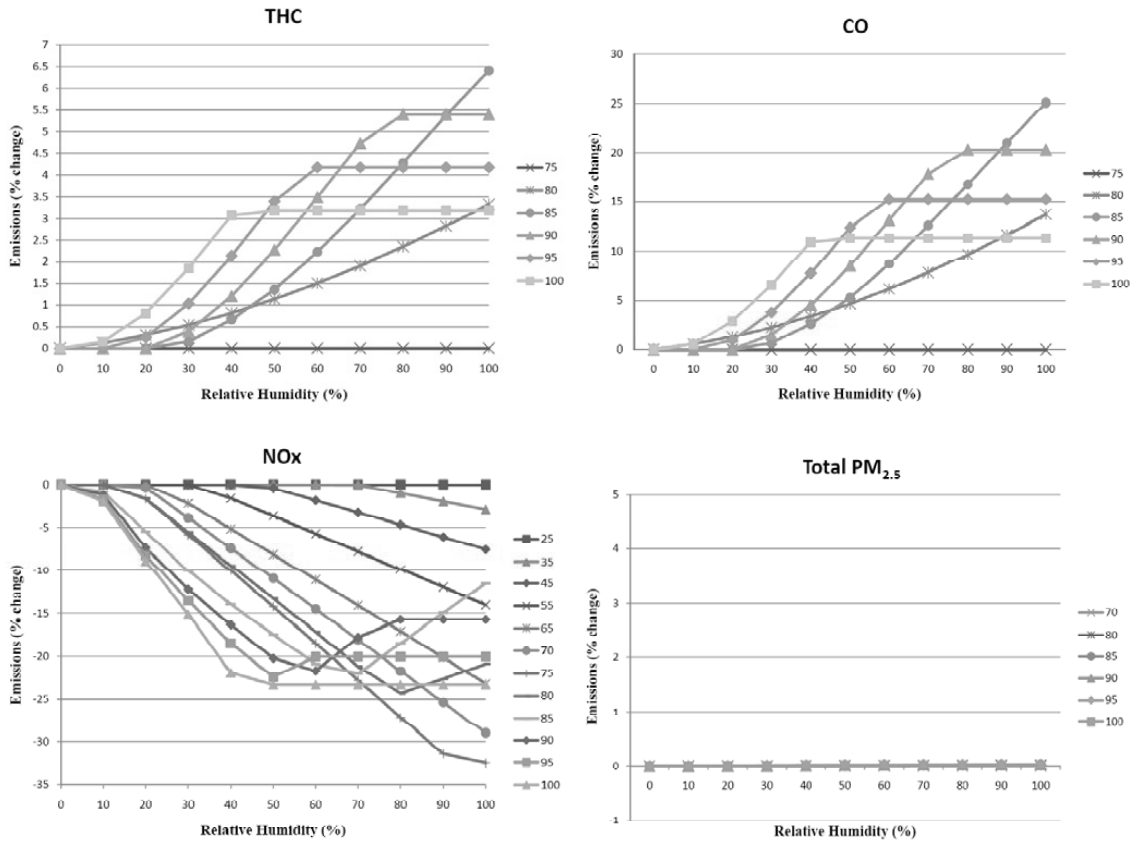
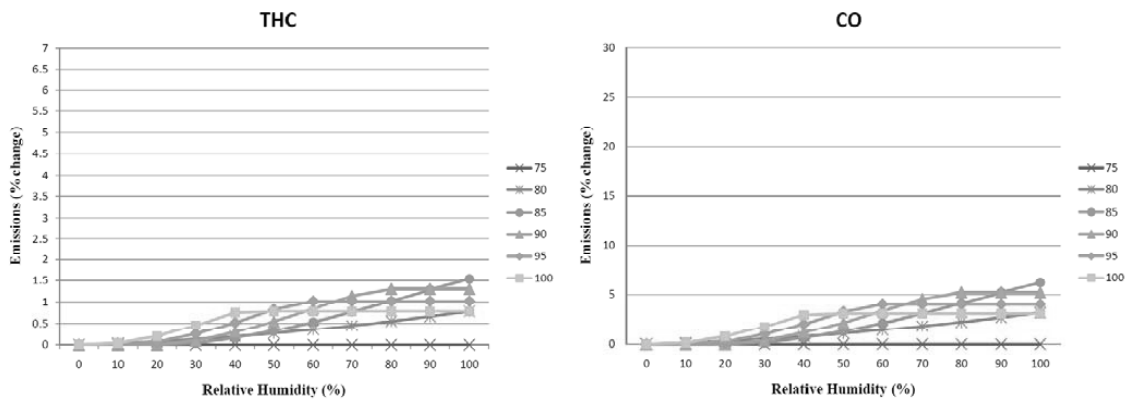
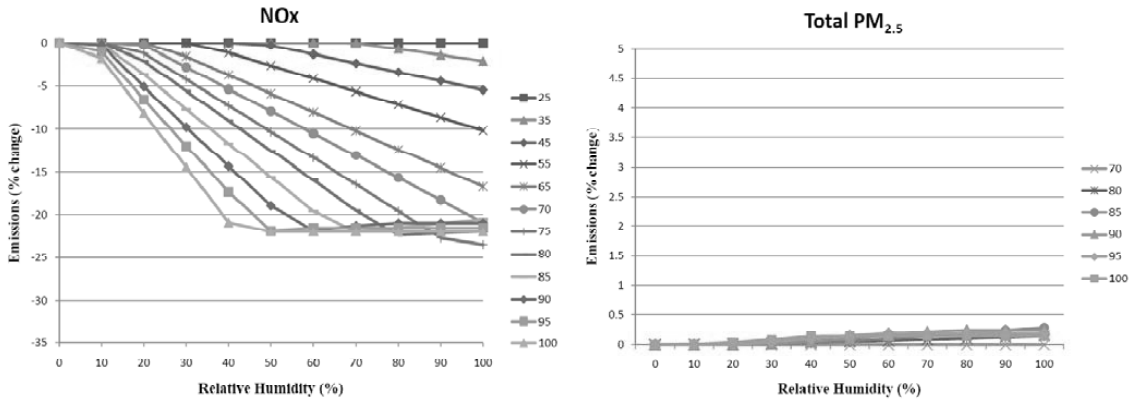


Figure 6. Sensitivity to humidity for diesel vehicles in calendar year 2005.





CONCLUSIONS

The relationships among selected MOVES input parameters, namely temperature and humidity, and HC, CO, NOx, and Total PM_{2.5} emission were examined by comparing the percent change in emissions to base input values. The results demonstrate that temperature can have substantial impact on MOVES’ estimates of emissions, especially for cold temperatures. The magnitude of impact is the greatest for gasoline PM_{2.5}, while HC and CO are also highly sensitive to temperature. Although the magnitude of temperature effect is less for diesel vehicles, they are impacted by variations in temperature, nevertheless. The differences in relative sensitivity to temperature by calendar years indicate that as vehicles get cleaner, the contribution of temperature increases.

As for the sensitivity to humidity, temperatures above 75 degrees F are impacted for HC and CO; temperatures above 25 degrees F are affected for NOx, exhibiting increased sensitivity with increase in relative humidity. Gasoline vehicles are more sensitive to humidity than diesel vehicles. Finally, the results indicate that Total PM_{2.5} is not responsive to changes in humidity for both gasoline and diesel vehicles.

In conclusion, current analysis addresses the degree to which MOVES’ estimates of emission are affected by temperature and humidity, allows the potential users to be more knowledgeable about the impact of input parameters and thus, accurately estimate emissions inventories using MOVES. The results of the analysis emphasize the importance of obtaining accurate local meteorological data when using MOVES. Furthermore, the analysis provides assurance for MOVES’ ability to generate reasonable estimates for temperatures and humidity beyond MOVES default ranges. Future sensitivity analysis will address the impacts of additional input parameters such as source type population, age distribution, vehicle type VMT, average speed distribution, road type distribution, ramp fraction, fuel supply, and I/M program.

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KEYWORDS

MOVES, on-road mobile emissions, sensitivity analysis, temperature, humidity.

APPENDIX

The fraction of vehicles with air conditioning turned on is calculated from AC activity terms and heat index which is populated during a MOVES run, using temperature and relative humidity from the default meteorology table.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Heat Index} = & -42.379 + 2.04901523 \times T + 10.14333127 \times RH \\
 & - 0.22475541 \times T \times RH - 6.83783 \times 0.001 \times T^2 \\
 & - 5.481717 \times 0.01 \times RH^2 + 1.22874 \times 0.001 \times T^2 \times RH \\
 & + 8.5282 \times 0.0001 \times T \times RH^2 - 1.99 \times 0.000001 \times T^2 \times RH^2
 \end{aligned} \tag{A-1}$$

Where:

T is the temperature in degrees F
 RH is the relative humidity in percent

The relative humidity in percent is converted to specific humidity in units of grains of water per pound of dry air using the equations taken from CFR section 86.344-79. Then, the relationship between temperature and specific humidity was examined.

$$\text{Specific Humidity} = 4347.8 \times \frac{P_v}{(P_b - P_v)} \tag{A-2}$$

$$P_v = P_{db} \times \left(\frac{\text{RelHum}}{100} \right)$$

$$P_{db} = 29.92 \times 218.167 \times 10^{(-T_0/T_k) \left[\frac{(3.2437 + 0.00588T_0 + 0.0000000117T_0^3)}{1 + 0.00219T_0} \right]}$$

$$T_0 = 647.27 - T_k$$

$$T_k = \left(\frac{5}{9} \right) [T_F - 32] + 273$$

Where:

T_F is the temperature in degrees F
 P_b is the barometric pressure

Figure A.1. Sensitivity to temperature for gasoline vehicles: Running only.

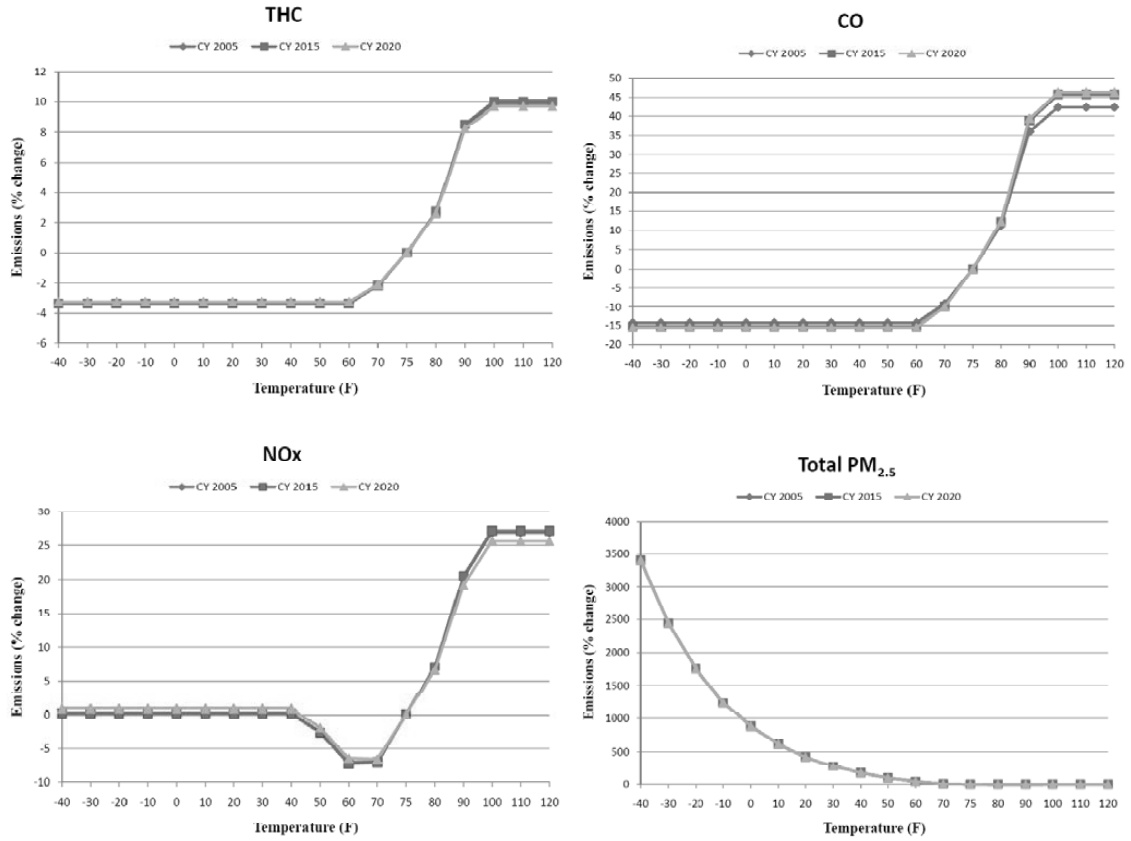
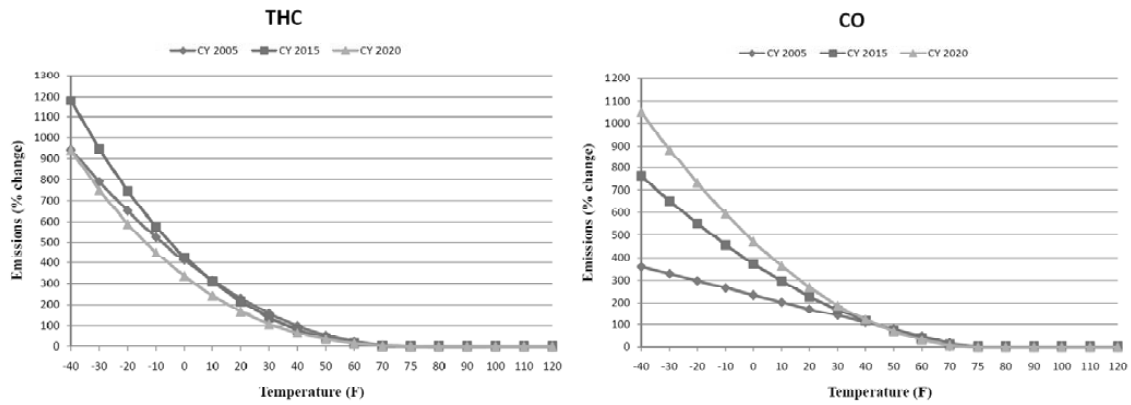


Figure A.2. Sensitivity to temperature for gasoline vehicles: Cold starts only.



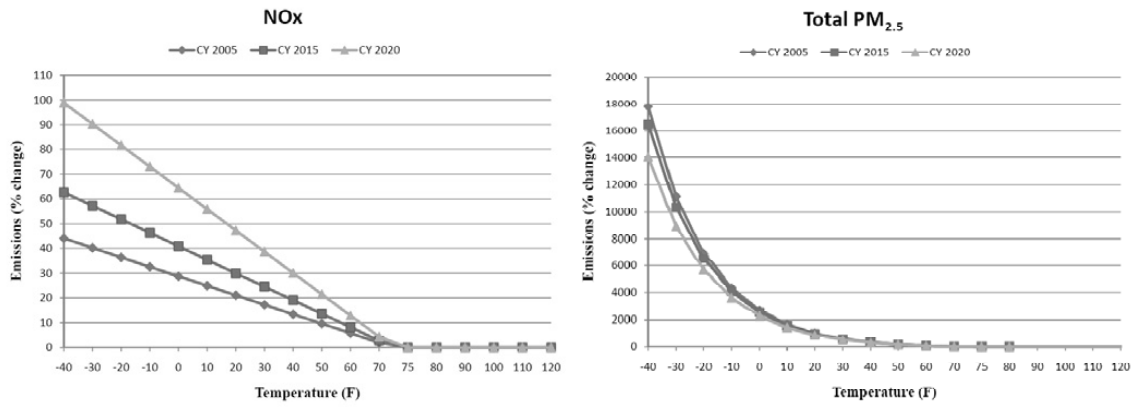


Figure A.3. Sensitivity to temperature for gasoline vehicles: Evaporative only.

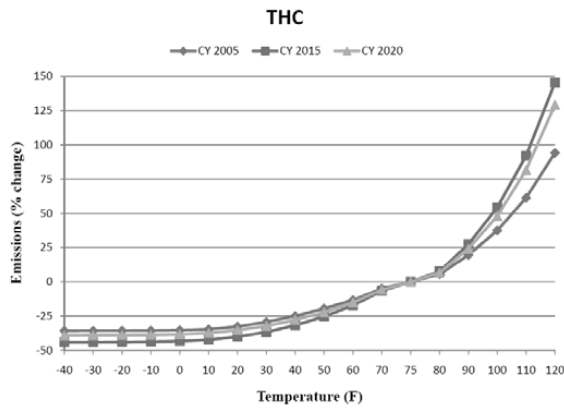
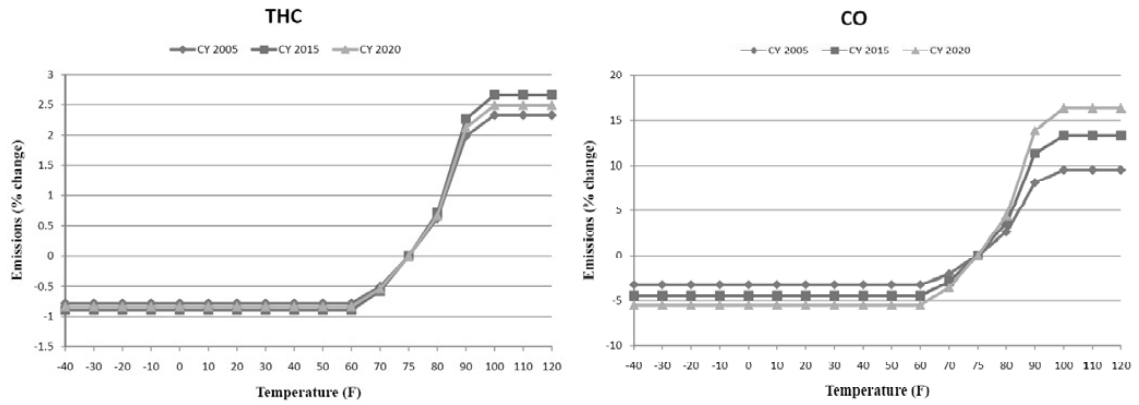


Figure A.4. Sensitivity to temperature for diesel vehicles: Running only.



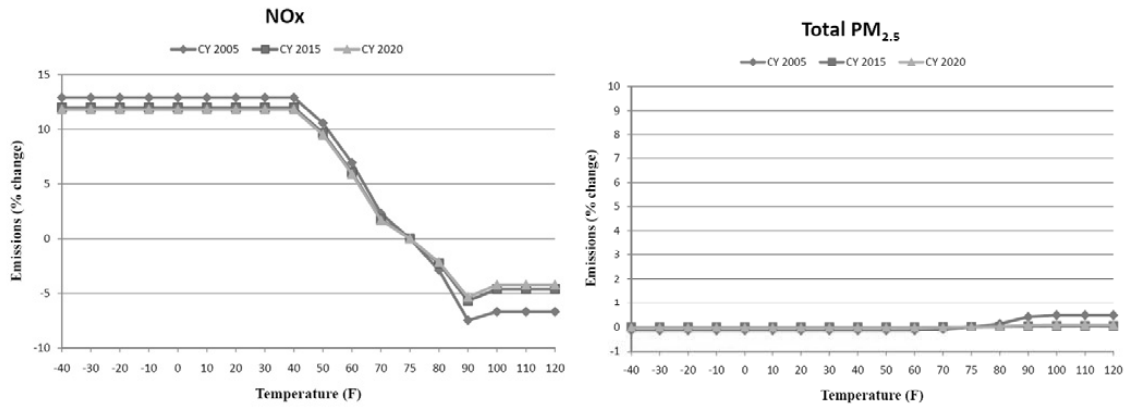


Figure A.5. Sensitivity to temperature for diesel vehicles: Cold starts only.

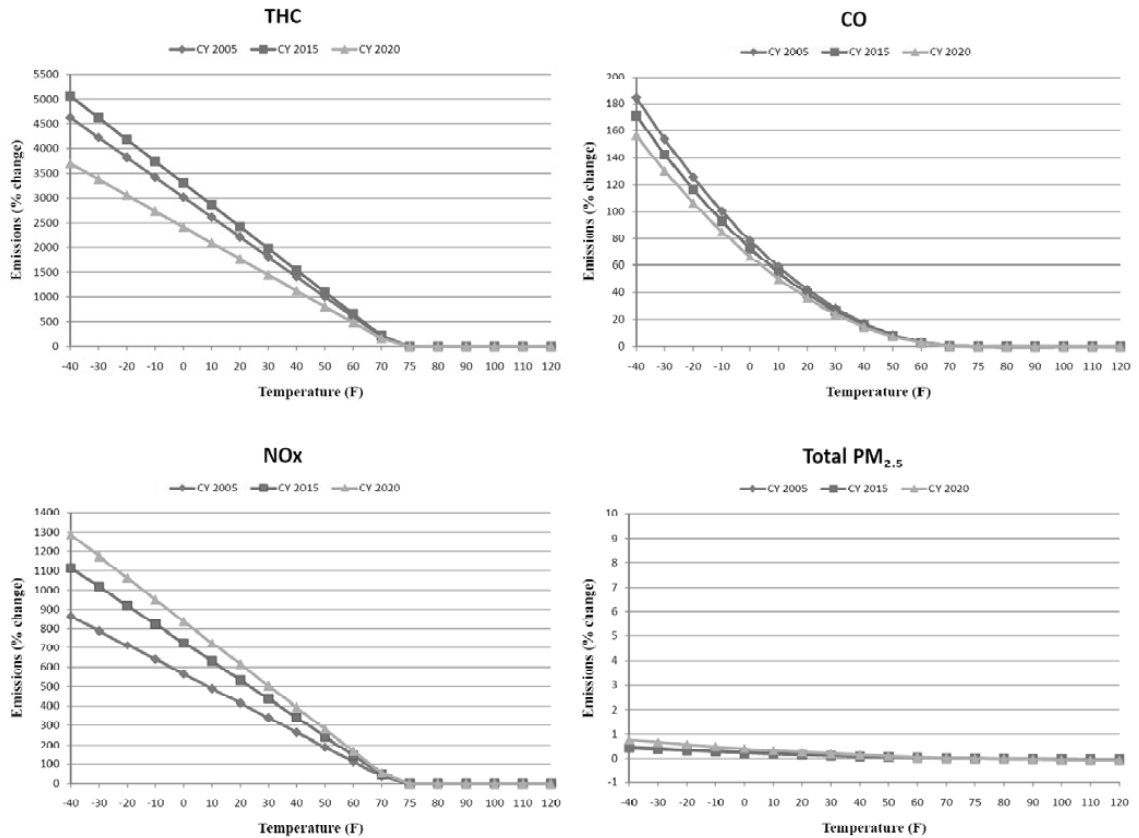
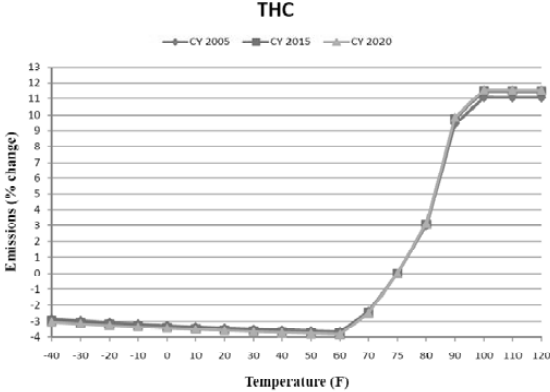


Figure A.6. Sensitivity to temperature for diesel vehicles: Evaporative only.



Santa Clarita Climate

The Santa Clarita California climate is classified as semiarid or Mediterranean in the Koppen climate classification system. Santa Clarita is generally hot and dry through most of the year, ranging from 70-100 degrees during the summer, and 40-65 degrees during the winter.

Warmest Month: August

Coollest Month: January

Wettest Month: February

Rain / Precipitation:

Santa Clarita, CA is known for its dry weather. Monthly precipitation ranges from zero to 5 inches, depending on the month. The "wettest" months occur between December and March, with very little rain in Santa Clarita from April through August.

Average Temperatures in Santa Clarita:

** In degrees Fahrenheit*

Month:	Average High Temp:	Average Low Temp:
January:	64°	36°
February:	66°	37°
March:	68°	38°
April:	74°	41°
May:	79°	45°
June:	88°	50°
July:	94°	54°
August:	95°	55°
September:	91°	52°
October:	82°	46°
November:	72°	39°
December:	65°	36°

DRAFT

Addendum to the 1997 Final
Environmental Impact Report for the
Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion/
Closure and Resource Recovery
Facilities to Support a Request for a
Section 22.04.110 Waiver

Prepared for

County of Los Angeles, Department of Regional Planning

November 2015



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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AB	Assembly Bill
Addendum	Addendum to Support a Request for Section 22.04.110 Waiver
CAA	Clean Air Act
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CAP	Clean Air Plan
CAPCOA	California Air Pollution Control Officers Association
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CAT	Climate Action Team
CCAR	California Climate Action Registry
CCL	Chiquita Canyon Landfill
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CEQA Findings	<i>Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations Regarding the Final Environmental Impact Report, Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion/Closure and Resource Recovery Facilities (Project No. 89-081, State Clearinghouse No. 92071053)</i>
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO ₂ e	carbon dioxide equivalent
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CUP	Conditional Use Permit
EIR	environmental impact report
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
FR	<i>Federal Register</i>
GHG	greenhouse gas
HHWF	household hazardous waste drop-off facility
I-5	Interstate 5
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LADRP	Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning
LCRS	leachate collection and removal system
LEA	Local Enforcement Agency
LFG	landfill gas
MMBtu/hr	million British thermal units per hour
mph	miles per hour
MRF	materials recovery facility
MRR	Greenhouse Gas Mandatory Reporting Rule

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

MSW	municipal solid waste
NLF	Newhall Land and Farming Company
NMOC	non-methane organic compound
NOx	nitrogen oxides
PAL	plant-wide applicability limitation
PM10	particulate matter up to 10 micrometers in size
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
ROC	reactive organic compounds
RPC	Regional Planning Commission
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SB	Senate Bill
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SR-126	State Route 126
tpd	tons per day
tpy	tons per year
USACE	US Army Corps of Engineers
Waste Connections	Waste Connections, Inc.
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirement
WMU	waste management unit

SECTION 1

Introduction and Project Description

1.1 Introduction

This section provides an introduction to the Addendum to Support a Request for Section 22.04.110 waiver pursuant to Section 22.04.110 of the County Code to avoid temporary closure of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) in the event the landfill reaches the total maximum capacity authorized by Conditional Use Permit (CUP) No. 89-081(5) before the County of Los Angeles (County) can complete the environmental review and public hearing process for a new conditional use permit (Addendum). This section includes the background of CCL, historical waste quantities, and existing conditional use permit conditions. This section also includes a project description for the Addendum, and discusses the purpose and scope of the Addendum.

1.1.1 Landfill Background

CCL is an existing Class III (municipal solid waste) facility located in northwestern Los Angeles County near the city of Santa Clarita, just west of the Interstate 5 (I-5) and State Route 126 (SR-126) junction (Figure 1-1). The site is a total of 639 acres, with an existing permitted waste footprint of approximately 257 acres, although not all of the 257 acres has been developed.

CCL was previously owned by the Newhall Land and Farming Company (NLF) and, prior to 1999, was operated by Laidlaw Waste Systems, Inc. under a lease agreement with NLF. CCL came under management of Republic Services, Inc. in 1999 and was subsequently purchased by Republic Services, Inc. in 2001. In 2009, CCL was purchased by Waste Connections, Inc. (Waste Connections); Waste Connections currently owns and operates the landfill.

CCL commenced operation in 1972 and has operated since then under a series of zoning entitlements. Los Angeles County issued CUP No. 1809-5 on November 24, 1982, which expired in November 1997. The current CUP No. 89-081(5), which was approved in 1997, is for the permitted landfill area of 257 acres, a maximum daily permitted disposal of 6,000 tons per day, and a maximum overall capacity of 23 million tons. The current CUP closure date is 2019, but based on the current CUP tonnage limits, the landfill is expected to reach the maximum overall capacity of 23 million tons in spring or summer 2016, prior to the 2019 closure date. The amount of waste delivered to CCL has generally been near the maximum allowed under the current permit, although there has been a decrease in recent years due to the sluggish economy. The existing permitted fill areas are shown in Figure 1-2.

Currently, 60 jurisdictions in Los Angeles County rely on CCL for waste disposal.

1.1.2 Historical Waste Quantities

CCL receives waste from the Santa Clarita Valley, including Val Verde, Castaic, Santa Clarita, and the surrounding unincorporated county; the northern San Fernando Valley; the greater Los Angeles Basin via various transfer stations; and a limited area of Ventura County. In general, there are no geographic constraints on the sources of waste.

The amount of waste delivered to CCL has generally been near the maximum allowed under the current permit (1.56 million tons per year), although there was a decrease during the recession. The historical disposal tonnage is presented in Table 1-1.

SECTION 1 -- INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Table 1-1. Historical Disposal Tonnage
Applicant's Proposed Project, RPC Alternative, Board Modified Project

Year	Disposal Tons
2004	1,558,355
2005	1,549,088
2006	1,538,969
2007	1,543,138
2008	1,504,592
2009	687,714
2010	1,089,797
2011	1,330,312
2012	926,866
2013	1,029,326
2014	1,110,206

In 2014, 75 percent, by weight, of the solid waste disposed at CCL originated from transfer stations. The remaining 25 percent of solid waste disposed was delivered to CCL by commercial direct-haul trash collection trucks and the general public. The 2014 CCL disposal tonnage is shown in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2. Summary of 2014 Incoming Waste Tonnage
Applicant's Proposed Project, RPC Alternative, Board Modified Project

Month	Disposal			Diverted for Beneficial Use (tons)	Total Received (tons)
	Transfer Stations (tons)	Direct Haul (tons)	Total (tons)		
January	72,279	26,602	98,881	64,180	163,061
February	62,121	23,728	85,849	49,135	134,984
March	70,604	25,634	96,238	60,557	156,795
April	66,708	25,249	91,957	76,312	168,269
May	64,757	25,678	90,435	77,280	167,715
June	63,131	24,232	87,363	70,329	157,692
July	71,304	25,712	97,016	83,749	180,765
August	64,631	24,786	89,417	77,133	166,550
September	65,196	23,306	88,503	83,413	171,916
October	71,744	19,928	91,672	103,027	194,699
November	71,253	14,916	86,169	67,039	153,208
December	89,379	17,328	106,706	57,269	163,975
Total	833,107	277,099	1,110,206	869,423	1,979,629
Percentage of Waste Disposed	75%	25%	100%		
Percentage of Total Incoming Waste			56%	44%	100%

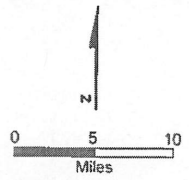


FIGURE 1-1
 Regional Location Map
 Chiquita Canyon Landfill
 Minor Modification of CUP 89-081

Source: Thomas Guide, California Road Atlas, 22nd Edition, 2004.
 ES092311093436SCO417064 11.05 CCL_reg_location_minor_mods at 6/15

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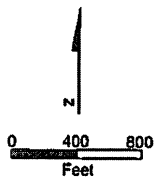
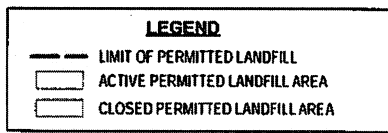
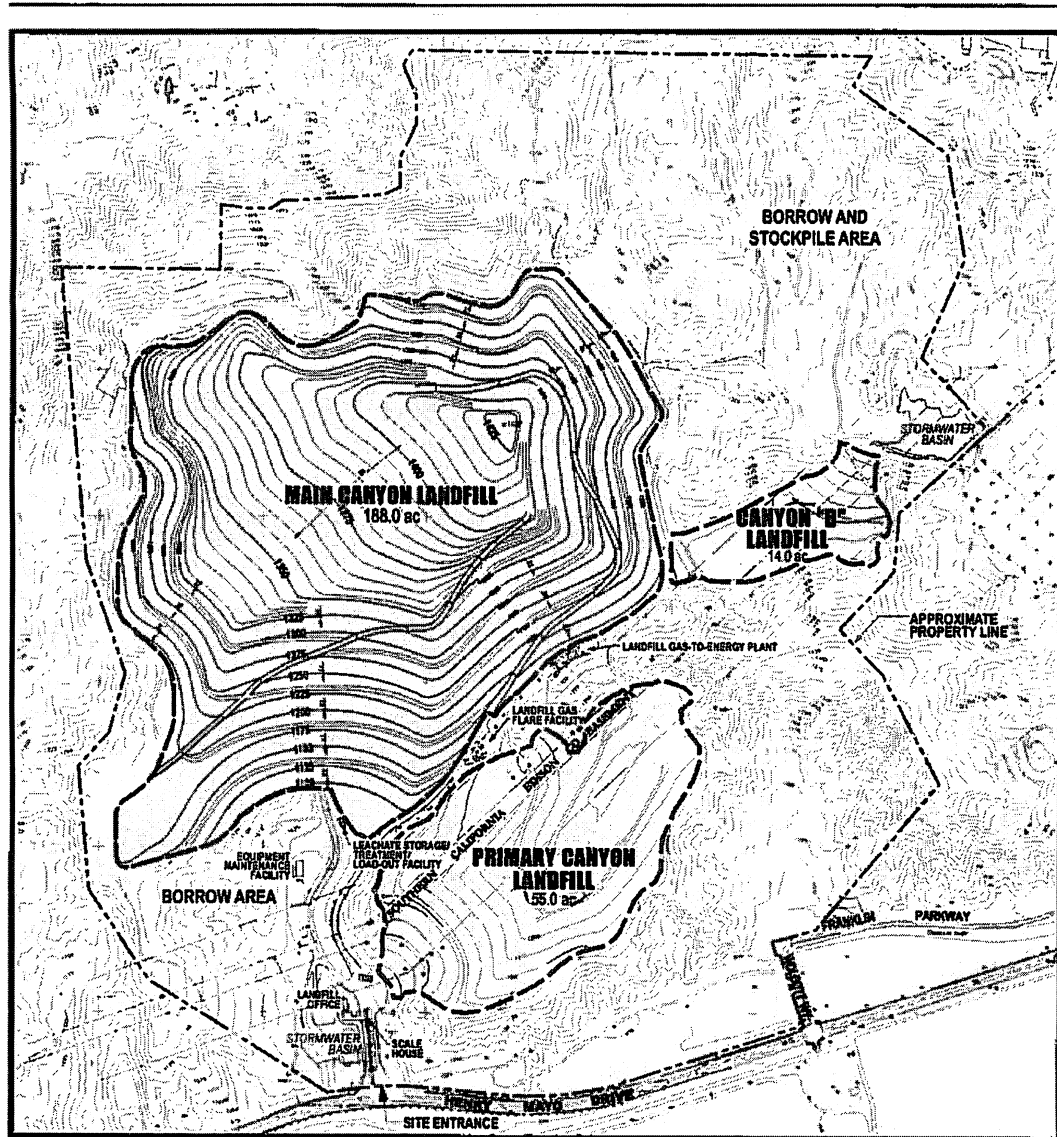


FIGURE 1-2
Permitted Landfill
Chiquita Canyon Landfill
 Minor Modification of CUP 89-081

Base compiled by photogrammetric methods by
 Don Read Corporation, Brea, CA
 Date of photography: April 6, 2010

Source: Golder Associates, 2013

ES050411114300SCO432307.11.01 CCL_permitted_landfill_minor_mods 2015.ai 6/15

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SECTION 1 - INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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Because management of solid waste in Los Angeles County is characterized by several disposal facilities serving a large metropolitan area, as opposed to one major facility serving a specific city or county area, there can be major variances in the source of wastes and the tonnage received at CCL. Contributing factors include closures at other landfills, changes in disposal fees, and other circumstances not controlled by CCL. Thus, market factors (i.e., supply and demand; disposal pricing) largely dictate where the waste disposed at CCL originates.

As shown in Tables 1-1 and 1-2, during 2014, 1,110,206 tons of waste were disposed at CCL. In addition to the waste disposed, CCL diverts additional waste material received at the landfill from disposal and utilizes it for beneficial uses, including but not limited to alternative daily cover, road construction, dust control, and erosion control. During 2014, 869,423 tons were diverted from disposal, which represents approximately 44 percent of the total incoming waste.

1.1.3 Existing Conditional Use Permit

CCL operates pursuant to the authority of CUP No. 89-081(5), which was approved by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors in 1997 (LACBOS, 1997) and modified by the Hearing Officer in 2011. A minor modification amended Condition No. 41 of the CUP to delete the words “gas to energy” to clarify administrative fees on renewable energy generation. The minor modification allowed CCL to sell green energy without additional administrative fees produced from the already-taxed landfill.

CUP No. 89-081(5) includes daily, weekly, and overall net tonnage restrictions on the amount of waste that can be placed within the landfill without the need for new permits or modification of the approved CUP.

CUP 89-081(5) contains three separate and distinct conditions that control disposal capacity of the landfill:

- The final grading plan (maximum elevation of 1,430 feet) as shown on Exhibit A of the CUP (CUP Conditions 5 and 9b) and also shown in Figure 1-2
- 23-million-ton disposal limit (CUP Condition 46)
- Closure date of November 24, 2019 (CUP Conditions 5 and 46)

CUP No. 89-081(5) for CCL includes the following conditions of approval with respect to capacity:

5. This grant, as it applies to the approved landfill expansion described in Condition 9, will terminate upon the completion of the approved fill design, as shown on Exhibit “A,” or on November 24, 2019, whichever occurs first. Should this grant as it applies to the landfill expansion terminate without new or additional permits having been granted, no further waste shall be accepted for disposal....
- 9b. No portion of the expanded landfill may extend above the plane or outside of the surface area of the fill design as shown on the approved site plan, attached as Exhibit A....
- 9c. Nothing in Condition 9b or elsewhere in these conditions shall be construed to prohibit the permittee from applying for new permits to expand the landfill or to otherwise modify the conditions of this grant.
- 9d. The net tonnage placed in the landfill shall not exceed 30,000 tons per week (5,000 tons per day average based upon 6 working days per week).
- 9e. The net tonnage of waste placed in the landfill on any given day shall not exceed 6,000 tons.
- 9g. The Board of Supervisors may increase the net tonnage allowed by conditions 9d and 9e to 49,000 tons per week and 7,700 tons maximum per day if the Board of Supervisors, upon the joint recommendation of the Local Enforcement Agency and the Director of Public Works,

SECTION 1 – INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

determines that an increase is necessary to appropriately manage the overall County waste stream for the protection of the public health and safety. Not more than 355 overages may be given over the life of this grant. Nothing in this condition shall permit the maximum landfill capacity of 23 million tons to be increased.

- 9i. The permittee shall operate the landfill in a manner which maximizes the amount of waste which can be placed within the available approved volume....
- 9n. The daily waste limits specified in this Condition 9 may be varied with approval of the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) to respond to a declared emergency.
46. The maximum total capacity of the landfill shall be 23 million tons. Landfill closure shall occur when this capacity is reached or by November 24, 2019, whichever occurs first.

Monitoring Program – Part II.A.2. Before November 24, 1997, the permittee shall enter into an agreement with the County of Los Angeles providing for the implementation and enforcement of programs intended to maximize utilization of the available fill capacity, as set forth in Condition 9i.

The above conditions, individually and collectively, require the CCL operator to manage the landfill in an efficient manner, conserving available landfill disposal space within the limits of the approved site plan, while at the same time maximizing the amount of waste that can be placed for disposal at the landfill. The operational conditions and requirement imposed by Los Angeles County in 1997 (LACBOS, 1997) have resulted in a regional benefit to the County by conserving precious and scarce permitted landfill space and disposal capacity while meeting the both the near-term and long-term disposal needs of the County.

Based on the CUP No. 89-081(5) disposal tonnage limit, the remaining permitted disposal tonnage is approximately 1.6 million tons, as of March 31, 2015. The CUP disposal tonnage limit will be reached before the final grades shown on Exhibit A are reached, resulting in unused disposal capacity.

CUP No. 89-081(5) limits the landfill disposal rate to a maximum of 30,000 tons per week (CUP Condition 9d) and 6,000 tons per day (CUP Condition 9e). The waste tonnage disposed has varied from the maximum permitted weekly tonnage to much less depending on various factors, including the economy. The CUP allows the landfill to operate 24 hours per day, 6 days per week (CUP Condition 9h).

The previous landfill expansion, originally proposed in 1989, included developing an East Canyon area previously referred to as Fill Modules 8 and 9. As a result of the disposal tonnage limit included in CUP No. 89-081(5), Fill Modules 8 and 9 were deleted from the proposed grading plan. Additionally, the landfill footprint was pulled back north of the entrance area. The approved final grading plan, included with CUP No. 89-081(5) as Exhibit A, does not include the originally proposed Fill Modules 8 and 9.

1.2 Project Description – Request for Section 22.04.110 Waiver

CCL is operating pursuant to the authority of CUP No. 89-081(5). CUP No. 89-081(5) includes daily, weekly, and overall net tonnage restrictions on the amount of waste that can be placed within the landfill without the need for new or modified permits. The CUP approval was supported by a certified environmental impact report (EIR) that fully analyzed a larger capacity landfill design than was ultimately approved by the Board of Supervisors in 1997 (LADRP, 1997).

An application for a new CUP was filed with the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning in 2011 (CUP No. 2004-00042). The application seeks to increase the overall footprint and capacity of the permitted landfill. Under the direction of the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning (LADRP), a Draft EIR was prepared to evaluate the proposed landfill expansion (LADRP, 1995). Additional environmental studies and analysis will be completed prior to completing the Final EIR. Current

projections for the landfill suggest that the overall capacity limitation of 23 million tons will be reached before the necessary environmental review and public hearings for a new CUP can be completed.

To avoid a potential temporary shut-down of the landfill, CCL has applied for Section 22.04.110 waiver that would allow the landfill to accept waste beyond the 23 million ton overall cap, so long as the footprint and height of the permitted landfill area is not expanded. All other conditions of approval of CUP No. 89-081(5), including daily and weekly tonnage limits and a required closure date of November 24, 2019, would continue to apply to the landfill operation in the interim time period. In addition, the landfill could not exceed the physical limits of the approved landfill envelope nor the 29.4 million tons of total capacity analyzed previously in the certified environmental impact report. The Section 22.04.110 waiver is requested pursuant to County Code Section 22.04.110.

Because landfill operation has been so efficient over the past two decades and in fact exceeded the expectations envisioned in Conditions 9i and Part IIA.2 of the Monitoring Program, there will be unused landfill capacity within the “envelope” of capacity shown in the site plan on Exhibit A. These efficiencies in landfill disposal techniques will allow for a capacity increase associated with the Section 22.04.110 waiver to occur within the same footprint and height limitations depicted on the approved Exhibit A to CUP No. 89-081(5).

The maximum total capacity allowed under the Section 22.04.110 waiver is the maximum total capacity analyzed in the certified EIR (LADRP, 1997) prepared to support CUP No. 89-081(5) (a maximum of 29.4 million tons). No changes to the daily and weekly net tonnage restrictions are proposed.

The requested Section 22.04.110 waiver is solely a stop-gap measure to avoid temporary shut-down of the landfill. The interim operating authority would be superseded by the new CUP, when and if it is approved by the County. If the new CUP is not approved then the landfill will close according to the current CUP.

1.3 Purpose of Addendum and Scope of Analysis

1.3.1 Purpose of Addendum

Pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Section 21166 and Section 15162 of *CEQA Guidelines*, when an EIR has been certified or a negative declaration adopted for a project, no subsequent EIR or negative declaration shall be prepared for the project unless the lead agency determines that one or more of the following conditions are met:

- Substantial project changes are proposed that will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;
- Substantial changes would occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken that require major revisions to the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or
- New information of substantial importance that was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified or the negative declaration was adopted shows any of the following:
 - A. The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration.
 - B. Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than identified in the previous EIR.

SECTION 1 – INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- C. Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponent declines to adopt the mitigation measures or alternatives.
- D. Mitigation measures or alternatives that are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponent declines to adopt the mitigation measures or alternatives.

Preparation of an Addendum to an EIR is appropriate when none of the conditions specified in Section 15162 (above) are present, and where some minor technical changes to the previously certified EIR are necessary.

After careful consideration of the potential environmental impacts of the proposed Section 22.04.110 Waiver, LADRP has determined that none of the conditions requiring preparation of a subsequent or supplement to an EIR has occurred. Because the certified EIR (LADRP, 1997) for CUP No. 89-081(5) analyzed a more intense development than was actually approved in the permit, the Section 22.04.110 waiver will not allow the limits previously analyzed in the certified EIR to be exceeded, and no changes to the daily and weekly tonnage limits are proposed, LADRP determined that the circumstances described in Section 15164 of the *CEQA Guidelines* exist, so an Addendum to the Final EIR is appropriate.

The proposed Section 22.04.110 waiver would result in the same impacts as compared to the project previously analyzed, and none of the conclusions of the prior environmental analysis would change. This Addendum includes analysis of certain impacts that were not analyzed in the original certified EIR (LADRP, 1997). These additional analyses are appropriate for inclusion in the Addendum, but none results in new or increased significant impacts that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR pursuant to Section 15162 of the *CEQA Guidelines*.

1.3.2 Scope of Subsequent Analysis

The discretionary approval subject to CEQA for this project is the request for a Section 22.04.110 waiver. As lead agency under CEQA for this action, LADRP is required to evaluate the environmental impacts associated with this discretionary approval. The scope of the review for project-related impacts for this Addendum is limited to changes between the original project as reviewed in the previously certified EIR and the requested Section 22.04.110 waiver. The previously certified EIR (LADRP, 1997) and related approved mitigation for impacts associated with the original project, therefore, effectively serve as the baseline for the environmental impact analysis. As required by CEQA, this Addendum also addresses changes in circumstances or new information that would potentially involve new environmental impacts, if appropriate.

1.4 Organization of Addendum

Chapter 2 of this Addendum provides a history of the environmental review and approvals for CUP No. 89-081(5). This history includes the results of the Draft EIR (LADRP, 1995), Final EIR (LADRP, 1997), Board of Supervisors CEQA Findings (LACBOS, 1997), and the relationship of the proposed Section 22.04.110 waiver to the project previously evaluated.

Chapter 3 of this Addendum addresses each of the resource areas evaluated in the prior certified EIR to support CUP No. 89-081(5) and certain impacts that were not analyzed in the previously certified EIR. The discussion for each resource area summarizes Final EIR impact analyses and mitigation measures identified for potential impacts that are associated with current operation; analyzes potential impacts associated with the operation of CCL under the proposed Section 22.04.110 waiver (Modified Project) and identifies any needed mitigation measures; and provides an impact determination regarding the Modified Project.

SECTION 2

Project History – Environmental Review and Approval

This section provides a history of the environmental review for the last Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) expansion, which was conducted from 1995 to 1997. This includes the Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (LADRP, 1995), which fully analyzed the applicant-proposed project; the Final EIR (LADRP, 1997), which analyzed a Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commission (RPC) Preferred Alternative and a Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors Preferred Alternative; and the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Findings (LACBOS, 1997) for the ultimately approved project.

This section describes the potential environmental impacts associated with the previous applicant-proposed project, including where impacts were found to be less than significant, less than significant after mitigation, and potentially significant after mitigation. This section also compares the potential impacts associated with the applicant-proposed project to the potential impacts associated with the RPC Preferred Alternative and the Board of Supervisors Preferred Alternative.

This section describes the Board of Supervisors CEQA Findings, including a summary of the Overriding Considerations made for the approved project (LACBOS, 1997), and describes the relationship of the proposed Section 22.04.110 waiver to the Approved Project (Board of Supervisors Preferred Alternative) analyzed in the 1997 Final EIR (LADRP, 1997).

2.1 Draft EIR

In May 1995, a Draft EIR for the CCL Expansion/Closure and Resource Recovery Facilities (LADRP, 1995) was circulated for agency and public review. This Draft EIR evaluated a project with the following components/characteristics:

- Vertical expansion over 85.3 acres of existing permitted landfill
- 183-acre horizontal expansion of landfill area within the property boundary
- Increase in daily permitted refuse tonnage from 5,000 tons per day (tpd) to a maximum of 10,000 tpd
- Resource recovery facilities: composting operations, materials recovery facility (MRF) and recyclable household hazardous waste drop-off facility (HHWF)
- Expanded capacity of 29.4 million tons

The Draft EIR found that there were seven resource areas with potential impacts found to be Less than Significant, and for which no mitigation was required. These resource areas include the following:

- Cultural Resources
- Odor and Other Nuisance Factors
- Noise
- Sewage Disposal
- Utilities
- Fire Hazard
- Public Health

SECTION 2 – PROJECT HISTORY – ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND APPROVAL

The Draft EIR found that there were five resource areas with potential impacts found to be Less than Significant after Mitigation. These resource areas include the following:

- Traffic
- Biota
- Geotechnical Hazard
- Flood Hazard/Hydrology
- Water Quality

Additionally, the Draft EIR found that there were two resource areas with potential impacts found to be Potentially Significant after Mitigation. These two resource areas are:

- Air Quality
- Visual Resources (changes in natural landforms)

Finally, based on the potential impacts associated with all resource areas, the Draft EIR concluded that there were four resource areas with Potential Cumulative Significant Impacts. These include the following:

- Traffic/Access
- Air Quality
- Visual Quality
- Noise

2.2 Final EIR

In Section V of the Final EIR (LADRP, 1997) the RPC Preferred Alternative was identified to evaluate as a size-reduced alternative to the applicant's proposed project. The alternative originated from a vote at the January 8, 1996, meeting of the RPC to give "preliminary approval to a size-reduced alternative project consisting of a weekly average of 5,000 tpd, 18.2 million total ton landfill expansion in addition to the applicant proposed materials recovery facility, household hazardous waste facility, and composting facility."

The RPC Alternative includes the following components/characteristics:

- Weekly average of 5,000 tpd of waste disposed
- 18.2 million ton disposal limit
- Vertical expansion over 78.3 acres of existing landfill area
- Horizontal expansion of 75.5 acres of new landfill area
- Maximum permit duration of 15 years

Section VI of the Final EIR, "Board of Supervisors Preferred Alternative", provides a comparison of the project evaluated in the Draft EIR, the RPC Alternative, and the Board Preferred Alternative. The Board Preferred Alternative is a size-reduced alternative to the project proposed by the applicant and a modification of the RPC Alternative.

The Board Preferred Alternative includes the following components/characteristics:

- Weekly average of 5,000 tpd of waste disposed
- 23 million ton disposal limit
- Vertical expansion over 78.3 acres of existing landfill area
- Horizontal expansion of 103 acres of new landfill area
- Maximum permit duration of 22 years

A comparison of the applicant's Proposed Project, the RPC Alternative, and the Board Preferred Alternative is provided in Tables 2-1 and 2-2.

Table 2-1. Project Description Comparison
Applicant's Proposed Project, RPC Alternative, Board Modified Project

Components and Characteristics	Project Evaluated in Draft EIR	RPC Alternative	Approved (Board Modified) Project
Vertical Expansion over existing permitted landfill	85.3 acres	78.3 acres	78.3 acres
Horizontal Expansion – new landfill area	183 acres	75.5 acres	103 acres
Tonnage	Increase in permitted daily refuse tonnage from 5,000 tpd to 10,000 tpd	Remain at 5,000 tpd	Remain at 5,000 tpd
Maximum Weekly Capacity	70,000 tons	35,000 tons	30,000 tons
Working Days Per Week	7	7	6
Resource Recovery Facilities	Composting, MRF, HHWF	Composting, MRF, HHWF	Composting, MRF, HHWF
Maximum Elevation	1,430' MSL	1,430' MSL	1,430' MSL
Additional Capacity	29.4 million tons	18.2 million tons	23 million tons

Table 2-2. Environmental Analysis Comparison
Applicant's Proposed Project, RPC Alternative, Board Modified Project

Potential Environmental Impacts	Project Evaluated in Draft EIR	RPC Alternative	Approved (Board Modified) Project
Cultural Resources	LTS	LTS	LTS
Odor and other Nuisance Factors	LTS	LTS	LTS (mitigation/conditions added)
Noise	LTS	LTS	LTS (mitigation/conditions added)
Sewage Disposal	LTS	LTS	LTS
Utilities	LTS	LTS	LTS
Fire Hazard	LTS	LTS	LTS
Public Health	LTS	LTS	LTS (mitigation/conditions added)
Traffic	LTS after Mitigation	LTS after Mitigation	LTS after Mitigation
Biota	LTS after Mitigation	LTS after Mitigation	LTS after Mitigation
Geotechnical Hazard	LTS after Mitigation	LTS after Mitigation	LTS after Mitigation
Flood Hazard/Hydrology	LTS after Mitigation	LTS after Mitigation	LTS after Mitigation
Water Quality	LTS after Mitigation	LTS after Mitigation	LTS after Mitigation
Air Quality	PS after Mitigation	PS after Mitigation	PS after Mitigation
Visual Resources	PS after Mitigation	PS after Mitigation	PS after Mitigation (mitigation/conditions added)
Cumulative Impacts	Potentially significant: traffic/access, air quality, visual quality, noise	Potentially significant: traffic/access, air quality, visual quality, noise	Potentially significant: traffic/access, air quality, visual quality, noise

2.3 Board of Supervisors CEQA Findings

According to the *Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations Regarding the Final Environmental Impact Report, Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion/Closure and Resource Recovery Facilities (Project No. 89-081, State Clearinghouse No. 92071053)* (CEQA Findings) (LACBOS, 1997), the Board of Supervisors approved a Board Modified Project, which:

...permits a total capacity of 23 million tons, with a maximum of 5,000 tons per day averaged over a week's time (6,000 tons maximum on any given day) to be accepted at the landfill, a total horizontal expansion at final grade of approximately 103 acres, and a total disturbed area of approximately 423 acres. Landfill Operations will be limited to 6 days per week, sludge will not be accepted, and other mitigation measures will be imposed. The Board Alternative includes composting operations, a MRF and HHWF.

The Board Modified Project was determined to be environmentally superior to the Proposed Project because it further reduces the environmental impacts as discussed herein. Those impacts that will be reduced by the Board Modified Project include effects on geology, biota, air quality, odors, traffic, noise, and views in the area.

The EIR process acceptably analyzed both the impacts of a larger project (the Proposed Project) and cumulative impacts and developed and identified a variety of mitigation measures which will minimize, reduce, avoid, or compensate for the potential adverse effects of the Board Modified Project. All feasible measures will be adopted and incorporated into the conditions of approval of the Conditional Use Permit. As discussed below, with the exception of potential impacts on air quality and landform alteration, mitigation measures will reduce the significant environmental effects to a level of insignificance.

It is important to note that the intent of an EIR is to serve as an informational document and to show a good faith effort by providing a full public disclosure of the physical impacts a proposed project may have. Many comments were received regarding the Proposed Project and the analysis of the Draft EIR. Detailed responses to those comments have been embodied in the FEIR (Final EIR, Section II, Comment Letters and Responses), and were considered in deciding to approve the Board Modified Project. The environmental documentation process emphasizes the need to discuss significant environmental impacts, mitigation measures and alternatives.

2.3.1 Summary of Findings

Section 1 of the CEQA Findings, Potential Environmental Effects Which are Not Significant or Which Can be Mitigated to a Level of Insignificance, found that "FEIR mitigation measures and proposals adopted as part of the Board Modified Project conditions of grant will result in a substantial mitigation of the following effects and that these effects can feasibly be mitigated to a level of insignificance." Effects are related to the following resource areas: Traffic/Access, Biota, Geotechnical Hazard, Cultural Resources, Flood Hazard/Hydrology, Surface Water Quality, Groundwater Quality, Nuisance Factors (landfill odor, litter, dust, vectors), Noise, Sewage Disposal, Utilities, Fire Hazard, Public Health, and Cumulative Impacts.

Section 2 of the CEQA Findings, Significant Unavoidable Environmental Effects Which Cannot Be Mitigated to a Level of Insignificance, found that "although FEIR mitigation measures and design features included as part of the Board Modified Project will provide a substantial mitigation of the following effects, these effects cannot be considered to feasibly or effectively mitigated to a level of insignificance. Consequently, in accordance with Section 15093 of the State *CEQA Guidelines*, a Statement of Overriding Considerations has been prepared... to substantiate the County's decision to accept these unavoidable adverse environmental effects because of the benefits afforded by the

Board Modified Project.” These effects include landform alteration, air quality, and cumulative impacts, and are briefly described below.

Landform Alteration: The Board of Supervisors found that expansion of the landfill and construction of the MRF will unavoidably and significantly affect landforms in the area, that the impact identified in the FEIR cannot be mitigated to a level of insignificance, and that the significant impact associated with landform alteration is unmitigable, and that a Statement of Overriding Considerations has been adopted by the Board Modified Project.

Air Quality: The Board of Supervisors found that daily and quarterly construction emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) are expected to exceed the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) significance criteria and total operational emissions of reactive organic compounds (ROC), NO_x, and particulate matter up to 10 micrometers in size (PM₁₀) are expected to exceed the SCAQMD significance criteria, that the impact identified in the FEIR cannot be mitigated to a level of insignificance, that conditions of approval and features incorporated into the Board Modified Project will reduce the adverse environmental effect, and that a this finding is made in conjunction with a Statement of Overriding Considerations adopted for the Board Modified Project.

Cumulative Impacts: The Board of Supervisors found that a number of development projects are pending or approved in the vicinity of the Board Modified Project site and that the effects of those projects, in conjunction with the Board Modified Project, could have a significant cumulative impact upon traffic/access, air quality, visual quality, and noise.

2.3.2 Summary of Overriding Considerations

Among others, the Board of Supervisors made the following overriding considerations in Section 9 of the CEQA Findings, Statement of Overriding Considerations (LACBOS, 1997):

- The Board Modified Project will provide needed landfill capacity, is a component of the County’s regional integrated waste management system, and is expected to accommodate a substantial portion of the County’s waste disposal needs.
- The Board Modified Project constitutes an extension of the infrastructure of an existing solid waste landfill facility within Los Angeles County.

2.3.3 Summary of Section 21081 Findings

In Section 10 of the CEQA Findings, Section 21081 Findings (LACBOS, 1997), the Board of Supervisors also found that:

- All significant effects on the environment due to the Board Modified Project have been eliminated or substantially lessened where feasible.
- The remaining significant effects on the environment found to be unavoidable are acceptable due to the overriding concerns set forth in the Statement of Overriding Considerations.

2.4 Relationship of the Proposed Section 22.04.110 Waiver to the Project Approved in CUP No. 89-081(5) and Evaluated in the Prior EIR

The Draft EIR evaluated the potential environmental impacts associated with a project that requested 10,000 tpd of maximum permitted waste disposal, 29.4 million tons of total additional capacity, no permit duration, 85.3 acres of vertical expansion over existing permitted landfill, and 183 acres of horizontal expansion as new landfill area. Although this is not the project ultimately approved by the

Board of Supervisors, the potential impacts of this larger project were fully disclosed in the Draft and Final EIR (LADRP, 1995, 1997). Further, the entirety of the environmental analysis, including the evaluation of the Board Modified Project, documents full disclosure of the environmental impacts associated with ultimate approval of the Board Modified Project.

The prior environmental analysis was evaluated for a determination of which project characteristic(s) generally resulted in a potentially significant project impact. Table 2-3 shows the relationship between the resource area with a potentially significant impact, the general potential impact, and the project characteristic or characteristics that resulted in the potential impact.

Table 2-3. Factors Influencing Determination of Significance
Applicant's Proposed Project, RPC Alternative, Board Modified Project

Resource Area with Potentially Significant Impact	Potential Impact	Project Characteristic Driving Potential Impact
Traffic	Level of service delays at project intersections	Vehicles associated with 5,000 tpd
Biota	Impacts to areas of biological sensitivity and erosion/siltation.	Horizontal expansion of waste footprint
Geotechnical Hazard	Landslides; soil settlement; expansive soils; erosion and sedimentation	Vertical and horizontal expansion of waste footprint
Flood Hazard/Hydrology	Surface flow and onsite flooding	Vertical and horizontal expansion of waste footprint
Water Quality	Erosion and sedimentation affecting surface water quality; leachate affecting groundwater quality	Vertical and horizontal expansion of waste footprint
Air Quality	NOx, PM10, and ROC emissions	Horizontal expansion requiring cell construction; operation at 5,000 tpd
Visual Resources	Visibility of MRF; landform alteration	Development of MRF; vertical and horizontal expansion of waste footprint
Cumulative Impacts	Traffic/access, air quality, visual quality, and noise	Vehicles associated with 5,000 tpd, horizontal expansion; operation at 5,000 tpd, vertical expansion; MRF development

As shown above in Table 2-3, the project characteristics impacting potential impacts include operation of CCL at 5,000 tpd (evaluated in the Draft EIR as 10,000 tpd), vehicles associated with 5,000 tpd (evaluated in the Draft EIR as 10,000 tpd), vertical and horizontal expansion of the waste footprint, and development of a MRF. The proposed Section 22.04.110 waiver would not change any of these factors.

SECTION 3

Modified Project Resource Area Analysis

This section addresses each of the resource areas evaluated in the 1997 Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) Expansion/Closure and Resource Recovery Facilities (Final EIR) (LADRP, 1997) and certain impact areas not previously analyzed. The Final EIR consists of the Draft EIR and appendices, dated May 1995; the Final EIR dated August 1996; and the Summary and Overview of Board of Supervisors Project Modifications, dated May 1997.

The discussion for each resource area summarizes Final EIR findings and mitigation measures identified for potential impacts that are associated with current operation; analyzes potential impacts associated with the Modified Project and identifies any needed mitigation measures; and provides impact determinations regarding the Modified Project.

The proposed Modified Project would allow CCL to continue to accept waste beyond the current cap of 23 million tons in Conditional Use Permit (CUP) No. 89-081(5), so long as interim operating conditions are met, including:

- The capacity increase may occur only within same footprint and height limitations depicted on the approved Exhibit A to CUP No. 89-081.
- No changes to the daily and weekly net tonnage restrictions of CUP No. 89-081 are authorized.
- CUP No. 89-081 will terminate on November 24, 2019.
- Total maximum capacity may not exceed 29.4 million tons, as analyzed previously in the certified EIR for CUP No. 89-081 (LADRP, 1997).
- No development may occur that would result in a new environmental impact or substantial increase in the severity of an environmental impact previously identified in the certified EIR for CUP No. 89-081.
- The landfill shall comply with all other applicable conditions of approval of CUP No. 89-081.

Permitted uses described in CUP No. 89-081(5) would be unchanged, including any construction necessary to build out the site to the full Exhibit A waste footprint and development of the materials recovery facility (MRF) or household hazardous waste drop-off facility (HHWF).

3.1 Traffic/Access

3.1.1 Summary of Prior EIR Findings

The Final EIR (LADRP, 1997) evaluated the traffic impacts associated with an average of 10,000 tons per day (tpd) of waste disposal or a maximum of 12,000 tpd of waste disposal. The Approved Project allowed for a maximum daily tonnage of 6,000 tpd. The Final EIR found that potential increased peak-hour traffic from waste hauling trucks associated with the landfill may create additional congestion at intersections along State Route 126 (SR-126). Potential impacts associated with Traffic/Access were found to be Less than Significant after Mitigation.

3.1.2 Mitigation Measures Associated with Current Operation

CCL has implemented all required mitigation measures associated with Traffic/Access as included in the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Approved Project. These measures and their implementation status are shown in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1. Traffic/Access Mitigation Measures and Implementation Status
Applicant's Proposed Project, RPC Alternative, Board Modified Project

Mitigation Measure	Implementation Status
The landfill operator will install a traffic control signal at the landfill entrance intersection with SR-126 in accordance with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) signalization standards.	Installation of traffic control signal not warranted by Caltrans to date.
A second truck scale will be installed at the landfill entrance. Design and installation of the second truck scale will be coordinated with the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works.	A second inbound scale was added in September 2001.
The landfill operator will coordinate with Caltrans regarding roadway design features near the entrance of the landfill. The design should provide a left-turn out lane in the center of SR-126 with enough distance for acceleration/deceleration.	Completed March 1999.
Advance entrance signs will be installed on SR-126 on both sides of the facility entrance to advise all motorists of the approaching landfill driveway. The signage will be installed in accordance with Caltrans standards. The signage program will include identification of the exclusive left- and right-turn lanes available to access landfill.	Completed March 1999.
The landfill operator shall contribute a proportionate share of funding for the installation of a traffic control signal at the SR-126 and the I-5 northbound name intersection.	Not required by Caltrans to date.

3.1.3 Modified Project Analysis

The Modified Project will allow for waste to be accepted exceeding the overall tonnage permitted by the approved CUP No. 89-081(5), but not beyond that analyzed in the Final EIR. Traffic associated with an average of 5,000 tpd or a maximum of 6,000 tpd would continue to use the existing roadway network to access CCL. No additional truck trips or other vehicle trips are associated with the Modified Project. All potential impacts associated with current operation of CCL have been previously mitigated, and the Modified Project would not result in any new impacts.

3.1.4 Mitigation Measures Associated with Modified Project

Mitigation measures required for the prior expansion and current CUP remain in effect. No new mitigation measures are required for the Modified Project.

3.1.5 Modified Project Impact Determination

The Modified Project would allow the continued operation of CCL beyond the 23 million ton capacity cap, to a maximum of 29.4 million tons as evaluated in the Final EIR (LADRP, 1997). The landfill closure date of November 2019, as identified in CUP 89-081(5), would not change. The Modified Project would not introduce any new traffic impacts beyond those identified in the Final EIR and subsequently mitigated. The Modified Project would result in no additional impacts related to Traffic and Access.

3.2 Biota

3.2.1 Summary of Final EIR Findings

The Final EIR (LADRP, 1997) evaluated a horizontal expansion of 183 acres of new landfill area, resulting in the disturbance of natural areas and native habitat. The Approved Project allowed for new landfill area of 103 acres.

The Final EIR found that sensitive habitat may be disturbed needlessly if disturbance is not properly limited, and that disturbed surfaces may contribute to erosion into native habitats, if not properly controlled. Potential impacts associated with Biota were found to be Less than Significant after Mitigation.

3.2.2 Mitigation Measures Associated with Current Operation

CCL has implemented all required mitigation measures associated with Biota as included in the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Approved Project. These measures and their implementation status are shown in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2. Biota Mitigation Measures and Implementation Status
Applicant's Proposed Project, RPC Alternative, Board Modified Project

Mitigation Measure	Implementation Status
For disturbances to "waters of the U.S.", the landfill operator will abide by the regulatory requirements of the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Section 404 and California Department of Fish and Game Streambed Alteration Agreement conditions.	Where applicable, permits required for expansion activities were obtained.
Staging areas for heavy equipment and stockpiling (in areas other than those identified on Exhibit A) of excavated soil will not occur in areas with biological sensitivity.	No ground disturbing activities have occurred outside of the areas identified on Exhibit A.
Revegetation of final cover will be implemented in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements using native plant species. Revegetation plan will establish clear and measureable performance standards to ensure successful revegetation is achieved. An irrigation and non-natives control program will be implemented.	No final cover has been placed on the expansion area.

3.2.3 Modified Project Analysis

The Modified Project will allow for waste to be accepted exceeding the overall tonnage permitted by the approved CUP No. 89-081(5), but not beyond that analyzed in the Final EIR. The Modified Project will not change the approved area of disturbance and no additional impacts to biota would result from the increased waste tonnage limit associated with the Modified Project. Potential impacts associated with current operation of CCL have been previously mitigated, and the Modified Project would not result in any new impacts.

3.2.4 Mitigation Measures Associated with Modified Project

Mitigation measures required for the prior expansion and current CUP remain in effect. No new mitigation measures are required for the Modified Project.

3.2.5 Modified Project Impact Determination

The Modified Project would allow the continued operation of CCL beyond the 23 million ton capacity cap, to a maximum of 29.4 million tons as evaluated in the Final EIR (LADRP, 1997). The landfill closure date of November 2019, as identified in the current CUP, would not change, nor would the expansion footprint change from that which was previously identified and developed. The Modified Project would not introduce any new biota impacts beyond those identified in the Final EIR and subsequently mitigated. The Modified Project would result in no additional impacts related to Biota.

3.3 Geotechnical Hazard

3.3.1 Summary of Final EIR Findings

The Final EIR (LADRP, 1997) evaluated a horizontal expansion of 183 acres of new landfill area and a vertical landfill expansion of 85.3 acres. The Approved Project allowed for a new landfill area of 103 acres with a vertical expansion of 78.3 acres.

The Final EIR found the potential for impacts associated with landslides, soil settlement, expansive soils, erosion, and sedimentation from the vertical and horizontal expansion of the waste footprint. Potential impacts associated with Geotechnical Hazard were found to be Less than Significant after Mitigation.

3.3.2 Mitigation Measures Associated with Current Operation

CCL has implemented all required mitigation measures associated with Geotechnical Hazard as included in the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Approved Project. These measures and their implementation status are shown in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3. Geotechnical Hazard Mitigation Measures and Implementation Status
Applicant's Proposed Project, RPC Alternative, Board Modified Project

Mitigation Measure	Implementation Status
A geotechnical evaluation will be conducted for slide areas in the northwestern portion of the site (Fill Module 2/Excavation Cell 1). Should it be determined that portion of the landslide mass would not be incorporated into project grading, an evaluation will be conducted on the static and pseudostatic stability of the remaining slide mass. Based on the results of the stability analysis, it may be necessary to remove the slide masses or construct either a permanent or temporary stability fill or buttress.	Evaluation completed and report submitted to Los Angeles County Department of Public Works.
A geotechnical evaluation will be performed to evaluate potential seismic effects characteristics and condition of subsurface earth materials on the MRF/HHWF site and will outline foundation design and construction methods applicable to site-specific conditions for major onsite structures. Recommendations provided by the geotechnical consultant will be incorporated into final design of building and construction plans.	Not applicable, as MRF/HHWF has not been developed to date.

3.3.3 Modified Project Analysis

The Modified Project will allow for waste to be accepted exceeding the overall tonnage permitted by the approved CUP No. 89-081(5), but not beyond that analyzed in the Final EIR. The Modified Project will not change the approved area of disturbance, and no additional impacts associated with Geotechnical Hazard would result from the increased waste tonnage limit associated with the Modified Project. Potential impacts associated with current operation of CCL have been previously mitigated, and the Modified Project would not result in any additional impacts.

3.3.4 Mitigation Measures Associated with Modified Project

Mitigation measures required for the prior expansion and current CUP remain in effect. No new mitigation measures related to Geotechnical Hazard are required for the Modified Project.

3.3.5 Modified Project Impact Determination

The Modified Project would allow the continued operation of CCL beyond the 23 million ton capacity cap, to a maximum of 29.4 million tons as evaluated in the Final EIR (LADRP, 1997). The landfill closure date of November 2019, as identified in the current CUP, would not change, nor would the expansion footprint change from that which was previously identified and developed. The Modified Project would not introduce any new Geotechnical Hazard impacts beyond those identified in the Final EIR and subsequently mitigated. The Modified Project would result in no additional impacts related to Geotechnical Hazard.

3.4 Cultural Resources

3.4.1 Summary of Final EIR Findings

The Final EIR (LADRP, 1997) evaluated a horizontal expansion of 183 acres of new landfill area and a vertical landfill expansion of 85.3 acres. The Approved Project allowed for new landfill area of 103 acres with a vertical expansion of 78.3 acres.

The Final EIR found that there would be less than significant impacts to prehistoric and historic resources and that no impacts to site CA-LAN-36 would occur.

3.4.2 Mitigation Measures Associated with Current Operation

CCL has implemented all required mitigation measures associated with Cultural Resources as included in the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Approved Project. These measures and their implementation status are shown in Table 3-4.

Table 3-4. Cultural Resources Mitigation Measures and Implementation Status
Applicant's Proposed Project, RPC Alternative, Board Modified Project

Mitigation Measure	Implementation Status
In the event during earthwork and site grading, that previously obscured or buried cultural or paleontological resources are exposed, the landfill operator will cease operations in that particular location and will contact a qualified archaeologist or paleontologist who will reexamine the location and assess any resources found to be present.	No resources have been exposed to date.

3.4.3 Modified Project Analysis

The Modified Project will allow for waste to be accepted exceeding the overall tonnage permitted by the approved CUP No. 89-081(5), but not beyond that analyzed in the Final EIR. The Modified Project will not change the approved area of disturbance, and no additional impacts related to Cultural Resources would result from the increased waste tonnage limit associated with the Modified Project. Potential impacts associated with current operation of CCL have been previously mitigated, and the Modified Project would not result in any new impacts.

3.4.4 Mitigation Measures Associated with Modified Project

Mitigation measures required for the prior expansion and current CUP remain in effect. No new mitigation measures related to Cultural Resources are required for the Modified Project.

3.4.5 Modified Project Impact Determination

The Modified Project would allow the continued operation of CCL beyond the 23 million ton capacity cap, to a maximum of 29.4 million tons as evaluated in the Final EIR (LADRP, 1997). The landfill closure date of November 2019, as identified in the current CUP, would not change, nor would the expansion footprint change from that which was previously identified and developed. The Modified Project would not introduce any new Cultural Resources impacts beyond those identified in the Final EIR and subsequently mitigated. The Modified Project would result in no additional impacts related to Cultural Resources.

3.5 Flood Hazard/Hydrology

3.5.1 Summary of Final EIR Findings

The Final EIR (LADRP, 1997) evaluated a horizontal expansion of 183 acres of new landfill area and a vertical landfill expansion of 85.3 acres. The Approved Project allowed for new landfill area of 103 acres with a vertical expansion of 78.3 acres.

The Final EIR found the potential for significant impacts associated with the Approved Project that could affect surface drainage, including increased surface water runoff and peak flows, alteration of flow patterns, channel scour, and sediment transport, and that design features proposed by the applicant would mitigate potentially significant impacts.

3.5.2 Mitigation Measures Associated with Current Operation

CCL has implemented all required mitigation measures associated with Flood Hazard/Hydrology as included in the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Approved Project. These measures and their implementation status are shown in Table 3-5.

Table 3-5. Flood Hazard/Hydrology Mitigation Measures and Implementation Status
Applicant's Proposed Project, RPC Alternative, Board Modified Project

Mitigation Measure	Implementation Status
Design of drainage facilities at the MRF will be compatible with drainage facility design for the adjacent Valencia Commerce Center and County Hydrology Manual. A drainage study will be conducted by the permittee demonstrating that runoff volumes generated by the proposed MRF/HHWF will be accommodated.	MRF/HHWF has not been established to date.

3.5.3 Modified Project Analysis

The Modified Project will allow for waste to be accepted exceeding the overall tonnage permitted by the approved CUP No. 89-081(5), but not beyond that analyzed in the prior EIR. The Modified Project will not change the approved area of disturbance, and no additional impacts related to Flood Hazard/Hydrology would result from the increased waste tonnage limit associated with the Modified Project. Potential impacts associated with current operation of CCL have been previously mitigated, and the Modified Project would not result in any new impacts.

3.5.4 Mitigation Measures Associated with Modified Project

Mitigation measures required for the prior expansion and current CUP remain in effect. No new mitigation measures related to Flood Hazard/Hydrology are required for the Modified Project.

3.5.5 Modified Project Impact Determination

The Modified Project would allow the continued operation of CCL beyond the 23 million ton capacity cap, to a maximum of 29.4 million tons as evaluated in the Final EIR (LADRP, 1997). The landfill closure date of November 2019, as identified in the current CUP, would not change, nor would the expansion footprint change from that which was previously identified and developed. The Modified Project would not introduce any new Flood Hazard/Hydrology impacts beyond those identified in the Final EIR and subsequently mitigated. The Modified Project would result in no additional impacts related to Flood Hazard/Hydrology.

3.6 Water Quality

3.6.1 Summary of Final EIR Findings

The Final EIR (LADRP, 1997) evaluated a horizontal expansion of 183 acres of new landfill area and a vertical landfill expansion of 85.3 acres. The Approved Project allowed for new landfill area of 103 acres with a vertical expansion of 78.3 acres.

The Final EIR found Less than Significant impacts associated with surface water quality. The Final EIR found the potential for impacts related to groundwater quality that could be mitigated by implementation of design measures and mitigation measures associated with the location of monitoring wells.

3.6.2 Mitigation Measures Associated with Current Operation

CCL has implemented all required mitigation measures associated with Water Quality as included in the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Approved Project. These measures and their implementation status are shown in Table 3-6.

Table 3-6. Water Quality Mitigation Measures and Implementation Status
Applicant's Proposed Project, RPC Alternative, Board Modified Project

Mitigation Measure	Implementation Status
Water-level data from all wells will be utilized to assess groundwater gradients in the vicinity of the waste management units (WMU). This data would be reviewed by Laidlaw and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) and the need for revising the monitoring program will be evaluated.	Issuance of Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) to CCL by RWQCB establishes compliance with this mitigation measure; completed November 4, 1998.
Point of compliance monitoring well DW-18 will be repositioned to minimize the distance between the well and waste management unit boundaries.	Issuance of WDRs to CCL by the RWQCB establishes compliance with this mitigation measure; completed November 4, 1998.
Point of compliance monitoring well DW-20 will be positioned to minimize the distance between well and waste management unit boundaries.	Issuance of WDRs to CCL by the RWQCB establishes compliance with this mitigation measure; completed November 4, 1998.

3.6.3 Modified Project Analysis

The Modified Project will allow for waste to be accepted exceeding the overall tonnage permitted by the approved CUP No. 89-081(5), but not beyond that analyzed in the Final EIR. The Modified Project will not change the approved area of disturbance and no additional impacts related to Water Quality would result from the increased waste tonnage limit associated with the Modified Project. Potential impacts associated with current operation of CCL have been previously mitigated, and the Modified Project would not result in any new impacts.

3.6.4 Mitigation Measures Associated with Modified Project

Mitigation measures required for the prior expansion and current CUP remain in effect. No new mitigation measures related to Water Quality are required for the Modified Project.

3.6.5 Modified Project Impact Determination

The Modified Project would allow the continued operation of CCL beyond the 23 million ton capacity cap, to a maximum of 29.4 million tons as evaluated in the Final EIR (LADRP, 1997). The landfill closure date of November 2019, as identified in the current CUP, would not change, nor would the expansion footprint change from that which was previously identified and developed. The Modified Project would not introduce any new Water Quality impacts beyond those identified in the Final EIR and subsequently mitigated. The Modified Project would result in no additional impacts related to Water Quality.

3.7 Air Quality

3.7.1 Summary of Final EIR Findings

The Final EIR (LADRP, 1997) evaluated a horizontal expansion of 183 acres of new landfill area and a vertical landfill expansion of 85.3 acres. The Final EIR also evaluated an increase in daily disposal tonnage from 5,000 tpd to 10,000 tpd. The Approved Project allowed for new landfill area of 103 acres with a vertical expansion of 78.3 acres and daily disposal tonnage of 5,000 tpd (6,000 tpd maximum).

The Final EIR found the potential for daily and quarterly construction emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) to exceed the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) significance criteria and total operational emissions of reactive organic compounds (ROC), NO_x, and particulate matter up to 10 micrometers in size (PM₁₀) to exceed the SCAQMD significance criteria. These impacts were found to be potentially significant after implementation of mitigation measures.

3.7.2 Mitigation Measures Associated with Current Operation

CCL has implemented all required mitigation measures associated with Air Quality as included in the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Approved Project. These measures and their implementation status are shown in Table 3-7.

Table 3-7. Air Quality Mitigation Measures and Implementation Status
Applicant's Proposed Project, RPC Alternative, Board Modified Project

Mitigation Measure	Implementation Status
To reduce impacts of NO _x emissions during construction (i.e., liners, final covers, MRF/HHWF, LCRS) the landfill operator will	These measures are implemented on an ongoing basis.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suspend construction equipment operations during Stage 2 and 3 smog alerts; • Prevent trucks from idling longer than 2 minutes (whenever feasible); and • Reduce idling times and prevent excessive use of construction equipment. 	

Table 3-7. Air Quality Mitigation Measures and Implementation Status
Applicant's Proposed Project, RPC Alternative, Board Modified Project

Mitigation Measure	Implementation Status
<p>To minimize emission rates of PM10, regular watering of exposed dirt surfaces will continue to be conducted by the landfill operator. Further measures will be implemented on a daily basis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Onsite traffic management; • Proper maintenance of engine-powered equipment; • Routing vehicles along the most direct routes; • Use of electrically-powered equipment to the extent feasible; • Enforcement of a 10 miles per hour (mph) speed limit; • Pave permanent on-site haul roads, to the extent feasible; • Surface temporary unpaved roads with low-dust courses of material; • Water roads 4 to 7 times daily; • Water active sites of soil disturbance 4 to 7 times daily; • Use of soil stabilizers to areas with long-term exposure of disturbed or unvegetated surfaces (e.g., stockpiles). • All trucks hauling dirt, sand, or other loose materials will be covered or will maintain at least two feet of free board in accordance with the requirements of CVC Section 23114. • Construction access roads will be paved at least 100 feet onto the site from the main road. • Where feasible, other construction roads not covered by the above measure heaving a daily traffic volume of 50 vehicular trips, will be paved; where infeasible, these roads will be watered. • Ground cover will be replaced in disturbed areas as quickly as possible, in accordance with the facility's proposed Revegetation and Erosion Control Plan. • Street sweepers will be used on all paved haul roads on-site during rainy periods to reduce mud and as needed during dry periods to reduce dust. 	<p>These measures are implemented on an ongoing basis.</p>

3.7.3 Modified Project Analysis

The Modified Project will allow for waste to be accepted exceeding the overall tonnage permitted by the approved CUP No. 89-081(5), but not beyond that analyzed in the prior EIR. No additional impacts related to Air Quality would result from the increased waste tonnage limit associated with the Modified Project. Potential impacts associated with current operation of CCL have been previously mitigated, and the Modified Project would not result in any new impacts.

3.7.4 Mitigation Measures Associated with Modified Project

Mitigation measures required for the prior expansion and current CUP remain in effect. No new mitigation measures related to Air Quality are required for the Modified Project.

3.7.5 Modified Project Impact Determination

The Modified Project would allow the continued operation of CCL beyond the 23 million ton capacity cap, to a maximum of 29.4 million tons as evaluated in the Final EIR (LADRP, 1997). The landfill closure date of November 2019, as identified in the current CUP, would not change, nor would the expansion footprint change from that which was previously identified and developed. There would be no change related to the quantity of daily waste tonnage or to the number of vehicles accessing the site or

operating onsite. The Modified Project would not introduce any new Air Quality impacts beyond those identified in the Final EIR and subsequently mitigated. The Modified Project would result in no additional impacts related to Air Quality.

3.8 Odor and Other Nuisance Factors

3.8.1 Summary of Final EIR Findings

The Final EIR (LADRP, 1997) evaluated a horizontal expansion of 183 acres of new landfill area and a vertical landfill expansion of 85.3 acres. The Final EIR also evaluated an increase in daily disposal tonnage from 5,000 tpd to 10,000 tpd, as well as development of resource recovery facilities, including composting, MRF, and HHWF. The Approved Project allowed for new landfill area of 103 acres with a vertical expansion of 78.3 acres, daily disposal tonnage of 5,000 tpd (6,000 tpd maximum), and development of resource recovery facilities.

The Final EIR found that with the implementation of proposed operational features and design measures, potential impacts associated with litter, dust, and vectors would be avoided. With regard to odor, the Final EIR found that odor impacts associated with the proposed composting facility would be potentially significant and require mitigation.

3.8.2 Mitigation Measures Associated with Current Operation

CCL has implemented all required mitigation measures associated with Odor and Other Nuisance Factors identified in the Final EIR and Mitigation Monitoring Program. These measures and their implementation status are shown in Table 3-8.

Table 3-8. Odor and Other Nuisance Factors Mitigation Measures and Implementation Status
Applicant's Proposed Project, RPC Alternative, Board Modified Project

Mitigation Measure	Implementation Status
In the event an odor complaint is filed and an odor nuisance is verified by the County, the County may order suspension of composting operations until the nuisance is abated or revoke authorization of such operations.	No odor nuisance related to the composting operation has been verified by the County to date; a composting operation is not currently present at CCL.

3.8.3 Modified Project Analysis

The Modified Project will allow for waste to be accepted exceeding the overall tonnage permitted by the approved CUP No. 89-081(5), but not beyond that analyzed in the Final EIR. The Modified Project will not change the approved area of disturbance, and no additional impacts related to Odor and Other Nuisance Factors would result from the increased waste tonnage limit associated with the Modified Project. Potential impacts associated with current operation of CCL have been previously mitigated, and the Modified Project would not result in any new impacts.

3.8.4 Mitigation Measures Associated with Modified Project

Mitigation measures required for the prior expansion and current CUP remain in effect. No new mitigation measures related to Odor and Other Nuisance Factors are required for the Modified Project.

3.8.5 Modified Project Impact Determination

The Modified Project would allow the continued operation of CCL beyond the 23 million ton capacity cap, to a maximum of 29.4 million tons as evaluated in the Final EIR (LADRP, 1997). The landfill closure date of November 2019, as identified in the current CUP, would not change, nor would the expansion

footprint change from that which was previously identified and developed. The Modified Project would not introduce any new Odor and Other Nuisance Factors impacts beyond those identified in the Final EIR and subsequently mitigated. The Modified Project would result in no additional impacts related to Odor and Other Nuisance Factors.

3.9 Visual Quality/Landform Alteration

3.9.1 Summary of Final EIR Findings

The Final EIR (LADRP, 1997) found that expansion of the landfill would have an unavoidable, significant impact associated with landform alternation that could not be mitigated. Additionally, the Proposed MRF could result in significant landform and visual impacts as a result of grading on steep slopes and the visibility of the site from SR-126.

3.9.2 Mitigation Measures Associated with Current Operation

The Final EIR identified one mitigation measure associated with Visual Quality/Landform Alteration. That measure is associated with the development of the MRF, which has not been constructed at CCL to date. Table 3-9 shows this mitigation measure and its implementation status.

Table 3-9. Visual Mitigation Measures and Implementation Status
Applicant's Proposed Project, RPC Alternative, Board Modified Project

Mitigation Measure	Implementation Status
<p>The MRF final design will incorporate the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Variable slope ratios will be utilized on all manufactured slopes over 30 feet in vertical height as permitted by geotechnical investigation. • Contour grading will be employed to blend the manufactured slopes with adjacent hillsides to simulate a natural appearance. • All structures will be painted in warm tone colors and/or cool range gray tones. • Ventilation equipment will be situated away from the tops of structures or concealed using rooftop treatments or vegetated soil berms at entrance to MRF. • Exterior lighting will be directed downward and shielded to prevent excessive glare or light spillage onto adjacent areas. • Revegetation of all manufactured slopes in excess of 5 feet in height will be conducted in accordance with erosion control recommendations. • Landscaping will be installed around outer perimeter of employee parking area to screen parking from views along SR-126. • MRF structure will be compatible with the design guidelines for the Valencia Commerce Center development, to the extent feasible. 	MRF not constructed to date.

3.9.3 Modified Project Analysis

The Modified Project will allow for waste to be accepted exceeding the overall tonnage permitted by the approved CUP No. 89-081(5), but not beyond that analyzed in the Final EIR. The Modified Project will not change the approved area of disturbance and no additional impacts related to Visual Quality/Landform Alteration would result from the increased waste tonnage limit associated with the Modified Project. Potential impacts associated with current operation of CCL have been previously mitigated, and the Modified Project would not result in any new impacts.

3.9.4 Mitigation Measures Associated with Modified Project

Mitigation measures required for the prior expansion and current CUP remain in effect. No new mitigation measures related to Visual Quality/Landform Alteration are required for the Modified Project.

3.9.5 Modified Project Impact Determination

The Modified Project would allow the continued operation of CCL beyond the 23 million ton capacity cap, to a maximum of 29.4 million tons as evaluated in the Final EIR (LADRP, 1997). The landfill closure date of November 2019, as identified in the current CUP, would not change, nor would the expansion footprint change from that which was previously identified and developed. The Modified Project would not introduce any new Visual Quality/Landform Alteration impacts beyond those identified in the Final EIR and subsequently mitigated. The Modified Project would result in no additional impacts related to Visual Quality/Landform Alteration.

3.10 Noise

3.10.1 Summary of Final EIR Findings

The Final EIR (LADRP, 1997) found that noise from landfill expansion and ongoing operation would not exceed the County's noise standards and there would not be a significant impact. In addition, the Final EIR found that no significant noise impact would occur because of the MRF or from project-related vehicle traffic, but did determine that cumulatively significant noise levels may occur.

3.10.2 Mitigation Measures Associated with Current Operation

The Final EIR did not identify impacts related to Noise; subsequently, there are no mitigation measures associated with Noise. The Final EIR determined that mitigation of cumulative noise impacts along SR-126 is the responsibility of Caltrans.

3.10.3 Modified Project Analysis

The Modified Project will allow for waste to be accepted exceeding the overall capacity permitted by the approved CUP No. 89-081(5), but not beyond that analyzed in the prior EIR. The Modified Project will not change the approved area of disturbance and no additional impacts related to Noise would result from the increased waste tonnage limit associated with the Modified Project.

3.10.4 Mitigation Measures Associated with Modified Project

As no mitigation measures associated with Noise were identified for the current project, and no changes to CCL operation are proposed for the Modified Project beyond an increase of the total site waste capacity, no mitigation measures associated with Noise are required for the Modified Project.

3.10.5 Modified Project Impact Determination

The Modified Project would allow the continued operation of CCL beyond the 23 million ton capacity cap, to a maximum of 29.4 million tons as evaluated in the Final EIR (LADRP, 1997). The landfill closure date of November 2019, as identified in the current CUP, would not change, nor would the expansion footprint change from that which was previously identified and developed. The Modified Project would result in no additional impacts related to Noise.

3.11 Sewage Disposal

3.11.1 Summary of Final EIR Findings

The Final EIR (LADRP, 1997) found that if CCL were connect to the public sewer system there was existing capacity in a future expanded sewer system and waste water treatment plant for the Newhall Ranch specific project. Neither an expanded sewer system or wastewater treatment plant have been constructed; CCL remains on an existing septic system for sewage disposal.

3.11.2 Mitigation Measures Associated with Current Operation

The Final EIR did not identify impacts related to Sewage Disposal; subsequently, no mitigation measures are associated with Sewage Disposal.

3.11.3 Modified Project Analysis

The Modified Project will allow for waste to be accepted exceeding the overall tonnage permitted by the approved CUP no. 89-081(5), but not beyond that analyzed in the prior EIR. The Modified Project will not change the approved area of disturbance and no additional impacts related to Sewage Disposal would result from the increased waste tonnage limit associated with the Modified Project.

3.11.4 Mitigation Measures Associated with Modified Project

As no mitigation measures associated with Sewage Disposal were identified for the current project, and no changes to CCL operation are proposed for the Modified Project beyond an increase in the waste capacity limit, no mitigation measures associated with Sewage Disposal are required for the Modified Project.

3.11.5 Modified Project Impact Determination

The Modified Project would allow the continued operation of CCL beyond the 23 million ton capacity cap, to a maximum of 29.4 million tons as evaluated in the Final EIR (LADRP, 1997). The landfill closure date of November 2019, as identified in the current CUP, would not change, nor would the expansion footprint change from that which was previously identified and developed. The Modified Project would result in no additional impacts related to Sewage Disposal.

3.12 Utilities

3.12.1 Summary of Final EIR Findings

The Final EIR (LADRP, 1997) found no significant impacts associated with electrical power or water supply for landfill construction and operation and for operation of the MRF.

3.12.2 Mitigation Measures Associated with Current Operation

The Final EIR did not identify impacts related to Utilities; subsequently, no mitigation measures are associated with Utilities.

3.12.3 Modified Project Analysis

The Modified Project will allow for waste to be accepted exceeding the overall tonnage permitted by the approved CUP No. 89-081(5), but not beyond that analyzed in the Final EIR. The Modified Project will not change the daily operation of the landfill or its demand for or use of electricity and water. No

additional impacts related to Utilities would result from the increased waste tonnage limit associated with the Modified Project.

Because of current drought conditions, Governor Jerry Brown issued Executive Order B-29-15 on April 1, 2015, requiring the State Water Resources Control Board to impose restrictions to achieve a statewide 25 percent reduction in potable urban water usage through February 28, 2016. The Water Board's actions in furtherance of the Executive Order will apply primarily to urban and large agricultural water suppliers, which are evaluating plans to achieve these reductions on a local level. These restrictions shall consider the relative per capita water usage of each water suppliers' service area, and require that those areas with high per capita use achieve proportionally greater reductions than those with low use. The State Water Board is required to direct urban water suppliers to develop rate structures and other pricing mechanisms, including surcharges, fees, and penalties, to maximize water conservation and achieve reduction goals.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires preparation of a supplemental EIR if "new information, which was not known and could not have been known at the time the EIR was certified as complete, becomes available." Pub. Res. Code §21166, CEQA Guideline §15162. However, drought conditions in California are cyclical, and the likelihood of future drought conditions was known at the time the Final EIR was certified. Valencia Water Company can provide water to the project site, and it has in place comprehensive water management strategies to assure an adequate and reliable water supply, including during drought years. Valencia Water Company's total projected water supplies available is adequate to meet the existing and continuing water demands associated with the Modified Project and with existing and other planned uses within its service area. The Modified Project will not result in a significant effect on water supply.

3.12.4 Mitigation Measures Associated with Modified Project

As no mitigation measures associated with Utilities were identified for the current project, and no changes to CCL operation are proposed for the Modified Project beyond an increase in the waste capacity limit, no mitigation measures associated with Utilities are required for the Modified Project.

3.12.5 Modified Project Impact Determination

The Modified Project would allow the continued operation of CCL beyond the 23 million ton capacity cap, to a maximum of 29.4 million tons as evaluated in the Final EIR (LADRP, 1997). The landfill closure date of November 2019, as identified in the current CUP, would not change, nor would the expansion footprint change from that which was previously identified and developed. The Modified Project would result in no additional impacts related to Utilities.

3.13 Fire Hazard

3.13.1 Summary of Final EIR Findings

The Final EIR (LADRP, 1997) found that site operations present a potential for fire and fire hazards, but that measures and procedures in place at CCL resulted in impacts that were Less than Significant.

3.13.2 Mitigation Measures Associated with Current Operation

The Final EIR did not identify the potential for significant impacts related to Fire Hazard; subsequently, no mitigation measures are associated with Fire Hazard.

3.13.3 Modified Project Analysis

The Modified Project will allow for waste to be accepted exceeding the overall tonnage permitted by the approved CUP No. 89-081(5), but not beyond that analyzed in the Final EIR. The Modified Project will not change the approved area of disturbance and no additional impacts related to Fire Hazard would result from the increased waste tonnage limit associated with the Modified Project.

3.13.4 Mitigation Measures Associated with Modified Project

As no mitigation measures associated with Fire Hazard were identified for the current project, and no changes to CCL operation are proposed for the Modified Project beyond an increase in the waste capacity limit, no mitigation measures associated with Fire Hazard are required for the Modified Project.

3.13.5 Modified Project Impact Determination

The Modified Project would allow the continued operation of CCL beyond the 23 million ton capacity cap, to a maximum of 29.4 million tons as evaluated in the Final EIR (LADRP, 1997). The landfill closure date of November 2019, as identified in the current CUP, would not change, nor would the expansion footprint change from that which was previously identified and developed. The Modified Project would result in no additional impacts related to Fire Hazard.

3.14 Public Health

3.14.1 Summary of Final EIR Findings

The Final EIR (LADRP, 1997) found that continued implementation of load-checking programs and Emergency Response Plan would minimize the potential public health effects of increased waste disposal capacity and facility expansion and concluded that the impact would be insignificant. The Final EIR further found that no impacts to public health would be caused by operation of the MRF and that there would be no impact to public health from implementation of the HHWF because an Operations Plan would be approved by the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) and County Fire Department prior to operation.

3.14.2 Mitigation Measures Associated with Current Operation

The Final EIR did not identify the potential for significant impacts to Public Health; accordingly, no mitigation measures are associated with Public Health.

3.14.3 Modified Project Analysis

The Modified Project is a continuation of the operation of CCL, under the existing CUP for the landfill. No additional impacts related to Public Health would result from the acceptance of waste beyond the 23 million ton capacity, to a maximum of 29.4 million tons as evaluated in the Final EIR (LADRP, 1997), associated with the Modified Project.

3.14.4 Mitigation Measures Associated with Modified Project

As no mitigation measures associated with Public Health were identified for the current project, and no changes to CCL operation are proposed for the Modified Project beyond the acceptance of waste exceeding the current waste capacity cap, no mitigation measures associated with Public Health are required for the Modified Project.

3.14.5 Modified Project Impact Determination

The Modified Project would allow the continued operation of CCL beyond the 23 million ton capacity cap, to a maximum of 29.4 million tons as evaluated in the Final EIR (LADRP, 1997). The landfill closure date of November 2019, as identified in the current CUP, would not change, nor would the expansion footprint change from that which was previously identified and developed. The Modified Project would result in no additional impacts related to Public Health.

3.15 Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change

The topics of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and climate change were not analyzed in the Final EIR (LADRP, 1997) because it was written prior to the adoption of Assembly Bill (AB) 32 and Senate Bill (SB) 97 amendments to the CEQA Guidelines (effective March 18, 2010).

CEQA requires preparation of a supplemental EIR if “new information, which was not known and could not have been known at the time the EIR was certified as complete, becomes available.” Pub. Res. Code §21166, CEQA Guideline §15162. However, information about climate change has been broadly known for some time, and therefore, that information could have been addressed in the prior EIR. Increased scrutiny over the impacts of GHG emissions and the subsequent adoption of AB 32, SB 97, and CEQA Guideline §15064.4 providing guidance for analysis of GHG in CEQA documents is not new information requiring preparation of the subsequent or supplemental EIR. *Concerned Dublin Citizens v. City of Dublin* (2013) 214 Cal. App. 4th 1301, 1320; *Citizens for Responsible Equitable Environmental Development v. City of San Diego* (2011) 196 Cal.App.4th 515, 532.

This Addendum provides new current information on GHG emissions and climate change, and analyzes the impacts of the Modified Project as compared to the project analyzed in the Final EIR.

3.15.1 Summary of Final EIR Findings

As stated above, GHG emissions and climate change were not identified as an environmental concern in the Final EIR (LADRP, 1997).

3.15.2 Mitigation Measures Associated with Current Operation

The Final EIR did not identify the potential for significant impacts to GHG emissions and did not adopt mitigation measures associated with GHG emissions and climate change.

3.15.3 Modified Project Analysis

In California, generally, observational trends from the last half-century show warmer winter and spring temperatures, decreased spring snow levels in lower- and mid-elevation mountains, snowpack melting up to one month earlier, and flowers blooming 1 to 2 weeks earlier than under historical conditions (Cayan et al., 2006). Research suggests that human activities, such as the burning of fossil fuels and clearing of forests, are resulting in more emissions of carbon dioxide and other heat-trapping gases into the atmosphere.

3.15.3.1 Climate Change

Global climate change is expressed as changes in the average weather of the earth that are measured by temperature, wind patterns, precipitation, and storms over a long period of time (United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [IPCC], 2013). The IPCC states that the warming of the climate system is “unequivocal” and “...human influence on the climate system is clear...” (IPCC, 2013). The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) states that, “Greenhouse gas (GHG) pollution threatens the American public’s health and welfare by contributing to long-lasting changes in our climate that can have a range of negative effects on human health and the environment.” (EPA, 2014)

3.15.3.2 Greenhouse Gases

Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere are often called GHGs. Common GHGs include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and certain fluorinated gases. Other gases such as water and ozone are also GHGs, although are of less importance, because, for example, the atmospheric lifetime of water vapor is very short as compared to carbon dioxide, and as such, human-caused impacts to water vapor concentration are of minor consequence.

3.15.3.3 Effects of Global Climate Change

Global climate change has the potential to affect numerous environmental resources through potential impacts related to future air temperatures and precipitation patterns. According to the California Air Resources Board (CARB), some of the potential global warming impacts in California may include loss in snowpack, sea level rise, more extreme heat days per year, more high ozone days, more large forest fires, and more drought years (CARB, 2004).

The connection between climate change and anthropogenic GHGs, and the types of impacts that will result are known with a high level of certainty. However, our ability to predict and quantify the new extremes of climate-related variables, and procedures for “downscale” modeling to estimate localized impacts, is still evolving.

3.15.3.4 Regulatory Setting

Federal Regulations and Standards

Clean Air Act

On April 2, 2007, in *Massachusetts v. EPA* (2007) 549 U.S. 497, the Supreme Court found that GHGs are air pollutants that are covered by the Clean Air Act (CAA). On April 17, 2009, the EPA Administrator signed Proposed Endangerment and Cause or Contribute Findings for GHGs under Section 202(a) of the CAA. EPA found that six GHGs taken in combination endanger both the public health and the public welfare of current and future generations. EPA also found that the combined emissions of these GHGs from new motor vehicles and new motor vehicle engines contribute to the greenhouse effect and, under Section 202(a) of the CAA, result in air pollution that endangers public health and welfare.

Climate Change Regulations

To date, EPA has adopted the following regulations to address both global climate change and GHG emissions.

40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 52: Proposed Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Title V Greenhouse Gas Tailoring Rule. GHG emissions are covered by the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Title V operating permit programs as of January 2, 2011.

The GHG Tailoring Rule set initial emission thresholds, known as Steps 1 and 2 of the Tailoring Rule, for PSD and Title V permitting based on carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) emissions. New facilities with GHG emissions of at least 100,000 short tons per year (tpy) CO₂e and existing facilities with at least 100,000 short tpy CO₂e making changes that would increase GHG emissions by at least 75,000 short tpy CO₂e are required to obtain PSD permits for GHGs and all other criteria pollutants over PSD significance levels. New and existing sources with GHG emissions above 100,000 short tpy CO₂e must also obtain Title V operating permits.

Step 3 of the GHG Tailoring Rule, issued on June 29, 2012, continues to focus GHG permitting on the largest emitters by retaining the permitting thresholds that were established in Steps 1 and 2. In addition, Step 3 improves the usefulness of plant-wide applicability limitations (PAL) by allowing GHG PALs to be established on CO₂e emissions, in addition to the already available PALs for mass emissions, and to use the CO₂e-based applicability thresholds for GHGs provided in the “subject to regulation” definition in setting the PAL on a CO₂e basis. Step 3 also revises the PAL regulations to allow a source

that emits or has the potential to emit at least 100,000 tpy of CO₂e, but that has minor source emissions of all other regulated New Source Review pollutants, to apply for a GHG PAL while still maintaining its minor source status (EPA, 2013).

40 CFR Part 98: Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases Rule. Via the Fiscal Year 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act (H.R. 2764, Public Law 110-161), EPA issued the Greenhouse Gas Mandatory Reporting Rule (MRR) (74 *Federal Register* [FR] 56260) on October 30, 2009. The MRR applies to fossil fuel and industrial gas suppliers, direct GHG emitters, and manufacturers of heavy-duty and off-road vehicles and engines. The MRR requires that sources above certain threshold levels monitor and report GHG emissions, but does not require control or mitigation of GHG emissions.

Clean Air Plan

The Clean Air Plan (CAP) addresses state and federal CAA mandates, including all federal planning requirements for "maintenance" areas. State and federal planning requirements include developing control strategies, attainment demonstrations, reasonable further progress, and maintenance plans. The 2012 CAP incorporates the latest scientific and technical information and planning assumptions, including the 2012 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy, updated emission inventory methodologies for various source categories, and latest growth forecasts from Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG).

State Regulations and Standards

The regulations and GHG reduction strategies in California are in flux, especially for the waste management sector. The Governor is leading the effort to implement statewide goals to further reduce GHG emissions beyond 2020. CARB is working on a mid-term update to its scoping plan and the state's CAT released in February 2015 a Climate Change Research Plan outlining research initiatives and goals for the next 5 years to inform and refine GHG emissions accounting and activities to reduce GHG emissions. The Climate Change Research Plan includes a research agenda specific to the waste management industry. Further, CalRecycle has been working to develop a Waste Management Sector Plan addressing GHG emissions from waste management activities.

Senate Bill 1771. SB 1771 (Sher), chaptered in September 2000, required the Secretary of the Resources Agency to establish a nonprofit public benefit corporation, to be known as the "California Climate Action Registry," (CCAR) for the purpose of administering a voluntary GHG emissions registry to record and register voluntary GHG reductions that have been achieved since 1990.

The California Climate Action Registry. As noted above, the CCAR provides leadership on climate change by developing and promoting credible, accurate, and consistent GHG reporting standards and tools for organizations to measure, monitor and reduce their GHG emissions consistently across industry sectors and geographical borders, and subject to third-party verification. (www.climateregistry.org)

Assembly Bill 1493. In 2002, then-Governor Gray Davis signed AB 1493 (Pavley, 2002). AB 1493 required CARB to develop and adopt, by January 1, 2005, regulations that achieve the maximum feasible reduction of GHG emitted by passenger vehicles and light-duty truck and other vehicles determined by CARB to be vehicles whose primary use is noncommercial personal transportation in the state." CARB adopted regulations in 2004 and applied to EPA for a waiver under CAA to implement the regulation. In December 2007, EPA denied California's waiver request. California, among other states, is challenging that denial in federal court. AB 32, discussed below, states that if the Pavley regulations do not remain in effect, CARB shall implement alternative regulations to control mobile sources to achieve equivalent or greater GHG reductions. (Health & Safety Code, §38590.)

Executive Order S-3-05. Governor Schwarzenegger issued Executive Order S-3-05 in 2005, which established statewide GHG emissions reduction targets. Executive Order S-3-05 provides that GHG

emissions shall be reduced to 2000 levels by 2010, to 1990 levels by 2020, and to 80 percent of 1990 levels by 2050 (Climate Action Team [CAT], 2006).

In response to Executive Order S-3-05, the California Environmental Protection Agency created CAT, which, in March 2006, published the *Climate Action Team Report* (the “2006 CAT Report”). The 2006 CAT Report identifies a recommended list of strategies that the state could pursue to reduce GHG emissions. The strategies include, but are not limited to reduction of passenger and light-duty truck emissions, reduction of idling times for diesel trucks, overhaul of shipping technology and infrastructure, increased use of alternative fuels, increased recycling, and increased landfill methane capture. In April 2007, CAT released a draft report entitled “Proposed Early Actions to Mitigate Climate Change in California.” In February 2015, CAT released a report entitled “Climate Change Research Plan for California.”

Assembly Bill 32. AB 32, the “California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006,” was signed into law in fall 2006. AB 32 established the goal of reducing GHG emissions to 427 million tons CO₂e per year by 2020. When signed, AB 32 directed CARB to begin developing discrete early actions to reduce GHG emissions while also preparing a scoping plan to identify how to reach the 2020 emissions cap.

As part of AB 32, GHG emissions reporting is required for industrial facilities; suppliers of transportation fuels, natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquefied petroleum gas, and carbon dioxide; operators of petroleum and natural gas systems; and electricity retail providers and marketers. The California GHG mandatory reporting rule was originally approved in 2007 and revised in 2010, 2012, and 2013. The current regulation became effective January 1, 2014.

The Landfill Methane Control Measure regulation, a discrete early action GHG reduction measure as described in AB 32, became effective in June 2010. The regulation is designed to reduce methane emissions from municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills and differs from federal regulations and local air district rules in that the focus is generally on methane rather than on non-methane organic compounds (NMOC), it applies to smaller landfills (in addition to larger landfills), and has more stringent requirements for methane collection and control, component leak testing, and surface emissions monitoring.

The regulations for MSW landfills require the installation and proper operation of an landfill gas (LFG) collection and control system if the landfill is active, inactive, or closed and has a minimum of 450,000 tons of waste-in-place, if it received waste after January 1, 1977, if the LFG is currently uncontrolled, and the LFG heat input capacity is greater than 3.0 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr). If a landfill can demonstrate that the LFG heat input capacity is less than 3.0 MMBtu/hr, then it may be exempt. However, landfill owners or operators with existing gas collection and control systems are not required to submit plans or install new collection and control systems.

Senate Bill 1368. SB 1368 is the companion bill of AB 32, also signed by Governor Schwarzenegger in September 2006. SB 1368 requires the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to establish a GHG emission performance standard for baseload generation from investor-owned utilities by February 1, 2007, and for the California Energy Commission to establish a similar standard for local publicly owned utilities by June 30, 2007.

Executive Order S-01-07. Executive Order S-01-07 was enacted by Governor Schwarzenegger on January 18, 2007. The order mandated that a statewide goal be established to reduce the carbon intensity of California’s transportation fuels by at least 10 percent by 2020. The low carbon fuel standard regulations were finalized on February 1, 2010, and amended in December 2011.

Senate Bill 97. SB 97, signed in August 2007, acknowledged that climate change is an important environmental issue that requires analysis under CEQA. This bill directed the California Office of Planning and Research to prepare, develop, and transmit to the Natural Resources Agency guidelines for the feasible mitigation of GHG emissions or the effects of GHG emissions by July 1, 2009. The amendments

were adopted by the Natural Resources Agency on December 30, 2009, and became effective on March 18, 2010.

Senate Bill 375. SB 375, signed in August 2008, required the inclusion of sustainable communities' strategies in regional transportation plans for reducing GHG emissions. The bill required CARB to appoint a Regional Targets Advisory Committee by January 31, 2008, and required this committee to recommend factors to be considered and methodologies to be used for setting GHG reduction targets by December 31, 2009. Final reduction targets were established in February 2011. Santa Clarita is incorporated in the SCAG reduction targets set at an 8 percent reduction of GHG emissions relative to 2005 by 2020, and a 13 percent reduction relative to 2005 by 2035.

CEQA Requirements. As previously discussed, amendments to the *CEQA Guidelines* for addressing GHG emissions were adopted on December 30, 2009, and became effective on March 18, 2010. The amended guidelines do not establish quantitative thresholds but instead provide qualitative thresholds for comparison. Similarly, the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) issued a white paper, titled *CEQA and Climate Change*, to assess GHG emissions in January 2008. CAPCOA has not made any recommendations for use of any specific methodology in its white paper (CAPCOA, 2008). CAPCOA later released a report titled *Quantifying GHG Mitigation Measures* to provide a common platform of information and tools to support local governments in August 2010. This report does not provide policy guidance or advocate any policy position related to GHG emission reduction (CAPCOA, 2010).

CARB Interim Significance Thresholds for GHGs under CEQA. In order to provide guidance to local lead agencies on determining the significance of GHG emissions identified in CEQA documents, the CARB staff have recommended a threshold for new industrial projects to be subject to CEQA's requirement to impose feasible mitigation. If a project exceeds this threshold, then it is considered significant and must implement all feasible mitigation. The project must also meet CARB interim performance standards for construction and transportation emissions. In addition, projects should comply with AB 32 GHG reduction goals, include emissions estimates agreed upon by CARB, have been analyzed under CEQA, and have a certified final CEQA document. Impacts and mitigation measures associated with the Proposed Project are discussed in Sections 12.6 and 12.7, respectively.

Executive Order B-30-15. On April 29, 2015, Governor Brown issued Executive Order B-30-15, which establishes a new interim statewide GHG emission reduction target to reduce emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. The purpose of the order is to ensure that the state meets its target of reducing GHG emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050.

Development of Longer Term GHG Reduction Goals. California is continuing research and work to implement the goal of Executive Order S-3-05 to further reduce GHG emissions by 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050. CARB officials at a November 20, 2014, board meeting discussed their plan to prepare a mid-term update to CARB's Scoping Plan, the document that describes how California will reduce GHG in compliance with the AB 32. Although CARB had just released its updated Scoping Plan in May 2014, it is planning a mid-term update to produce a more coherent, integrated energy plan and to inform the path to creating and meeting the 2030 interim target established in Executive Order B-30-15. Further, CAT released in February 2015 a report entitled "Climate Change Research Plan for California." The research plan outlines a comprehensive research agenda for the next 5 years to determine appropriate methods to accurately monitor, project, model, and reduce GHG emissions. The research plan outlines research goals specific to the waste management sector, including investigation of methods to improve efficiency and outreach efforts for source reduction and technologies and practices for handling solid and green waste and its byproducts, development of new products and markets with the highest potential for reducing waste, and examination of vulnerabilities and adaptation options. CalRecycle and CARB are collaborating currently to develop a Waste Management Sector Plan addressing GHG emissions from waste management to achieve the 75 percent recycling goal of AB 341 and to inform development of the Scoping Plan update.

Local Regulations and Standards

County of Los Angeles Proposed Community Climate Action Plan. The County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors on March 24, 2015, conducted a public hearing on a comprehensive update to the County General Plan, including a Community Climate Action Plan. At the conclusion of the public hearing, the Board voted to indicate its intent to approve the General Plan, including the Community Climate Action Plan, and directed the County Counsel to make final changes to the project documents and bring back the General Plan to the Board for final adoption at a future hearing.

To reduce the impacts of climate change, the County has set a target to reduce GHG emissions from community activities in the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County by at least 11 percent below 2010 levels by 2020, which is consistent with the recommendations in the AB 32 Scoping Plan for municipalities to support the overall AB 32 reduction targets. The Community Climate Action Plan, once finally adopted, will describe the County's plan for achieving this goal, including specific strategy areas for each of the major emissions sectors, and will provide details on the 2010 and projected 2020 emissions in the unincorporated areas. Projects that demonstrate consistency with the Community Climate Action Plan by incorporating climate-friendly features can qualify for streamlined environmental review.

The proposed Community Climate Action Plan assumes that GHG emissions from waste generation will decrease slightly by 2020 relative to the 2010 inventory, predominantly as a result of improvements in methane capture rate at regional landfills. That reduction is estimated at 34,196 million tons CO₂e for the entire waste generation sector.

City of Santa Clarita Climate Action Plan. The City of Santa Clarita adopted a CAP in August 2012. Section 4.2 of the CAP identifies GHG mitigation measures relating to solid waste diversion, energy usage, transportation, water, and vegetation. The solid waste diversion measures are aimed to limit the amount of waste sent to landfills, and are not applicable to the construction and operation of landfills. None of the mitigation measures presented in the CAP are directly applicable to the Proposed Project; however, they do include many of the interim performance standards developed by CARB.

SCAQMD Landfill Rule. The purpose of SCAQMD Rule 1150.1 is to reduce emissions from MSW landfills. The rule incorporates and clarifies many federal landfill emission regulations (40 CFR) and California regulations (AB 32). The rule requires that an LFG collection and control system reduce methane emissions by 99 percent and NMOC emissions by 98 percent or reduce outlet NMOC concentration from to less than 20 parts per million. It also includes requirements for flares and LFG collection systems, as well as sampling and monitoring requirements for landfills.

3.15.3.5 Impacts of the Modified Project

The Modified Project will allow for waste to be accepted exceeding the overall tonnage permitted by the approved CUP No. 89-081(5), but not beyond that analyzed in the Final EIR. The Modified Project will not change the land use, the daily operation of the landfill, or the physical limits of the approved landfill boundary. Daily and weekly tonnage restrictions will not change. Truck trips, circulation, and landfill operations will be unchanged. All of the GHG-generating aspects of the Modified Project are within the scope of the project previously analyzed in the Final EIR.

3.15.4 Mitigation Measures Associated with Modified Project

As no mitigation measures associated with GHG emissions and climate change were identified for the current project, and all of the GHG-generating aspects of the Modified Project are within the scope of the project previously analyzed in the Final EIR (LADRP, 1997), no mitigation measures associated with GHG emissions are required for the Modified Project.

3.15.5 Modified Project Impact Determination

The Modified Project would allow the continued operation of CCL beyond the 23 million ton capacity cap, to a maximum of 29.4 million tons as evaluated in the Final EIR. The landfill closure date of November 2019, as identified in the current CUP, would not change, nor would the expansion footprint change from that which was previously identified and developed. All of the GHG-generating aspects of the Modified Project are within the scope of the project previously analyzed in the Final EIR.

3.16 Cumulative Impacts

The Final EIR (LADRP, 1997) concluded that there were four resource areas with the potential for significant cumulative impacts; these resource areas are discussed below.

3.17 Traffic/Access

The Final EIR (LADRP, 1997) found that a number of development projects pending or approved in the vicinity of CCL, in conjunction with the Board Modified Project, could have a significant cumulative impact upon Traffic/Access. The Final EIR further found that the significant cumulative impacts on Traffic/Access could not be mitigated to a level of insignificance, but that conditions of approval and features incorporated into the Board Modified Project design would reduce, to the extent feasible, the adverse effect.

CCL has implemented all applicable Traffic/Access mitigation measures identified in the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Approved Project. No additional impacts related to Traffic/Access would result from the acceptance of waste exceeding the current tonnage limit associated with the Modified Project, and the Modified Project would not result in any cumulative impacts related to Traffic/Access beyond those identified in the Final EIR and subsequently mitigated.

3.17.1 Air Quality

The Final EIR (LADRP, 1997) found that a number of development projects pending or approved in the vicinity of CCL, in conjunction with the Board Modified Project, could have a significant cumulative impact upon Air Quality. The Final EIR further found that the significant cumulative impacts on Visual Quality could not be mitigated to a level of insignificance, but that conditions of approval and features incorporated into the Board Modified Project design would reduce, to the extent feasible, the adverse effect.

CCL has implemented all applicable Air Quality mitigation measures identified in the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Approved Project. No additional impacts related to Air Quality would result from the acceptance of waste exceeding the current tonnage limit associated with the Modified Project, and the Modified project would not result in any cumulative impacts related to Air Quality beyond those identified in the Final EIR and subsequently mitigated.

3.17.2 Visual Quality

The Final EIR (LADRP, 1997) found that a number of development projects pending or approved in the vicinity of CCL, in conjunction with the Board Modified Project, could have a significant cumulative impact upon Visual Quality. The Final EIR further found that the significant cumulative impacts on Visual Quality could not be mitigated to a level of insignificance, but that conditions of approval and features incorporated into the Board Modified Project design would reduce, to the extent feasible, the adverse effect.

The only Visual Quality mitigation measure identified in the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Approved Program addresses the proposed MRF, which has not been constructed to date at CCL.

were to construct the MRF under the terms of CUP No. 89-081(5) as modified, this mitigation measure would be implemented. No additional impacts related to Visual Quality would result from the acceptance of waste exceeding the current tonnage limit associated with the Modified Project, and the Modified project would not result in any cumulative impacts related to Visual Quality beyond those identified in the Final EIR and subsequently mitigated.

3.17.3 Noise

The Final EIR (LADRP, 1997) found that a number of development projects pending or approved in the vicinity of CCL, in conjunction with the Board Modified Project, could have a significant cumulative impact upon Noise. The Final EIR further found that the significant cumulative impacts on Noise could not be mitigated to a level of insignificance, but that conditions of approval and features incorporated into the Board Modified Project design would reduce, to the extent feasible, the adverse effect.

No Noise mitigation measures are identified in the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Approved Project, as no impacts related to noise were found to result from the project. Any cumulative impacts related to noise would be the result of other projects in the vicinity adding vehicles to SR-126, which would result in additional traffic noise along SR-126. The Final EIR found mitigating this impact to be the responsibility of Caltrans. No additional impacts related to Noise would result from the acceptance of waste exceeding the current tonnage limit associated with the Modified Project, and the Modified project would not result in any cumulative impacts related to Noise beyond those identified in the Final EIR.

3.18 Energy

3.18.1 Summary of Final EIR Findings

The topic of energy was not on the County's CEQA checklist when the Final EIR (LADRP, 1997) was prepared, and therefore, energy was not discussed in the Final EIR. The 2014 version of the County's checklist includes two topics related to energy. Appendix F of the CEQA Guidelines lists energy as an optional topic.

3.18.2 Mitigation Measures Associated with Current Operation

The Final EIR did not include analysis of energy; accordingly, no mitigation measures are associated with energy.

3.18.3 Modified Project Analysis

The Modified Project will allow for waste to be accepted exceeding the overall capacity permitted by the approved CUP No. 89-081(5), but not beyond that analyzed in the Final EIR. The Modified Project will not change the approved area of disturbance or the daily operation of the landfill, including the production of or use of energy. CCL includes currently, and will continue to include, a LFG to energy facility that provides additional electricity to the grid. Accordingly, the Modified Project will not result in any impacts to energy as compared to the project analyzed in the Final EIR (LADRP, 1997).

3.18.4 Mitigation Measures Associated with Modified Project

As no mitigation measures associated with energy were identified for the current project, and no changes to CCL operation are proposed for the Modified Project beyond the acceptance of waste exceeding the overall capacity cap, no mitigation measures associated with energy are required for the Modified Project.

3.18.5 Modified Project Impact Determination

The Modified Project would allow the continued operation of CCL beyond the 23 million ton capacity cap, to a maximum of 29.4 million tons as evaluated in the Final EIR. The landfill closure date of November 2019, as identified in the current CUP, would not change, nor would the expansion footprint change from that which was previously identified and developed. The Modified Project would result in no impacts to energy as compared to the project analyzed in the Final EIR (LADRP, 1997). The Modified Project will not conflict with the Los Angeles County Green Building Code and will not involve the inefficient use of energy resources.

3.19 Mandatory Findings of Significance

3.19.1 Summary of Final EIR Findings

The Final EIR (LADRP, 1997) did not find any significant impacts relating to CEQA's mandatory findings of significance.

3.19.2 Mitigation Measures Associated with Current Operation

The Final EIR did not find any significant impacts relating to mandatory findings of significance; no mitigation measures are associated with mandatory findings of significance.

3.19.3 Modified Project Analysis

The Modified Project will increase the overall capacity permitted by the approved CUP No. 89-081(5), but not beyond that analyzed in the Final EIR (LADRP, 1997). The Modified Project will not change the approved area of disturbance or the daily operation of the landfill. Accordingly, the Modified Project will not result in any mandatory findings of significance.

3.19.4 Mitigation Measures Associated with Modified Project

As no mitigation measures associated with mandatory findings of significance were identified for the current project, and no changes to CCL operation are proposed for the Modified Project beyond the acceptance of waste exceeding the overall capacity cap, no mitigation measures associated with mandatory findings of significance are required for the Modified Project.

3.19.5 Modified Project Impact Determination

The Modified Project would allow the continued operation of CCL beyond the 23 million ton capacity cap, to a maximum of 29.4 million tons as evaluated in the Final EIR (LADRP, 1997). The landfill closure date of November 2019, as identified in the current CUP, would not change, nor would the expansion footprint change from that which was previously identified and developed. The Modified Project would result in no impacts as compared to the existing baseline environmental setting.

Because the Modified Project will not change the approved area of disturbance, it does not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, will not substantially reduce the habitat of fish or wildlife species, will not cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, will not threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, will not reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, and will not eliminate important examples of major periods of California history or prehistory.

Because the Modified Project will not change the daily landfill operation and will not result in new environmental impacts not previously analyzed in the Final EIR, the project does not have the potential to achieve short-term environmental goals to the disadvantage of long-term environmental goals and

does not have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.

As described in Section 3.16, the Modified Project will not result in cumulative impacts beyond those identified previously in the Final EIR. Accordingly, the Modified Project does not have impacts that are individually limited but cumulatively considerable.

SECTION 4

References

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Letter No. 389

Santa Clarita Organization for Planning and the Environment
Lynne Plambeck
PO Box 1182
Santa Clarita, CA 91386

Response to Comment No. 389-1

Comment noted.

Response to Comment No. 389-2

Please see the following Topical Responses:

- #23c, Water Supply
- #30, Water Quality
- #1, Air Quality
- #25, Traffic
- #18, Project Alternatives

Response to Comment No. 389-3

The *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA) requires a public review period of not less than 45 days when a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies. The County extended this public review period to 60 days to allow additional time for the public and state agencies to review and comment on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for Chiquita Canyon Landfill. Section 15105 of the CEQA Guidelines says the public review period for a draft EIR should not be longer than 60 days except in unusual circumstances. The 60-day period provides sufficient time to review the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for this Proposed Project, as only a part of the Original Draft EIR from 2014 was revised, and review and comments are to be limited only to the revised parts of the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 389-4

The Hearing Examiner position was created by County Ordinance in 2008 for major projects, such as landfills, so that a public hearing can be held in the community prior to the Regional Planning Commission (RPC) hearing. The authority and duties of the Hearing Examiner are contained in Sections 22.60.030 and 22.60.040 of the Los Angeles County Code. The Hearing Examiner reports to the RPC, and the RPC will hold a public hearing in the local community on the Proposed Project, including the Conditional Use Permit, Oak Tree Permit, and Final EIR. The RPC will receive all public comments on the Proposed Project, including those presented at the Hearing Examiner hearing, and the public will again be given the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Project at the future RPC hearing.

Response to Comment No. 389-5

Please see Topical Response #31, Clean Hands Waiver.

Response to Comment No. 389-6

Comment noted. See also Topical Response, #12, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change.

Response to Comment No. 389-7

Page 12-11 of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR will be revised in the Final EIR to add the following description of Senate Bill (SB) 1383:

SB 1383. SB 1383, signed by the Governor on September 19, 2016, requires the California Air Resources Board (CARB), no later than January 1, 2018, to approve and begin implementing a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants to achieve a reduction in methane by 40 percent, hydrofluorocarbon gases by 40 percent, and anthropogenic black carbon by 50 percent below 2013 levels by 2030. The new law also requires reductions of organic waste at landfills to 50 percent below 2014 standards by 2020, and 75 percent below 2014 by 2025. These latter targets are aggregate statewide and need not be met by each jurisdiction. The regulations to achieve these latter targets shall take effect on or after January 1, 2022 and may require local jurisdictions to impose requirements on generators, shall include requirements intended to meet the goal that not less than 20 percent of edible food that is currently disposed of is recovered for human consumption by 2025, shall not establish a numeric organic waste disposal limit for individual landfills, and may include different levels of requirements and phased timelines for local jurisdictions and penalties for noncompliance.

Response to Comment No. 389-8

Comment noted. Chapter 12, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change, of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR discusses the County Community Climate Action Plan and analyzes the Proposed Project's consistency with the plan at Sections 12.2.3 and 12.6.2.4.

Response to Comment No. 389-9

The landfill complies with all laws and regulations aimed at controlling methane and other pollutants at landfills. The analysis of the Proposed Project's potential impacts to greenhouse gas emissions and climate change impacts in the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR is based on a combination of real-world calculations and model data based on industry standards, as described below in Response to Comments 389-GHG-5 through 389-GHG-10. With respect to human health impacts of fugitive methane emissions, see Response to Comment No. 389-14, below.

Response to Comment No. 389-10

In its comments on the Original Draft EIR, dated September 23, 2014, South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) stated that it had not been provided with the report prepared by Golder Associates to verify the calculations and assumptions to support an 85 percent landfill gas collection efficiency figure for the landfill. Without the supporting data, SCAQMD recommended using the default rate of 75 percent.

The County consulted with SCAQMD in preparation of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR, including discussion of the landfill gas collection efficiency data. Golder Associates updated its report and revised the average landfill gas collection efficiency figure to 83.5 percent. SCAQMD reviewed Golder Associates' data and proposed an alternate method to calculate the average landfill gas collection efficiency figure at 81.7 percent. See Appendix H-4 of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR.

SCAQMD submitted a subsequent comment letter on the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR and the agency did not repeat its prior comment that the default landfill gas collection efficiency average of 75 percent should be used.

As described on page 12-18 of Chapter 12 of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR, the landfill proposes a Best Management Practice (described in Chapter 11 of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR) to increase landfill gas collection efficiency through management of daily, intermediate, and final cover, including converting areas of intermediate cover to final cover. This Best Management Practice would increase

the collection efficiency to 85 percent. Thus, 85 percent efficiency is assumed for the remainder of the landfill life.

Response to Comment No. 389-11

As described above in Response to Comment No. 389-10, the 75 percent capture rate is a default rate that has been used for several decades. It is not a figure that was calculated for the landfill based on site-specific data. As described in the report by Golder Associates, Appendix H-4 of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR, the 75 percent default figure is based on surveys of industry estimates.

“A number of field investigations to quantify collection efficiency have been performed (e.g., Huitric and Kong, 2006; Huitric, et al., 2007; Spokas, et al., 2006). In Leatherwood (2002), Pacific Energy measured collection efficiencies at 85, 90, and 95 percent at three landfills with energy generation facilities. LFG [landfill gas] collection efficiencies in California greater than the 75 percent rate are also supported by other studies and various governmental and professional entities (e.g., ARF [Applied Research Foundation], 2007; Bentley et al., 2005; CARB, 2009, 2011; Michels and Hamblin, 2006; SCS, 2007; SWANA, 2010; EPA, 2009). A weighted average LFG collection efficiency of 89.7 percent has been reported for the Los Angeles County Sanitation District’s landfills (Case et al., 2010). In its technical analyses, CARB (2009, 2011) used LFG collection efficiencies of 87 and 83 percent, respectively, to be representative of California landfills.”

Response to Comment No. 389-12

The commenter is incorrect that there is an anomaly in the capture rate data presented in Table 1 of Appendix H-4 of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR. As described in the footnotes to Table 1, the collection efficiency figures presented in the fifth column is calculated based on a combination of actual flow rates and modeled average flow rates. The modeled data is a reasonable forecast, but not actual data, based on an industry standard model. The downward trend beginning in 2008 is likely attributed to decreased rainfall, which results in less landfill gas being produced.

Response to Comment No. 389-13

SCS Engineers report, on which the analysis in the Original Draft EIR was based, was included as Appendix H to the Original Draft EIR. In addition, reference documents are a part of the body of evidence considered by the County in preparation of the EIR. It should be noted that SCS Engineers’ report did not include inaccurate data. In any event, Chapter 12, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change, was recirculated as part of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR. The recirculated chapter updated and replaced the prior analysis in the Original Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 389-14

AQMD Rule 1150.1 does not impose a methodology for calculating landfill gas collection efficiency. With respect to the design of a landfill gas collection system, it requires use of the default efficiency factor of 75 percent, unless an alternative approach is approved. As described in Response to Comment 389-10 through 389-12, the Golder model is based on site-specific data and modeled data and is an appropriate alternative approach to the default value. The data presented in Table 1 of Appendix H-4 are accurate.

Response to Comment No. 389-15

The two existing flares are not a source of methane emissions. The purpose of the flare is to destroy methane. Accordingly, emissions from the flares were not required to be included.

Response to Comment No. 389-16

See Response to Comment Nos. 389-10 through 389-15. With respect to the supporting technical information and calculations that are set forth in EIR appendices, the use of appendices for such information is appropriate under the CEQA Guidelines and interpretive case law. The appendices were circulated with the Original Draft EIR and the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR, and the text of the comment indicates that the commenter was able to review the information in the appendix in making the comment.

Response to Comment No. 389-17

See Response to Comment 389-16.

Response to Comment No. 389-18

See Response to Comments 389-10 through 389-15. Fugitive methane emissions do not present a localized health risk. The standard Safety Data Sheet for methane, which is prepared pursuant to federal and state occupational health and safety laws (including 8 California Code of Regulations 5194) states that “There are currently no known adverse health effects associated with chronic exposure to Methane.”

Response to Comment No. 389-19

Please see Topical Response #21, Public Health, which provide responses to comments regarding the health risk assessment provided in the revised Air Quality chapter in the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR; the potential for additional health risks in the surrounding community, which is already subject to environmental burdens; and the uncertainties associated with attribution of symptoms and adverse effects to Proposed Project emissions.

Response to Comment No. 389-20

The commenter incorrectly reports the current attainment status of the Proposed Project area for the state nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and lead standards. As indicated in the revised Air Quality chapter in the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR, the area where the Proposed Project is located is currently designated as attainment for the state NO₂ and lead standards, not nonattainment.

Response to Comment No. 389-21

The commenter is referred to Topical Response #21, Public Health, which provide responses to comments regarding the health risk assessment provided in the revised Air Quality chapter in the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR; the potential for additional health risks in the surrounding community, which is already subject to environmental burdens; and the uncertainties associated with attribution of symptoms and adverse effects to Proposed Project emissions.

Response to Comment No. 389-22

Please see Topical Response #1a, Existing Air Quality and Emissions, Monitoring, and Health Effects.

Response to Comment No. 389-23

Please see Topical Response #1c, and revised Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) chapters in the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR. Appendix H provides information on the assumed vehicle-miles of travel (VMT) values used in emissions estimation for the air quality analysis. The tools used to estimate emissions from mobile sources use emission factors developed for existing and future vehicle fleets,

based on federal, state, and local regulatory requirements and surveys of regional fleets conducted by CARB.

Response to Comment No. 389-24

Please see Topical Response #1c, Emission Sources Associated with the Proposed Project and Methods Used to Calculate Emissions; and revised Air Quality and GHG chapters and Appendix H in the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 389-25

Please see Topical Response #1c, Emission Sources Associated with the Proposed Project and Methods Used to Calculate Emissions; and revised Air Quality chapter and Appendix H in the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 389-26

Please see Topical Response #1a, Existing Air Quality and Emissions, Monitoring, and Health Effects; and Topical Response #1c, Emission Sources Associated with the Proposed Project and Methods Used to Calculate Emissions; and revised Air Quality and GHG chapters and Appendix H in the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR for findings and results.

Response to Comment No. 389-27

The average temperature and relative humidity used to calculate emission factors were annual average values for South Coast, taken from CARB data in the emissions estimation model EMFAC2007 and referenced in Table B-1 of CT-EMFAC: A Computer Model to Estimate Transportation Project Emissions, prepared for California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and dated 12/10/2007.

Response to Comment No. 389-28

Please see Topical Response #1c, Emission Sources Associated with the Proposed Project and Methods Used to Calculate Emissions; and Topical Response #1d, Methods and Models Used in Air Dispersion Modeling, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and the revised Air Quality chapter and Appendix H in the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR.

Response to Comment No. 389-29

Please see Topical Response #1b, Applicable Requirements and Regulatory Setting, and the revised Air Quality chapter and Appendix H in the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR. Best management practices associated with fugitive dust, described in Table 11-1 of the revised Chapter 11, Air Quality, of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR, are also included in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (MMRP) included in the Final EIR. The Lead Agency, Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning, is responsible for enforcement of compliance with the MMRP, along with the SCAQMD, who will oversee compliance with permit conditions and dust control plans.

Response to Comment No. 389-30

Please see Topical Response #1c, Emission Sources Associated with the Proposed Project and Methods Used to Calculate Emissions; and Topical Response #1d, Methods and Models Used in Air Dispersion Modeling, and Impacts to Surrounding Neighborhoods; and the revised Air Quality chapter and Appendix H in the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR. Best management practices associated with fugitive dust, described in Table 11-1 of the revised Chapter 11, Air Quality, of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR, are also included in the MMRP included in the Final EIR. The Lead Agency, Los Angeles Department

of Regional Planning, is responsible for enforcement of compliance with the MMRP, along with the SCAQMD, who will oversee compliance with permit conditions and dust control plans.

Response to Comment No. 389-31

The Original Draft EIR included a discussion of Water Supply for the Proposed Project in Chapter 14, Public Services and Utilities. Appendix J of the Original Draft EIR included a Water Supply Assessment for the Proposed Project, prepared by Valencia Water Company, which concluded that adequate water is available to serve the Proposed Project. An updated Water Supply Assessment for the Proposed Project, prepared by Valencia Water Company and stating the same conclusion, is included as Appendix J of the Final EIR.

The commenter is correct that the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR did not address water supply for the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 389-32

Original Draft EIR Chapter 7, Water Quality, thoroughly addressed the potential for the Proposed Project to violate surface or groundwater quality standards, contaminate the public water supply, or otherwise substantially degrade water quality. The analysis found that the "Proposed Project will not result in significant impacts to surface water and groundwater."

The proposal by Newhall Land and Farming Company to change water source for their developments has no bearing on the environmental analysis conducted for the Proposed Project.

Response to Comment No. 389-33

The purpose of the Proposed Project is to provide additional disposal capacity through continued operation of CCL to help meet the solid waste management needs of Los Angeles County. The primary objectives of the Proposed Project are aligned with the Proposed Project purpose and consistent with the Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan.

The Project Alternatives chapter considered six alternatives to the Proposed Project, including two reduced tonnage onsite alternatives, and a waste by rail to Mesquite Regional Landfill. These alternatives were evaluated for the potential to reduce the potentially significant impacts of the Proposed Project, their ability to meet most of the objectives of the Proposed Project, and for feasibility of implementation."

Response to Comment No. 389-34

The County is preparing this Final EIR to assist the County decision-makers (i.e., the Regional Planning Commission and, if applicable, the Board of Supervisors) with its determination as to whether to approve the Proposed Project. The County decision-makers will consider all evidence presented, including this Final EIR, land use planning considerations, Countywide plans and needs for integrated solid waste management, and testimony by the applicant and the public regarding the Proposed Project, before making a determination as to whether to approve the Proposed Project. If the County decision-makers decide to approve the Proposed Project, the County will be required to prepare a statement of overriding considerations, which would outline the ultimate balancing of competing public objectives (including environmental, legal, technical, social, and economic factors) that was made to approve the Proposed Project.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
 DISTRICT 7-OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION PLANNING
 100 S. MAIN STREET, MS 16
 LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
 PHONE (213) 897-8391
 FAX (213) 897-1337
 www.dot.ca.gov

#390



*Serious drought.
 Help save water!*

December 29, 2016

Mr. Richard Claghorn
 County of Los Angeles
 Department of Regional Planning
 320 West Temple Street, Room 1348
 Los Angeles, CA 90012

RE: Chiquita Canyon Landfill Master Plan
 Vic. LA-126 / PM R3.562
 SCH # 2005081071
 Ref. IGR/CEQA No. 140715EA-DEIR
 GTS # LA-2016-00286AL-DEIR

Dear Mr. Claghorn:

Thank you for including the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) in the environmental review process for the above referenced project. The project is an existing previously permitted landfill requesting continued operation and expansion. The project includes development of a new entrance and support facilities; better utilization of the landfill's potential disposal capacity through a lateral extension of the existing waster footprint and increased maximum elevation; increased daily disposal limits, acceptance of all nonhazardous wastes permitted at a Class III solid waste disposal landfill, exclusive of sludge; continued operation of the landfill; new design features; environmental monitoring; development of a Household Hazardous Waste Facility (HHWF); mixed organics processing/composting operation; and set-aside of land for potential future conversation technology. The Proposed project also includes the relocation of a portion of sub-transmission line in order to accommodate landfill improvements.

There were 2,896 vehicles associated with the baseline and an additional 594 vehicles associated with the Proposed Project. Of the 594 additional vehicles, 572 were assumed to be trucks associated with additional material to be received at the landfill and 22 were associated with additional employees. However, the DEIR did not include a traffic analysis to determine the impacts to State Route 126 (SR-126) and Interstate 5 (I-5).

390-1

The Chiquita Canyon Landfill Master plan Revision Traffic Supplement was prepared on November 7, 2016. However, the truck baseline volume used 2011 traffic data. Truck data for 2015 should be used. A passenger car equivalent (PCE) factor of 2.0 or more should be used to convert truck trips to passenger car equivalents.

390-2

The Proposed Project will remove the existing Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) entrance, which is located on State Route 126 between Chiquita Canyon Road and Wolcott Way, and construct a new entrance on the corner of Wolcott Way and Franklin Parkway. The new entrance is less than 500 feet away from SR-126. Potentially, both eastbound/westbound SR-126 to/from Wolcott Way would be heavily impacted. Potential the extension of the right-turn lane and left-turn pocket should be evaluated and considered.

390-3

A cumulative traffic analysis should be conducted and should include the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan and development from the Commerce Center area. CCL is seeking to expand the landfill in order to continue operation for 20 to 30 years. The CCL project may potentially have cumulative traffic impacts to SR-126. If the analysis determines that the Project will have cumulative traffic impacts CCL should be prepared to mitigate those impacts by making a fair share contribution towards future improvements to SR-126.

390-4

Storm water run-off is a sensitive issue for Los Angeles and Ventura counties. Please be mindful that projects should be designed to discharge clean run-off water. Additionally, discharge of storm water run-off is not permitted onto State highway facilities without any storm water management plan.

390-5

Transportation of heavy construction equipment and/or materials, which requires the use of oversized-transport vehicles on State highways, will require a transportation permit from Caltrans. It is recommended that large size truck trips be limited to off-peak commute periods.

390-6

Caltrans expressed traffic concerns, in a letter dated August 25, 2014 (see attached), which should be addressed. Caltrans would like to request a follow up meeting with the Lead Agency to evaluate traffic impacts, identify potential improvements, and establish a funding mechanism that helps mitigate cumulative transportation impacts in the project vicinity.

390-7

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Alan Lin the project coordinator at (213) 897-8391 and refer to GTS # LA-2016-00286AL-DEIR.

Sincerely,



DIANNA WATSON, Chief
LD-IGR/CEQA Review Branch

cc: Scott Morgan, State Clearinghouse

Letter No. 390

Department of Transportation
District 7 – Office of Transportation Planning
Dianna Watson, Chief
LD-IGR/CEQA Review Branch
100 S. Main Street, MS 16
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Response to Comment No. 390-1

Please see responses to Comments 24-2 through 24-5.

Response to Comment No. 390-2

The baseline traffic volume shown in the Traffic Supplement of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR is that associated with the operational baseline for CCL, as directed by Los Angeles County, and which reflects the traffic associated with the landfill, absent the Proposed Project, on an average day in 2011.

Regardless of the baseline traffic identified for the Proposed Project, the traffic analysis evaluates the potential impacts of the additional vehicles associated with an additional 6,560 tons per day of material to be received at CCL, as described in Final EIR Section 2.2.6.11, Traffic.

Morning and evening peak-hour turning movement traffic counts were conducted at the study intersections in March 2013, and future peak-hour traffic projections for the study intersections were developed for the buildout year of 2015. An annual ambient growth rate of 2.75 percent per year was applied to the existing (2013) traffic volumes. The annual growth rate is based upon direction received from Los Angeles County Department of Public Works Traffic and Lighting Division staff as part of the preparation of the *CCL Master Plan Revision Traffic Analysis* (Appendix G).

Response to Comment No. 390-3

Please see responses to Comments 24-4 and 24-5.

Response to Comment No. 390-4

Please see response to Comment 24-5.

Response to Comment No. 390-5

Stormwater runoff related to the Proposed Project is addressed in Chapter 6, Surface Water Drainage. Onsite stormwater facilities will be managed for the Proposed Project such that discharge onto State highway facilities is not anticipated.

Response to Comment No. 390-6

Section 2.2.5.3, Entrance and Support Facilities Construction, states that vehicles associated with construction will be scheduled to avoid peak traffic hours as feasible. This applies to oversized vehicles, as well as to cell construction.

Response to Comment No. 390-7

Additional detailed analyses have been provided in response to the Caltrans' comment letter received on August 25, 2014. Please see the responses to Comments 24-1 through 24-7.

The Lead Agency will coordinate with Caltrans to review Caltrans' traffic concerns.



COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

FIRE DEPARTMENT

1320 NORTH EASTERN AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90063-3294

#391

DARYL L. OSBY
FIRE CHIEF
FORESTER & FIRE WARDEN

October 24, 2016

Richard Claghorn, Principal Assistant
Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning
Zoning Permits North Section
320 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Dear Mr. Claghorn:

REVISED DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT, PROJECT NO. R2004-00559, "CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL EXPANSION PROJECT," THE EXISTING CUP 89-081 EXPIRES ON NOVEMBER 24, 2019, UPON REACHING CAPACITY OF THE LANDFILL, IT HAS BEEN GRANTED A "CLEAN HANDS WAIVER," TO OPERATE UNTIL JULY 31, 2017, SUBJECT TO COMPLIANCE WITH THE CONDITIONS OF THE WAIVER AND CUP 89-081, 29201 HENRY MAYO DR., VALENCIA, FFER 201600170

The Revised Draft Environmental Impact Report has been reviewed by the Planning Division, Land Development Unit, Forestry Division, and Health Hazardous Materials Division of the County of Los Angeles Fire Department.

The following are their comments:

PLANNING DIVISION:

We have no comments.

LAND DEVELOPMENT UNIT:

The following comments/ requirements are required to be addressed during the Conditional Use Permit Plan Check Process.

SERVING THE UNINCORPORATED AREAS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY AND THE CITIES OF:

AGOURA HILLS	BRADBURY	CUDAHY	HAWTHORNE	LA HABRA	LYNWOOD	PICO RIVERA	SIGNAL HILL
ARTESIA	CALABASAS	DIAMOND BAR	HIDDEN HILLS	LA MIRADA	MALIBU	POMONA	SOUTH EL MONTE
AZUSA	CARSON	DUARTE	HUNTINGTON PARK	LA PUENTE	MAYWOOD	RANCHO PALOS VERDES	SOUTH GATE
BALDWIN PARK	CERRITOS	EL MONTE	INDUSTRY	LAKWOOD	NORWALK	ROLLING HILLS	TEMPLE CITY
BELL	CLAREMONT	GARDENA	INGLEWOOD	LANCASTER	PALMDALE	ROLLING HILLS ESTATES	WALNUT
BELL GARDENS	COMMERCE	GLEN DORA	IRWINDALE	LAWNDALE	PALOS VERDES ESTATES	ROSEMEAD	WEST HOLLYWOOD
BELLFLOWER	COVINA	HAWAIIAN GARDENS	LA CANADA-FLINTRIDGE	LOMITA	PARAMOUNT	SAN DIMAS	WESTLAKE VILLAGE
						SANTA CLARITA	WHITTIER

General Comments:

1. Submit a minimum of four copies of the site plan indicating the new landfill entrance road, new entrance to the facilities area, and the new site entrance. Additional access requirements may need to be addressed. Indicate all existing fire hydrants on the site plan.
2. The proposed expansion shall comply with Fire Department's Regulation 10 – Combustible Waste Sites. The requirements are listed below.
3. Any future new development on this property will require additional access and water system requirements.
4. This property is located within the area described by the Fire Department as "Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone" (formerly Fire Zone 4). A "Fuel Modification Plan" shall be submitted and approved prior to final map clearance (Contact Fuel Modification Unit, Fire Station #32, 605 North Angeleno Avenue, Azusa, CA 91702-2904, Phone (626) 969-5205, for details).

Water System Requirements:

1. A water supply shall be provided which meets the Fire Department standards as determined by the Land Development Unit of the Fire Prevention Division.
2. Adequate on-site fire hydrants shall be required per Fire Department standards. The future expansion of the facility should be considered when determining the size and placement of water mains and hydrants.
3. A Class II Standpipe System shall be provided and located within 200 feet of dumping operations and shall have sufficient 1½ -inch hose with a variable-fog nozzle to reach all portions of such operations.
4. In lieu of a Class II standpipe system, the use of water tender trucks may be permitted, provided each truck is equipped with 2½-inch outlets for Fire Department use.

Access Requirements:

1. Approved access roads shall be provided and maintained at all times around the dumping areas and all existing and proposed buildings to access for firefighting equipment as addressed in the Fire Code Chapter 5.
2. Fire apparatus access roads shall have an unobstructed width not less than 20 feet and an unobstructed vertical clearance clear to the sky.

3. Fire apparatus access road widths may be increased, in the opinion of the chief, when the widths are not adequate enough to provide fire apparatus access. The increase in the fire apparatus access road width may be applied for future buildings.
4. Entrances to roads, trails or other access ways that have been closed with gates and barriers shall not be obstructed by parked vehicles.
5. The use of traffic calming devices, such as speed bumps are prohibited unless approved by the fire code official. The use of speed bumps are not permitted as noted in Section 2.2.1 – Relocated Entrance and Support Facilities.
6. Weeds, grass, and combustible vegetation shall be removed for a distance of 10 feet on both sides of all access roads by rubbish trucks or the public.

Additional Requirements:

1. A firebreak or clearance of all dry weeds and grass shall be provided around the dumping areas. Secondary firebreaks, as required by the Fire Department, shall be provided and maintained in order to prevent the spread of the fire beyond the dump facility. The secondary firebreaks shall be not less than 60 feet in width.
2. The property shall be adequately fenced to prevent entry of unauthorized persons, and gates shall be locked at all times when the facility is not supervised. An attendant shall be on duty when the site is open to the public.
3. **“NO SMOKING”** signs shall be posted on the facility and at all entrances to the facility. Smoking regulations, as required by this Department, will be strictly enforced.
4. Dumping operations shall be carried on in such a manner as to minimize the possibility of fires occurring in the waste material. The waste material which is dumped on the premises shall be immediately mixed with earth, and under no circumstances shall any exposed surface or face of combustible materials be left uncovered at the close of daily operations.
5. Any fire which occurs on the premises shall be reported immediately to the Fire Department and it shall be the responsibility of the operator to immediately extinguish any such fire. A telephone shall be installed for the purpose of notifying the Fire Department in case of fire.
6. Provisions shall be made to control or prevent the blowing of papers or other combustibles water materials into the brush or outside the established dumping areas. The premises shall be kept free of any accumulations of waste combustible materials, which might constitute a fire menace.

7. All Fire Protection facilities, including access and water, must be provided prior to and during construction.
8. Please contact FPEA Wally Collins at (323) 890-4243, or at Wally.Collins@fire.lacounty.gov if there are any questions regarding these requirements.

FORESTRY DIVISION – OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The statutory responsibilities of the County of Los Angeles Fire Department's Forestry Division include erosion control, watershed management, rare and endangered species, vegetation, fuel modification for Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones or Fire Zone 4, archeological and cultural resources, and the County Oak Tree Ordinance.

This property is located in an area described by the Forester and Fire Warden as being in a Fire Hazard Severity Zone. The development of this project must comply with all Fire Hazard severity Zone code and ordinance requirements for fuel modification. Specific questions regarding fuel modification requirements should be directed to the Fuel Modification Office at (626) 969-2375.

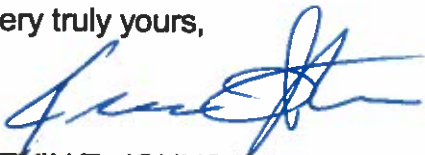
Due to project changes, impacts to the Oak trees may have changed. The Draft Environmental Impact Report should reflect the current oak impacts.

HEALTH HAZARDOUS MATERIALS DIVISION:

The Health Hazardous Materials Division (HHMD) of the Los Angeles County Fire Department has no comment regarding the project at this time.

If you have any additional questions, please contact this office at (323) 890-4330.

Very truly yours,



KEVIN T. JOHNSON, ACTING CHIEF, FORESTRY DIVISION
PREVENTION SERVICES BUREAU

KTJ:

391-1
cont'd

Letter No. 391

Kevin T. Johnson, Acting Chief, Forestry Division
Prevention Services Bureau
County of Los Angeles
Fire Department
1320 North Eastern Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90063-3294

Response to Comment No. 391-1

Comments provided by the Los Angeles County Fire Department do not pertain directly to the environmental analysis included in the EIR for the Proposed Project. The Lead Agency and Applicant will coordinate directly with the Fire Department to provide the requested information, either prior to Conditional Use Permit issuance or at the time of building permit review.

